

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.



Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.  
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, AUGUST 29.  
THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD ECLIPSED.

**MME. MARIE TAVARY,**  
The Prima Donna of Two Continents.

**LILLIAN BURKHART**  
AMERICA'S DAINTIEST LEGITIMATE COMEDIENNE.

**FELIX MORRIS.**  
Last Week of the Distinguished Actor MR. MORRIS.

**O'BRIEN AND BUCKLEY.**  
In their uproariously funny musical specialty.

**JAMES THORNTON.**  
A pronounced hit of the limelight.

**SISTERS MACARTE**  
Three marvelous and extraordinary exponents of Equivoque.

**VALBON AND ANTHELMINE.**  
The clever French Artists Opera Bouffe Celebrities and Dancers.

Any seat 50c. child 10c. Prices never changing. Even- 25c and 50c gal- lery 10c. Regular matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Tel. Main 1447.

**Burbank**

JOHN C. FISHER, Manager, Telephone Main 1270.

Last time tonight of "A Prisoner of War." WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, AUG. 29.

LAST WEEK OF THE BACON COMPANY IN

**"CAPTAIN SWIFT"**

A. M. PALMER'S NEW YORK SUCCESS. ONLY TIME AT POPULAR PRICES. Prices 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Saturday Matinee 10c, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

**ATHLETIC PARK**—One block south of Arcade Depot.  
**HONOR THE HEROES OF THE WAR.**

**Pain's** Great Battle of Manila, Destruction of the Maine, Pyrotechnic Carnival.

See THE ATHLETIC SPORTS THE BOYS IN BLUE Hear THE PATRIOTIC AIRS THE REGIMENTAL BANDS THE JUBILEE SINGERS

INCLUDING

**Seventh Regiment Band, Wyatt's Bugler's, Troop D, Signal Corps of the Seventh, The Crowned City Quartette, and Cos. A, C and F,**

All for the National Monument Fund. (Auspices Examiner-Journal.)

**AT THE ATHLETIC CLUB GROUNDS**  
One Night Only, Monday Night, Aug. 29.

ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND AND BLEACHERS 50 CENTS. BOX SEATS AND 500 SPECIAL RESERVED CHAIRS \$1.00.  
A copy of the song "Heroes of the Maine" free to every lady who attends.

**AGRICULTURAL PARK—**  
**HARES AND HOUNDS**  
F. D. BLACK, Lessee and Manager

Continuous Coursing Sunday, August 28, commencing at 10:30 a.m. Thirty-two-Dog Open Stake. \$100 purse. Admission 25c. Ladies free, including grand stand. Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Take Main St. cars. The park is the coolest place in the county. Come out and pass a pleasant afternoon.

**SANTA MONICA—Cool and Most Convenient—**  
New Arcadia Hotel Fish Grill, North Beach Bath House Warm Plunge, New Suite. Camera Obscura on Beach, a chance to get jokes on friends. Free Concert by celebrated Los Angeles Military Band, every Saturday and Sunday.

**OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena—**  
Seven acres of beautiful shady grounds. The coolest place near Los Angeles. Tipi, Plumes, Collars, Collarettes, Capes, Fans, Boas for sale.

**WILSHIRE OSTRICH FARM—12th and Grand Ave.** Breeding Birds, Eggs, Chicks. The only ostrich farm where feathers are manufactured.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

**A RUN—ON OUR NEW VARIETY OF WATERMELONS.**

That's what we are having just now, selling from

Three Hundred to Four Hundred Daily.

These are the Finest Melons Grown. You can get this variety at HEADQUARTERS ONLY. No Sewerage-irrigated Melons or Vegetables sold.

Tel. M. 38. Althouse Fruit Co., 213-215 W. 2d.

EVERYBODY YELLS FOR GAGE.

The Next Governor a Popular Man in the Home of His Erstwhile Opponent.

Oakland Does Herself Proud in Her Reception to the Leader of the Ticket of the Grand Old Party.

GRAND WARMING-UP AS A STARTER TO THE CAMPAIGN.

Rockets Sizzed and Red Fire Blazed and the Great Big Crowd Cheered Vigorously—Alameda Lends Her Republican Lungs and Legs to Help Along the Enthusiasm—Dr. Pardee Brings a Glad Hand With Him and His Admiring Fellow-citizens Cheer His Good Will—Broadway Lined With Welcoming Hosts and MacDonough's Theater Packed With an Applauding Multitude—Speeches Short and Numerous and Suited to the Occasion—Then the Multitude Reaches for the Hand of Henry.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—[Exclusive San Francisco Dispatch.] Rockets sizzed, red fire blazed and Roman candles bespangled the air as the Republicans of Oakland escorted Henry T. Gage along Broadway from the Seventh-street railroad station to the MacDonough Theater tonight. The reception given to the Republican candidate for Governor was essentially enthusiastic. It showed that Alameda county had followed the lead of its favorite son, Dr. Pardee, and instead of being disgruntled because the gubernatorial nomination had gone to Los Angeles, intended to do all it could to elect Gage with the rest of the ticket.

Dr. Pardee was with the committee that met Gage at the station, and when he stepped off the train Pardee shook his hand and walked with him to one of the waiting carriages. Cheers, vibrant with feeling, were given for the Republican standard-bearer, the members of all the Republican clubs of Oakland and Alameda joining in the shouts. The citizens cheered for Pardee, as well as for Gage, just as the delegates from the southern part of the State had done at the convention in Sacramento. No delegation at that convention hurried with more vigor or spirit for the ex-Mayor of Oakland than the men from Los Angeles. During the entire contest the feeling between the two candidates was good-natured, and their supporters shared their friendly sentiments.

The pleasant regard of the Gage and Pardee forces for each other has increased since the choice of the convention was made and as a sign of their warm loyalty to the head of the ticket the Republicans of Pardee's city decided to give a demonstration in Gage's honor without delay. So the affair of tonight was arranged in a hurry, but, hastily-planned as it was, it drew a great and enthusiastic crowd to welcome the nominee for Governor.

Broadway was lined on both sides with people, as the carriages and escorting column moved by, and the capacious theater in which the speeches were made was filled to the doors and the dome, the topmost row of seats in the highest gallery being occupied. The MacDonough had been decked with flags, bunting, palms and other greenery for the occasion. A picture of Gage was hung high, so that all might see it, and near his strong profile was the portrait of Pardee's bearded countenance.

The cheers for the two men were repeated in the theater, and were renewed between the addresses. There was not a moment of dullness from the beginning to the end of the meeting. The speeches were numerous, but they were short. At the conclusion of the oratory the people were as fresh and as eager in their cheering as when the reception began. Their voices rang again as if they would raise the roof.

The smiling Alameda county men pressed around Gage to shake his hand while the last air was being played by the band, and a levee was held on the stage until the committee, fearing that the hand-shaking would continue too long, and desiring to let Gage see that the Athens of the Pacific had various modes of expressing its cordiality and hospitality, piloted him to a carriage and took him to the Nile Club, where a toast to the standard-bearer was quaffed and the fond hopes for him which Alameda as well as Los Angeles now entertains were pledged. It was a great night for Oakland. The earnestness of the Republicans of that burg and of the other towns of Alameda county was indicated, and the enthusiasm of the reception was a prelude of a rousing campaign and a rousing vote for the Republican ticket on the other side of the bay.

THE SPEAKERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] OAKLAND, Aug. 27.—The opening gun in the Republican gubernatorial campaign was fired here tonight. Henry T. Gage and a number of prominent local Republicans addressed an immense mass meeting over which Dr. George

HORRIBLE FATE.

Mother and Sisters of a Dead Soldier Insane.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MARIETTA (O.) Aug. 27.—The mother and two sisters of Okey P. Eddy of the Eighth Ohio, who, it is reported, died of starvation on a transport while coming home from Cuba, have become insane through horror and grief at the death of the young man and the manner in which it occurred. When the news was received the mother became frantic with grief, and the children were hysterical. The sisters, Bertha and Vesta, soon became uncontrollable, as did the mother, and after a day it became apparent that all were becoming insane. The mother has been guarded at all times. She has attempted suicide several times. It will be necessary to take all of them to an asylum.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

UNCLE SAM'S FOLKS ENGAGED IN AMERICANIZING CUBA.

Merchants are Calling for Our Business System—Schools to Open September First—English to Be Taught for Its Effect—Our Sick Soldiers.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 27, 6:50 p.m.—[By West Indian Cable.] The American postal system is soon to be introduced here, and house-to-house deliveries and letter boxes are to be established. The merchants are much pleased, and the desire is general for the establishment of American business systems.

The modification of the administration of the provincial civil governments by Gen. Lawton and Wood meets with the approbation of all intelligent citizens, and cooperation in the movement is increasing. The schools will be opened September 1. English will be taught in all grades for the purpose of its Americanizing effects.

The death rate among the citizens and troops is increasing. The deaths in the city daily number about eighty. The mortality among the soldiers is small, however. Patients who are convalescent after an attack of dysentery and yellow fever gain strength slowly, owing to the enervating effect of the climate. Two hundred immunes are now in the hospital. Three thousand troops remain here.

SANTIAGO DEATH ROLL. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following is the health report from Santiago today:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 27, via Hayti.—Adjutant General, Washington: Total sick, 555; total fever cases, 427; new cases fever, 19; returned to duty, 24. Deaths:

"LEOPOLD DEBEND, a civilian packer, dysentery.

"CHARLES B. VYBERTS, private First Illinois, typhoid fever.

[Signed] "LAWTON," "Commanding."

BILLS OF HEALTH. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—United States consular officers in every part of the world have been informed by the Department of State that they may issue bills of health and certify invoices for Santiago, Ponce, Manila or other ports in the actual possession of the United States.

FRYE TALKS.

The New Peace Commissioners Let Some Morsels Fall.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Senator Frye of Maine, a member of the peace commission, passed through Boston on his way from Washington to Maine today. In an interview Senator Frye stated

that he was reluctant to accept the position.

"President McKinley did me the honor to say that he personally wanted me to serve on the commission," said the Senator. "What his reasons are, though, I decline to tell you. Neither can I say what will be the terms of the United States commissioners to those of Spain, when the commissioners meet in Paris. I hold everything that transpired between myself and the President confidential. The commissioners of the two nations will arrange the terms and draw up a treaty, but that treaty must pass the gauntlet of the Senate. The Senate will meet in December, and while there is no telling when the commission will conclude its labors, I hope that the treaty will be ready to lay before the Senate during its session. It is expected that if arrangements can be made for its accommodation, the commission will sail from New York by September 17. That is as far as we know at present."

The Senator declined to state his position regarding expansion, and stated that it was impossible to tell what the commissioners would decide upon. "Porto Rico, of course, will go to the United States," he said, "and the Ladrone Islands. So much was settled by the protocol. Beyond that nothing can be told just now."

In discussing the question as to whether or not the United States will be likely to demand more than Manila and the island of Luzon, Senator Frye said: "There are other islands in the Philippines that are valuable. The commissioners, you understand, can exact whatever trade benefits they wish. Outside the conquered territory it cannot now be told what will be demanded."

PEARY'S BAD START.

DOES NOT FIND NATIVES WHERE HE EXPECTED TO.

Steamer Hope Receives Bad Scars in the Ice Pack—The Windward Explorer Goes into Quarters.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. JOHNS (N. F.) Aug. 27.—The steamer Hope arrived here last night from her trip to Greenland, where she carried the Peary expedition. After leaving Sydney, C. B., their first landing was at Cape York, where natives were expected to be found. The party was disappointed, however, all the natives having left.

Without any delay the expedition then sailed for Snow Pocket Bay, but here again they were disappointed. Then they proceeded to Saunders's island, finding the natives there in poor condition, they having had an exceptionally bad winter, the snow falls, which lasted for weeks, forcing them to quit their old haunts in quest of food. The natives were delighted to see Lieut. Peary. The Hope took on board a number of Esquimaux and sailed for Whale Sound, but owing to the heavy ice pack was unable to get in. She came out all right, though she received some bad scars.

The party then decided to return to Saunders's island, and spent a fortnight there, during which time sixty walrus and a quantity of seals were obtained. Then the Hope proceeded for Mouliko Fiord. She met the Windward on the way. The latter is a poor ship for this work, being unable to steam to any advantage, the Hope leaving her far behind on every occasion when they left port together. At Mouliko Fiord the Hope started with Lieut. Peary and sailed south on the 13th inst., the Windward leaving at the same time for Sherrard, Osborne Fiord, where Peary will make his headquarters during the winter. Besides the walrus, sixty dogs and ten Esquimaux were taken north. Capt. Bartlett reports all well.

INVESTIGATION NECESSARY.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Everybody agrees that Secretary Alger and his methods of conducting the War Department are to be investigated. Whether the investigation will be at the hands of a board of military experts appointed by the President or at the hands of Congress is not known. Alger wants a board appointed to look over the conduct of the war. That would be better for him, for the board would be apt to condone idleness in the department and blame everything to method. The enemies of Alger, and they are many, want an investigation by Congress, so that impeachment may follow. John Sherman is not alone in demanding that Alger be impeached.

What the outcome of the muddle will be no one can say. Deep politics is being played here just now to save Alger from lasting disgrace. Undoubtedly he will leave the Cabinet. This does not mean that he will resign immediately, but he did not slide into some other position that will necessitate the retirement of the Cabinet. It looks more and more as days go by as if Alger would get his friend, Gov. Pingree of Detroit, to appoint him to the United States Senate in the vacancy caused in that body by the appointment of Senator McMillan of Michigan as Ambassador to London.

These dispatches have hitherto recorded the fact that Senator McMillan stands a chance of being sent to London by the President. The chance is growing rapidly, and the appointment itself will be settled before the President returns to Washington from his vacation. Policies will not influence the President particularly in making his appointment, but political factions naturally will be consulted. Before returning here the President will see some of the party leaders and ascertain how the party would like to see McMillan sent to London. There is a big mix-up in Michigan politics now, and this must be considered before it is decided whether McMillan can go.

It is certain the administration will not attempt to shield Alger in the coming investigation. Nothing can be more certain than that President McKinley realizes the horrible blunders made, and his sense of justice demands that the responsibility be placed. Aside from his sense of justice it would be rather silly for him to allow the blame for the conduct of the War Department to fall upon the administration. He will not do that, either.

Spain now asking favors of the United States....Severe thunder storm in Italy....French cruiser Bruix not sunk....London press comment on the make-up of the peace commission. Spain almost ready to announce her peace commissioners....German press praises Uncle Sam for his moderation.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14. Slight shrinkage in the surplus reserve of the associated banks of New York City....Weekly bank statement. Chicago wheat and corn crop report. Reaction in the New York Stock Exchange....San Francisco and local produce quotations.

PROBING ROT.

War Office Doings Under Investigation.

The Medical Bureau the First Branch Attacked.

Department Officials Carefully Keeping Silence.

PRESIDENT IS INTERESTED.

He Has No Wish to Spare Guilty Parties.

Cancer on His Administration Must Be Removed.

Politics is Being Done to Let Alger Down Lightly.

HE MAY LEAVE THE CABINET.

Issue is Whether Congress or a Board of Experts Shall Take Up the Case—Senator McMillan and the British Mission.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] An investigation into War Department methods was begun in a small way, it is understood, late this afternoon. The correspondent is reliably informed tonight that this afternoon Acting Secretary McMillan ordered an investigation into the medical department, no official announcement to that effect could be secured tonight, all War Department officials declining to discuss the report. It is also declared in some quarters that the President directed that this investigation be ordered. The medical department of the army has been conducted in frightfully poor fashion, although Surgeon-General Sternberg says the transportation department is responsible for the non-delivery of medical supplies where they were needed.

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Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 18 columns. In addition is a day report, not so voluminous or fresh, of about 9 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating a large volume of 27 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the recent war. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Pages 10, 11, 13, 16, Part 2; Pages 1, 3, Part 3.

Silver Republicans hold their State Convention....Ratification meeting and reception to Judge Maguire....Platform adopted by the Silver Republicans....Good Templars' quarterly session....Disastrous collision with a street car. Red Cross work....Real estate dealers object to license tax....Railroad news. Points for prospective land settlers....Police methods to be investigated....Suit arising from an installment purchase....Plans for the welcome to Henry T. Gage.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Alger returns to Washington from his New York trip....President McKinley visiting in Pennsylvania....Troops arriving at Camp Wikoff in large numbers....Detachments from Camp Thomas reach northern cities....Vesuvius returns to New York....Schley gets a great reception at the War Department....Maj. Taylor beats Jimmy Michael badly....The President has ordered an investigation at Washington of department methods....Long list of promotions in the army....Lieut. Peary did not get off satisfactorily.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14. Slight shrinkage in the surplus reserve of the associated banks of New York City....Weekly bank statement. Chicago wheat and corn crop report. Reaction in the New York Stock Exchange....San Francisco and local produce quotations.

Southern California—Page 15, Part 2.

National irrigation congress invited to San Diego....A dangerous washout near Yuma....Peculiar accident at Santa Ana....Increased water supply saves vegetation near Anaheim....A Tustin man writes from Manila of the military campaign there....Marriage at sea followed by one on land at Long Beach....San Diego Minute Men soon to be mustered out of service....Unfavorable prospect for Riverside's orange crop....Important water suit at Redlands....Suicide of an old man at San Bernardino....Citizens' Committee of Pasadena favors new waterworks....Water development at Sierra Madre....Sensational attempt at murder and suicide at Redondo.

Pacific Coast—Page 6.

Mrs. Botkin's attorneys apply for a writ of habeas corpus....Capitalist Sturgis's will's bequests....Oakland elevator accident....Southern Pacific freight rates to be reduced....A \$5 murder case....Fires at Salinas....Stepson shoots his stepfather in a quarrel over a legacy.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

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## FOREIGN RUMBLINGS.

## EUROPEAN PRESS DISSECTS THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The British Foreign Office Does Not Conceal Its Entire Satisfaction.

## GERMANY DISCREETLY SILENT.

## OUR POSSESSION OF THE PHILIPPINES HELPS SPAIN'S FINANCE.

## Porto Rican and Cuban Commission Ready to Sail—Secretary Day Spends the Day in Canton.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The peace commission as now arranged is generally regarded by the English press as a strong body, which will stand firmly for the retention of the Philippines under American control. This is in accord with the English policy, and naturally causes deep satisfaction. The British Foreign Office does not attempt to conceal its pleasure over the trend of events, which is in the direction of common action in the Far East between England and America.

Murmurs from the continental press are already loud and sharp, but it is impracticable for the closest observer to forecast with any degree of confidence the policy of the governments. A mysterious silence has fallen upon the German press. The Emperor's ulterior aims are unknown, and even the official journals are without cues.

The influence of the French investors in Spanish securities will be promoted by the abandonment of the Philippines. Spanish credit has improved since the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it will make a fresh advance if the Philippines can be handed over to America, and the energies of the Madrid government concentrated upon the internal affairs at home.

## DAY VISITS CANTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CANTON (O.), Aug. 27.—Secretary of State Day and Mrs. Day arrived in Canton on the Pennsylvania train this morning. They were met at the station by a committee of the Board of Trade, Secretary Day is to remain in Canton, or the immediate vicinity, seeking for the peace commission. Mrs. Day leaves for the East to sail for Paris with the peace commission, September 17.

## THOSE COMMISSIONS.

## Arrangements Made for Their Speedy Departure.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Arrangements have been made for the speedy departure of the commissions charged with the supervision of the evacuation of the Spanish forces from Cuba and Porto Rico. The Cuban commission, consisting of Gen. Wade, Admiral Sampson and Gen. Butler, will sail on the 3d of September, on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, now on her way from Montauk Point to Portsmouth, Va. This vessel was assigned to the commission because she is better provided with living accommodations than the cruiser New York, which was originally selected for the purpose.

The Porto Rican commission consists of Gen. Brooke, Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon. Gen. Brooke is in command of the Spanish forces in Porto Rico. The Cuban commission, consisting of Gen. Wade, Admiral Sampson and Gen. Butler, will sail on the 3d of September, on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, now on her way from Montauk Point to Portsmouth, Va. This vessel was assigned to the commission because she is better provided with living accommodations than the cruiser New York, which was originally selected for the purpose.

WHY SPANISH CENSORSHIP? NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Commercial Cable Company issued the following notice:

"We are advised that, with the exception of Ponce, messages for all Porto Rico points, including San Juan, are subject to strict Spanish censorship and are only accepted at the sender's risk."

## LIVELY TIMES COMING.

## CRISTOBOL COLON'S CAPTAIN TO GO FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

He is a Member of the Cortes, and Can Make It Unpleasant for Sagasta—Efforts to Remove the Ladrone Spaniards to Manila.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Commandant Emilio Diaz de Moreau, former captain of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-government campaign in the Cortes on his return to Spain. It is pointed out, however, that he, as well as all the other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a court-martial before anything else is done. As soon as the commander arrives the government will ask the Cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a Deputy and this authorization is necessary. A statement that Admiral Cervera has written a letter published in the American press praising the American navy, however, will be fixed early next week. A special committee will go to Washington next week to personally reiterate the recent official invitation for President McKinley to attend the jubilee.

## TROT 'EM OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, Aug. 27, 3 p.m.—Duke Almodovar del Rio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expects an official notification today of the names of the American peace commissioners. Should this be received, the Spanish commissioners will be named at tonight's cabinet meeting.

## NOT GERMANY'S BUSINESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A high official at the Foreign Office assured the correspondent of the Associated Press today that the United States govern-

## ment had not asked Germany's opinion on which regarding the Philippines.

## OUR AID ASKED.

## Friars Must Be Expelled from the Philippines.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Philippine Islands Committee in Europe has addressed a letter to President McKinley regarding the appeals made to him by high Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in America, to protect the religious orders in the islands. The expulsion of the friars, the committee contends, is a necessary antecedent to moral reform. The letter names particularly the archbishop of Manila and the bishops of Nueva Sagovina and Nueva Casaca, whose acts of hostility against both natives and Americans, and against the Jesuits and other respected religious institutions, are condemned by every one. The committee urges President McKinley to "aid the Filipinos to suppress the immorality of the diabolical institutions fostered by these monks," and the letter concludes as follows:

"Your name can never be associated with that of the friars, and the sense of right of the noble nation at whose head you are placed, will never permit the ever-victorious and humanitarian Stars and Stripes to protect them."

## LEARNING TO LOVE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Stephen Crane cables the Journal from Havana:

"HAVANA, Aug. 26, via Key West, Aug. 27.—The feeling here grows stronger for annexation every day. The Spaniards fear anything like an onslaught from the Cuban troops, hungry for many things of which they have long been deprived. The Spaniards now respect the Americans, and probably will give a hearty welcome to the American troops. Reports from Santiago say that the American soldiers have prevented any possible exuberance on the part of the insurgents, keeping them at the outskirts, and have made a great impression among the dominant mercantile classes. These regard the entrance of the Americans with tranquility, and in many cases, pleasure."

"Four Havana thieves, talking together yesterday, said: 'We must steal as much as possible before the Americans come, for then we will get into difficulty if we steal.' They had been used to paying a \$5 immunity for each case when caught. Their sentiments give the line on the prevailing idea regarding the Americans. There will be no trouble from the volunteers provided the United States protects everybody. Even in the unconquered city of Havana, the American is conqueror, if we may be allowed to speak in that way. Steamships loading or unloading are delayed, owing to the physical weakness of stevedores, but the higher classes in every case have had plenty of food, the difference being in quality, never in quantity."

"Advices from Matanzas state that the condition of the poor people is simply horrible. Men, women and children lie in the street, consular authorities feel that Red Cross relief should come quickly. There is no such condition in Havana, where plenty of merchant ships are now coming. The cane fields and sweet potato patches between here and Matanzas are well under way. Spanish troops along the road look very hungry. No white flags are flying. The better class of people at Matanzas also wish annexation. The garrison of Matanzas, amounting to 6000 men and a large force of insurgents under Bencourt are camped within five miles."

## EXPECT SURE DEFEAT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

MADRID, Aug. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Spanish government finds the utmost difficulty in obtaining members to form the Paris commission. The best men will not go to what they consider sure defeat, owing to what is looked upon as the uncompromising attitude of the United States.

## BIG TALKERS.

Great Orators and Prominent Men Will Attend the Peace Jubilee.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Famous orators of the United States are to be invited to participate in the great peace jubilee to be held in this city in October. Among others, the committee on invitations, as speakers have extended invitations to the following to take part in the exercises:

Ex-President Cleveland, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska, Senator Volcott of Colorado, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Gen. Joseph P. Wheeler of Alabama, Senator Daniel of Virginia, Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney.

The list of notables will be invited as guests includes President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of State Day, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Smith, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Postmaster-General Smith, Chief Justice Fuller and members of the Supreme Court, M. Cambon, French Minister; Speaker Thomas E. Reed, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Senator W. E. Mason, all Illinois Congressmen, Governors of all States and their families, Gen. Miles, Gen. Brooke, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Coppinger, Col. Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Commodore Philip, Capt. Clark of the Oregon, Capt. Evans of the Iowa, Capt. Sigbee, late of the Maine, Lieut. Wainwright, Lieut. Hobson and other prominent officers of the army and navy, Mayor Van Wyck of New York, and mayors of prominent cities.

The jubilee committee discussed the feasibility of giving a banquet, and recommended to the general committee that one be given on an elaborate scale at the appropriate auxiliary of the jubilee. The general committee will go to Washington next week to personally reiterate the recent official invitation for President McKinley to attend the jubilee.

Archbishop Ireland was yesterday appointed a member of the Lafayette Commission to go to the Paris Exposition by Commission General Peck, Dr. Edward Everett Hall of Boston has accepted membership on the commission.

## A BROKEN HEART.

Wealthy Foreign Lasse Dies in New York, Forsaken.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Wanda von Speno Dedenbach, claiming to be the niece of the Queen Regent of Spain, the Baroness and Countess of Strenburg, Austria, and possible heir to the throne, and sole heir to a fortune of \$2,000,000, is dead in New York.

Baron P. De Lange of Austria is attorney for this statement. He explained the Thirty-seventh street police station today and exhibited a certificate signed by Dr. McGregor, to the effect that Wanda von Speno Dedenbach had died of heart disease Saturday morning. The Baron explained to the effect that two days ago he accidentally met Wanda von Speno starving in the streets of New York. The story he told was to the effect that the girl, who was 18 years old, had been brought here from infancy to an old man. She ran away with a handsome young man, a member of one of the social families of Russia. In this country her lover deserted her. Not understanding English, and unable to make a living, she slowly sank to the condition of a broken heart. She had been so weakened by her terrible experience that she could not stand the ordeal of meeting her old friend.

## PRAISING UNCLE SAM.

## GERMAN NEWSPAPERS WONDER AT AMERICAN MODERATION.

Most of Them Anticipate Difficulties in the Settlement of the Philippine Question—Bismarck's Memoirs—Palace Takes Fire.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.]

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The German press continues to discuss the peace conditions from various viewpoints, a majority of papers according to the United States high praise for the moderation the American government has displayed. Most of them seem to expect that difficulties will arise over the ultimate disposition and condition of the Philippines, but as a rule the arguments advanced are repetitions and threadbare.

The Kohlische Zeitung's editorial may be worth quoting, as there is the best reason for believing that it was inspired. It says:

"Before a definite peace is concluded, considerable time must elapse. Meanwhile, the international situation in the Philippines and the Far East generally, may have changed materially. It is not likely that Spain and the United States will agree to a definite settlement of the Philippine question without taking the advice of the powers interested, particularly Russia and France."

Prince Bismarck's memoirs are now in Berlin. Privy Councillor Kroner received a special hint from the government and brought the bulky manuscript, which he had been working on for some time, to the printer. There is, however, a duplicate manuscript at Friedrichsruhe, and as the text was dictated by Bismarck personally, the manuscript is not subject to any considerable changes or abbreviations.

## MERIT RECOGNIZED.

Our Exports Go All Over the World and Amount to Millions.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A Washington special to the Tribune says:

"No greater compliment to American manufacturers and American workmen can be imagined, than that expressed in the increasing demand upon them by the world for high-grade machinery, tools, and equipment. Coarse, heavy machinery, which show their quality upon their face, and which are not subjected to special strain or breakage, are purchased by every market, but those who purchase complicated and delicately constructed machinery, which must be handled and operated by persons of high intelligence, are more numerous and more valuable. The place of construction, show a confidence in the quality of material and the faithfulness of construction, which is a marked testimonial to those who make and to those who sell such articles."

"That the people of the world have confidence in American goods of this character, and, therefore, in the people who make and sell them, is shown by the large American export of machinery, tools, and equipment. The place of construction, show a confidence in the quality of material and the faithfulness of construction, which is a marked testimonial to those who make and to those who sell such articles."

The list of notables will be invited as guests includes President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of State Day, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Smith, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Postmaster-General Smith, Chief Justice Fuller and members of the Supreme Court, M. Cambon, French Minister; Speaker Thomas E. Reed, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Senator W. E. Mason, all Illinois Congressmen, Governors of all States and their families, Gen. Miles, Gen. Brooke, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Coppinger, Col. Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Commodore Philip, Capt. Clark of the Oregon, Capt. Evans of the Iowa, Capt. Sigbee, late of the Maine, Lieut. Wainwright, Lieut. Hobson and other prominent officers of the army and navy, Mayor Van Wyck of New York, and mayors of prominent cities.

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## NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT.

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive dispatches, being the cream of the news in the New York morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city about 5 a.m., reaching The Los Angeles Times about 2 a.m.]

## MILES SAVES A LIFE.

## SPANIARDS INTENDED TO EXECUTE THE ALCALDE OF AGUADO.

The Unfortunate Porto Rican Mayor Accused of Having Aided the Americans—Would-be Executioners Forbidden to Proceed With Their Purpose.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PONCE (Porto Rico), Aug. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Information was received here yesterday from San Juan that the alcalde (Mayor) of Aguado had been imprisoned by the Spaniards, and later removed to the capitol, where there was danger of his being put to death upon a charge of aiding the Americans. Upon receipt of the news Gen. Miles telegraphed Capt. Gen. Macias at San Juan forbidding him to proceed with the execution of any sentence of capital punishment against the alcalde or the punishing of any other political offenders in any way.

Preparations are in progress for the embarkation of troops. All men embarked from here will go on board the fleet of vessels under the command of Gen. Wilson. The date of the departure has not been fixed, but it is possible they will start in four or five days.

## ABANDON CAMP WIKOFF.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point, it is asserted, is to be abandoned as soon as the troops can be removed. Regimental camps are to be established, the Washington officials having decided it was a mistake to attempt to quarter so many debilitated troops at that camp. The plan now proposed is to order the regiments now there and released from quarantine to other portions of the country.

## CUBANS COOLING OFF.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Castillo of the Cuban army, at the invitation of Gen. Lawton, came to the city yesterday to have an interview regarding the disbandment of the Cuban force in Santiago province. Castillo expressed the opinion that the disbandment of the Cubans could be effected without trouble, but nothing definite has been decided upon. He said the hostilities of the Cubans growing out of the refusal of Americans to permit joint military occupation of the conquered territory are disappearing, and under the advice of cool heads their scheme of making an armed demand for their alleged rights has been abandoned.

The Cuban forces at Cobre, Binato, Gibara and other places in the mountains are subsisting on the country, and have made no application to Lawton for rations. As a general thing, good order prevails in the province, even beyond the scope of the military authority of the United States.

Gen. Lawton has instructed Gen. Wood to form a plan of civil government based upon the old regime, but with modifications. He thinks it advisable that the number of officers necessary to the government of the city should be fixed immediately. Wood will fix the salaries and make the nominations, which will be submitted to Lawton for approval. Native officers will be appointed as far as possible, as they understand the language and temper of the people better than the Americans do. The Fifth Infantry has garrisoned all of the central places. Each garrison is under the command of two or more officers, and is in readiness for any emergency.

Shafter's regulation requiring vessels to remain unloaded in the harbor until all duties upon their cargoes have been paid has been abolished, and public warehouses and wharves have been thrown open to commerce. Gen. Lawton has ordered the Stars and Stripes to be displayed upon the public buildings from sunrise to sunset. The carrying of arms by troopers, except when on duty is prohibited, and sentries are not to be allowed to load their guns, except upon the order of an officer, the authority of the officer in such cases being limited.

Four earthquakes were felt here between 11:10 and 11:15 o'clock this forenoon. They were mostly felt along the water front.

## UNSETTLED MADRID.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

MADRID, Aug. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] No new developments in the political situation, capable of conscientious reporting are available. The air is filled with rumors innumerable, but they are contradictory and untraceable. Ministers are reticent, and the press is paralyzed. Sagasta, with the superior cunning of an old parliamentarian, holds the cabinet together. The decree assembling the Cortes September 5 moves his defeat by Señor Gago and his followers, but Sagasta's acquiescence in this is a sure sign of his intention to cling to his power to the very last.

The downfall of Capt. Gen. August at Manila has made Gen. Rio Governor of the Vizcayas Islands, and the recognized Governor-general of the Philippines, the idol of the people. He is now sending a series of telegrams, describing bloody victories over the insurgents, and giving a summary of alleged executions of captured insurgent leaders.

L'Imparcial, in a particularly skeptical vein, asserts that these reports of victories are merely a rehearsal of old dispatches which that paper printed a month ago, and this contention is borne out by the fact that Rio's last telegram implies that at the time it was sent he was ignorant of the fact

## that the peace protocol had been signed, or had even been conceived.

Señor Annon, Minister of Marine, is anxiously speculating as to whether the odds and ends of the Spanish gunboats in the Philippines which Admiral Dewey has spared were included in the surrender of Manila. If so, he declares that the commanders of these vessels shall be court-martialed. Court-martials promise to rival bull fights as a national pastime.

The government has been questioned, but refuses to explain why Gen. Nejeiro and not Gen. Jaudenes signed the capitulation of Manila. As a matter of fact, three Spanish officials signed the capitulation as the representatives of Jaudenes, but Nejeiro was not one of them. It has been learned that the language of the articles of capitulation is in marked contrast with that employed by Gen. Toral in the case of the surrender of Santiago.

The government is fearful that the Philippine insurgents will effect a landing on the Vizcayas Islands, and is taking precautions against such a movement. It is proposed by the government to ask the United States for permission to remove the Spaniards in the Ladroneas to Manila, the situation in the Ladroneas being represented as extremely critical.

## LESSENING PRESTIGE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN JUAN (Porto Rico), Aug. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The delay in arranging matters is lessening the prestige of the Americans here. Every one is commenting on the fact that most of the important documents relating to the island are apparently to be returned to Spain. All judicial matters are in suspense.

## A CATHOLIC CENTER.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

ROME, Aug. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The question as to the clergy of the Philippines is subject to high negotiations between the Vatican, Spain and the United States. In an interview with an influential prelate of the departments of the Papal and Secretary of State and Propaganda in regard to the matter, he said, it must be borne in mind that the Philippines is the center of Catholic missions that extend to the neighboring islands and to Fonkin and China. The most important is the dominican mission of Santo Rosario of the seventeenth century foundation.

When asked, "If the United States, while respecting their rights, shall require the Vatican to substitute by degrees for Spanish friars others of different nationality, do you think the Vatican would agree?" the prelate said: "I do not know. The Vatican has done the same favor for France in Tunis and for Italy in Abyssinia, and it is not said that the Vatican will not agree to do the same for America. But the difficulties are many."

"Mr. Martineau should have already informed the government at Washington that Spain accepts its conditions and renounces her protection of friars on condition that America respects their rights and does not oppose the practice of the services of religion and of the Catholic hierarchy."

## MILES KEEPS SILENCE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PONCE (Porto Rico), Aug. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Miles positively refuses to discuss the mutilation of the dispatches he sent from Santiago, which was mentioned in the alleged interview with him recently published in the American newspapers. The lines in his face hardened when the subject was broached, and his voice deepened as he sternly said: "I will not enter upon the subject."

## Brux Still Floating.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The report that the French armored cruiser Bruix had foundered in the Indian Ocean, was without foundation. The Bruix is now at Saigon, capital of French Cochinchina.



Superior fishing at Hotel del Coronado. New \$60,000 pier just constructed. The catch Aug. 24, '98, was as follows:

YELLOWTAIL	48
BARRACUDA	516
WHALES	124
HALIBUT	65
LOBSTER	85
Crabs	843

All the boats are not yet in at 5 p.m. Lovers of Golf will find near the hotel the finest Links on the Coast, and the only ones having grass greens in the State. Write

E. S. BABCOCK, Mgr.

Or inquire at Coronado Agency, Second and Spring sts., Los Angeles.

## CREAM OF LEMON.

Removes wrinkles and restores the freshness of youth. Retail at 10c, or by mail, prepaid, 20c.

Bailou & Cosgrove, San Diego, Cal.

Most druggists sell it; all druggists should.

## Hotel Westminster

Los Angeles.

Strictly First-Class. Low Special Summer Rates. American and European Plans. The high standard of house will be fully maintained. F. O. JOHNSON, Prop.

## ENGLAND'S PRINCE.

He Goes Ashore from His Yacht at Mount Edgecombe.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Prince of Wales today made his first landing from the yacht Osborne, going ashore at Mount Edgecombe, Devonport, after elaborate preparations, amid a scurry of excitement among the villagers. The houseboat from the Devonport dockyard had been fitted up with a platform level

## SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

## Cake Walk

At Redondo Beach--TODAY.

The most popular Beach of all has engaged a great team to give a spirited

## CAKE WALK

The Funniest Thing on Earth!

Santa Fe Trains go at 6:30 a.m., 9:55 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 7:00 p.m. From Downey Avenue 12 minutes earlier; Central Avenue 12 minutes later. Last train returning leaves Redondo at 8:00 p.m.

## SANTA FE ROUTE—A DAY QUICKER.

Leave—Los Angeles 9:30 a.m. Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Arrive—Denver 7:00 p.m. Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues. Arrive—Chicago 9:00 p.m. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues.

What is the use of traveling over round-about lines when the best accommodations at the least rates can be had over not only the shortest and quickest, but the most comfortable route—SANTA FE ROUTE.

## SEPTEMBER SAN DIEGO EXCURSION—

\$3.00 For the Round Trip.

Tickets on sale Sept. 2 and 3, good for return 30 days.

Proportionately low rates from all stations on the Southern California Railway.

Plan to spend your vacation at this Delightful Resort—IT COSTS NO MORE.

## ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

To Santa Monica in 25 Minutes.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

Trains Leave Arcade Depot for—

SANTA MONICA, daily, 9:00 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 12:00 p.m.

FLYING DUTCHMAN train is 6:30 a.m. 25 minutes to Santa Monica. No stops.

SAN PEDRO AND LONG BEACH, daily, 9:00 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 12:00 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 12:00 p.m.

Trains leave earlier than above time from following centrally located stations:—River Station 12 min., Naud Junction 9 min., Commercial Street 7 min., First Street 5 min.

Free and Concerts on Esplanade at Santa Monica 2:00 p.m. every Saturday and Sunday by celebrated Los Angeles Military Band. Special attractions every Sunday. Get jokes on friends. Last Sunday train leaves Santa Monica Canyon 9:15 p.m., Santa Monica 9:35 p.m. for Los Angeles. Last Sunday train leaves San Pedro and Long Beach 9:45 p.m. for Los Angeles.

CATALINA ISLAND—am. Saturdays, 9 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:03 p.m. Good Fishing at Port Los Angeles and San Pedro. Take early trains.

LOS ANGELES TICKET OFFICE, 229 S. Spring St.

## EXCURSIONS—MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—

\$1.70 Saturday and Sunday, August 27 and 28.

Los Angeles to Alpine Tavern and return including all points on Mt. Lowe Ry. Enjoy a day in the Mountains among the giant pines. To make the trip complete remain over night at Alpine Tavern, rates \$2.50 and up per day. 50c Los Angeles to Rubio Canyon and return. Lunch counter accommodation at Rubio Pavilion. Pasadena electric cars connecting leave 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30 p.m. (4:30 p.m. Saturdays only). Tickets and full information. Office 214 South Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

## TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

## CARBONS—

"Every Picture a Work of Art."

Visitors to Southern California should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable condition of atmosphere in the world.



## VISITS CAMP MEADE.

## PRESIDENT PLEASED AT THE CONDITIONS THERE.

Company Streets Were All in Order and the Regiments Were Looking Their Best.

## LEE TO HAVE A REVIEW.

## NATION'S CHIEF GREETED EVERYWHERE BY THE PEOPLE.

Body-snatcher Duncan Gets Five Years for Robbing a Confederate Grave—The Scandia Leaves San Francisco.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington at 9 o'clock this morning for the Pennsylvania road for Somerset, Pa., where they will spend some days with Abner McKinley, the President's brother. The only other members of the party were Mr. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the President, and Mrs. McKinley's maid.

Secretary Alger arrived in town from Montauk Point about 8 o'clock this morning, and drove at once to the White House, where he had a half-hour's conference with the President in regard to the conditions at Camp Meade. The only other car was that of the President's brother, who saw the President for a few minutes.

AT HARRISBURG.  
(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
HARRISBURG (Pa.), Aug. 27.—President McKinley and party arrived at Harrisburg at 12:35 o'clock today, and were met at the station by Atty.-Gen. McCormick and Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin, who had been requested by Gov. Hastings to welcome the President. The greeting between the gentlemen was very cordial, and the Pennsylvanians were then presented to Mrs. McKinley. There was a crowd of over a thousand people at the station, and for ten minutes the President held an impromptu reception, the rush to shake hands with him being so great that some of the people were almost crushed by the car wheels. The party left at 12:45 o'clock for Camp Meade.

AT CAMP MEADE.  
(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
CAMP MEADE (Middletown, Pa.), Aug. 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley spent a pleasant hour today at Camp Meade en route to Somerset, Pa., for a short vacation. Gen. Graham had ordered a mass review of the honor of his distinguished guests, but at their request the order was revoked. The President and Mrs. McKinley reached here at 1 o'clock on a special train from Washington, and were met by Gen. Graham and staff, and the First Delaware Regiment, which was detailed as guard of honor. The regiment was drawn up along the road leading to the camp, and when the President and other guests had been seated in open carriages, the regiment presented arms and the band played "The President's March."

Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin and Atty.-Gen. McCormick received the President in behalf of Gov. Hastings. President Frank Thompson and other officials of the railroad, with their ladies reached camp in a special train, fifteen minutes in advance of the President and Mrs. McKinley, and were also the guests of Gen. Graham. The two parties were consolidated at Camp Meade Station, and driven to general headquarters, under escort of Gen. Graham and staff.

After a hurried inspection of the quarters of the general and his staff, President and Mrs. McKinley were driven through the camp. Company streets were scrupulously clean, and the men looked their best. The President was much pleased with the location of the camp, and the appearance and condition of the men. The various regiments were drawn up in line to receive the party when they arrived at their quarters. The President visited the division hospital, and the hospital which the Red Cross Society of Philadelphia has established for the care of the most serious cases of Philadelpha. The President and Mrs. McKinley left the camp at 2 o'clock.

## REGARDS AND REGRETS.

CAMP MEADE, Aug. 27.—President McKinley remarked to Maj.-Gen. Graham as he was about to start for Somerset that he was very much pleased with the camp, and that it was an ideal location. The President was much distressed over the accident which befell two soldiers shortly before his arrival in camp. One was Private James Carr, Co. F, Third Missouri, and the other Private John Smith, of the Rhode Island. They were walking on the Pennsylvania tracks, and were struck by a fast train and instantly killed.

## BODY-SNATCHER SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
CAMP MEADE, Aug. 27.—Maj.-Gen. Davis, commander of the Second Division, will be brought here tonight from Thoroughfare with his staff. The movement of this division will be completed by Monday.

The court-martial in the case of Dr. Duncan of the Twenty-second Kansas found him guilty of destroying the grave of a Confederate officer at the Bull Run battlefield, and he was sentenced last evening to an imprisonment of five years.

## WILL VISIT LEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The President expects to be in Jacksonville, Fla., September 15, and review the soldiers of the Seventh Corps, Gen. Lee's command. He told Col. Durbin of the Sixty-first Indiana this today before he left the city. The colonel is here for the purpose of visiting the President and Secretary Alger to visit Jacksonville and fix a date. It is quite likely that Secretary Alger will accompany the President.

## THEIR PLANS.

The President Enjoying His Little Pleasure Trip.  
(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
SOMERSET (Pa.), Aug. 27.—The Presidential party, composed of President and Mrs. McKinley, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and Maj. Webb Hayes of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, reached Somerset by special train from Johnstown this evening. When the President stepped out of the car with Mrs. McKinley on his arm the two thousand people who had gathered cheered heartily, and the Meyersdale band played "The President's March."

The President and Mrs. McKinley are in good health, having passed a restful day, and both say they greatly enjoyed their trip to Somerset. The party will leave here at 11 o'clock Monday for Cleveland, reaching there in the evening. They will go from Cleveland to Canton to pass a day at their old home, then return to Cleveland, and leave there Friday for New York, reaching there that evening. The President will visit the West Point, and take the train to New York on Saturday and return to Washington that evening.

## SCANDIA IS OFF.

And the Seventh Regiment Did not Get Away.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The transport steamer Scandia sailed for Honolulu and Manila today. For Honolulu she carries Cos. A, B, and D of the First New York Regiment, consisting of 205 men and officers, in command of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Stackpole. Majors Scott and Emmett of the New York regiment also go with the detachment. For Manila the steamer takes Second Lieut. A. P. Hayne and twenty-five men of the First Battalion Heavy Artillery, California Volunteers, to act as guard for \$1,000,000 in coin for the troops in Gen. Merritt's command: Major Schofield, Sheary and Sternberg, paymasters, and three clerks in charge of the money; Maj. Kobbe, Third Artillery; Lieut. Wedgewood, Battery I, Tenth Cavalry, and 200 medical officers and 120 privates of the hospital corps and four Red Cross nurses, making a total of 491.

## WILL MUSTER OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
CHICKAMAUGA (Chattanooga National Military Park), Aug. 27.—Orders came from the War Department today to prepare for the mustering-out of the Eighth New York and the Fifth Missouri. The sickness at Camp Thomas, which has been exaggerated by articles that have recently been published in some parts of the country. While there are all told about 1500 sick soldiers in the hospital at this park, only about 500 of this number are pronounced typhoid fever cases, and a majority of these are not of a virulent type.

## FETE AT WOLHURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
DENVER, Aug. 27.—Ten to fifteen thousand persons attended the fete given this afternoon and evening at Wolhurst, the beautiful country seat of Senator Edward C. Wolcott, fifteen miles south of Denver. The object was to raise money for the use of the Colorado Soldiers' Aid Society in caring for the families and for the sick and wounded in the American armies. Wolhurst contains 1000 acres, a large part of which is laid out in a beautiful park and including a lake nearly a mile in length. The grounds have all been turned over to the Fete Committee.

## ALGER IS BACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Alger returned here today from his visit of inspection to the camp at Montauk Point. He was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Sumner and Ludlow of Gen. Shafter's corps, who rendered conspicuous service in the Santiago campaign, and by Col. Becker and Maj. Hopkins of his personal staff. The Secretary proceeded direct to the White House, where he had a conference with the President in regard to matters of military administration and effective relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at various camps.

## ALGER NOT REACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A report was in circulation today that Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg of the army had asked Secretary Alger to order a general investigation of the medical department of the army. Secretary Alger said tonight that such a request had not reached him, and Surgeon-General Sternberg refused to say whether he had asked or intended to ask for a general investigation. He called attention to the fact, however, that he had asked for an investigation of the conditions at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga.

## NURSES NEEDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
COLUMBUS (O.), Aug. 27.—The following telegram has been received by the secretary of the Board of Trade from Surgeon H. M. W. Moore, Battery H, First Ohio Volunteers, at Camp Meade, Pa.: "Can you send me two nurses at once to accompany sick men of Battery H home from camp? We change station soon, and I am unwilling to leave them here and cannot take them on troop trains. Government furnishes transportation and sleeping cars. No nurses available here. Arrangements are now being made to send the nurses."

## CAVALRY AT MONTAUK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The first section of the cavalry which is bringing the First United States Cavalry from the South arrived in Jersey City this morning, and was transferred to Long Island City to be sent to Montauk Point.

## WELCOME HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 27.—The First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Edward C. Young, arrived today at Fort Sheridan from Chickamauga. Eight train sections, each of excursion proportions, conveyed the troops and their equipment to the fort. A welcoming committee of citizens met Col. Young and the official train at Danville Junction. Through the stations cheered the boys as they passed through. Upon reaching the fort a warm breakfast was served to the men in the mess hall, and was used by the Fourth United States Infantry before the call to arms summoned them to Tampa.

## THE SAD STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
ST. LOUIS (Mo.), Aug. 27.—A train consisting of nine sleepers arrived in this city today, having on board 152 members of the First, Second and Fifth Missouri Volunteer regiments, who have been laid up in the hospitals at Chickamauga. They are suffering from fevers and other camp ailments. The home-coming of these soldiers, many of whom are on the brink of the grave, was a pitiable contrast to their outgoing, just a few months ago. Twenty-one of the men belonged to the First Regiment, whose home station is St. Louis. They got off here and went to their homes. Men from the other regiments, whose home stations are in other parts of the country, were sent in ambulances to various hospitals in the city, where they will be carefully nursed. The remainder will continue on their way to homes in different sections of the State today.

## HUNGRY, NOT SICK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Some of the nurses in the general hospital at Camp Meade are suffering from dysentery and orders were issued today that they be given more time to exercise, bathe and rest. More nurses arrived today, and ten will reach the camp ready to take places of those who worked, and all that are needed are here. There are three male and three female nurses in each ward during the

day time, and two on duty at night. When the Eighth Ohio was landed nearly 800 reported sick, and were sent to the hospital, but it developed that 170 of the "sick" men were actually suffering from hunger. When these men were fed they were able to leave the hospital. They repeated stories of hardships encountered coming up from Cuba, and said it was almost impossible for them to get food. One hundred and fifty men in the general hospital were allowed to go on sixty days furloughs today as they had improved.

## THEY DROPPED OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Second Massachusetts left behind seven officers and 200 sick men in the hospitals. Altogether 560 men departed. As the men marched to the dock, 100 men dropped out of line, but were aided by their comrades, and were thus able to continue until the boat was reached.

The Rough Riders will leave camp in about ten days. It is reported that they will be mustered out in New York after their arrival either in Madison Square or Plaza Square. The hospital report at Camp Meade today was as follows: Cases in the general hospital, 1129; in the Special Hospital, 123; in the Tenth Cavalry, 430; diphtheria in the detention hospital, 4; in the general hospital, 1; deaths, Edgar H. Train, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Charles Flynn, Co. C, Twelfth United States Infantry, typhoid fever.

## THE LADRONES SPANISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
MADRID, Aug. 27.—Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spanish in the Ladrone Islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrone Islands is becoming very serious. The Spanish are being made at Vico and Pontevedra for the repatriated soldiers who are expected to arrive in Manila. All possible sanitary precautions are being taken.

## THEY KNOW SOMETHING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—While Acting Secretary of State Moore said tonight that the State Department had information from the Ladrone Islands, it is learned that the War Department has received advice confirming the Associated Press dispatch from Manila. The officials refuse to discuss the dispatch or reveal the nature of the trouble.

## SUFFERERS SUFFERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—When the transport Yucatan reached the pier today at Montauk, and began to discharge the six companies of the Seventh Infantry, which she had brought from Santiago, it was learned that the Yucatan had lost 200 men, and three more died last night while the ship lay in the bay awaiting her turn to unload her human cargo.

It is alleged that the ship left Santiago without a sufficient quantity of proper food and supplies, and that the sick troops were unable to eat. The ship was crowded with sick men, and the state of affairs, he sent at once some proper supplies on board the vessel. The sick men are still on board the vessel waiting for there is room for them in the hospitals.

## COMING HOME FAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The United States cruiser Harvard arrived this morning from Montauk, where she landed 675 men of the Thirty-third Michigan. The Harvard is detained for disinfection. The hospital yacht Red Rover is sent to Montauk with fifteen typhoid-fever patients for Roosevelt Hospital. The transport Leona arrived from Montauk after landing soldiers of Shafter's returning army.

The transport Morton, Capt. Hanlon, arrived this morning from Montauk, where she landed 312 men of the Twenty-first Infantry from Santiago. The Morton was formerly a Spanish Cuban coasting steamer, and became a prize to the United States on the surrender of Santiago.

## EFFORTS AT RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Some statements made at the War Department today indicate that efforts are being made to alleviate the sufferings in the camps. The surgeon-general reports that up to the 8th day of August there had been 1,000 cases of typhoid fever, 3,250 cases of dysentery, 6,536 cases of malaria, 7,399 cases of cholera, and 1,000 cases of other diseases. Nurses are being despatched to all the military hospitals as rapidly as possible.

## ANOTHER DEWEY LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—Secretary W. J. Langan of the Chamber of Commerce received a letter today from Rear-Admiral George Dewey, in which he thanks the Chamber of Commerce for the resolutions passed by that body on the subject of the victory of the United States fleet May 1. The letter concluded as follows: "It would afford me much gratification to participate in the hospitality of your city which I hear so much, and I shall hope that that pleasure in the near future."

## A SORRY SPECTACLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
NEW LONDON (Ct.), Aug. 27.—The Sound steamer Block Island arrived at her slip in this city at about 9:30 o'clock this morning from Montauk, bearing 350 members of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, U.S.V., who were sent to the city for disinfection. The men, who were presented a sorry spectacle. Some idea of their condition may be had from the statement of the admiral, who accompanied the troops. The admiral said that the men were all suffering from typhoid fever, and that the condition was very serious. The admiral said that the men were all suffering from typhoid fever, and that the condition was very serious. The admiral said that the men were all suffering from typhoid fever, and that the condition was very serious.

## A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—The soldier at Fort Point was originally reported as a yellow fever suspect. The Fourth State Health Officer Blunt and Dr. Gill of New Orleans, who inspected the case today, still say it is a suspicious case, but they do not pronounce it yellow fever.

## FIGHTING DAYS OVER.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Wampatuck, formerly a Standard Oil tug in New York Harbor known as the "Wampatuck," has been converted into a hospital ship, and is being used to transport the sick and wounded from the hospitals at Camp Meade. The ship is being used to transport the sick and wounded from the hospitals at Camp Meade. The ship is being used to transport the sick and wounded from the hospitals at Camp Meade.

## CHANGES AT THE PRESIDIO.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—All of the troops now in this city have been moved from Camp Merritt to the Presidio, and it is believed by the regimental surgeons that the health of the men will be greatly improved by the change.

Capt. W. H. McKittick, who raised the American flag over San Juan, P.R., is expected to arrive in this city in about two weeks. The board of survey appointed to estimate the damage done the persons

and property of the Thomas family by riotous soldiers of the Tennessee regiment has not yet concluded its labors. Col. Funston of the Kansas Volunteers has sternly rebuked Lieut.-Col. Little for writing a letter to the Governor of Kansas, recommending the promotion of certain men of the regiment, although the papers contained no such recommendation. Lieut.-Col. Little has already made his own recommendations.

## ROUGH RIDERS TO DISBAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The men who will get away after the Seventy-first New York will undoubtedly be the Rough Riders. It has been announced they will be mustered out of the service within two weeks.

## DID HER WORK.

Now the Vesuvius Has Come to New York.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Admiral Sampson's squadron down the bay has been increased by the arrival of the Vesuvius. The dynamite cruiser "hurler earthquakes," as the cruiser lads characterized it, came up from Guantanamo, Cuba, whence it sailed on August 18, under orders from the department to proceed to New York. The Vesuvius is a small, but powerful, and crowded with men, and crowded with men, and crowded with men.

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## DIED AT SEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The surgeon-general of the army received a telegram this morning from Surgeon-General Funston, reporting that the steamship Catania arrived yesterday from Santiago with 353 convalescent patients from the Siboney hospital, and that nine deaths occurred on the trip. He also reports that Maj.-Gen. McCree, surgeon, U.S.A., died on the Catania on the morning of August 26, of typhoid fever, which he contracted while on duty at sea. Maj. McCree was a native of New York.

## CHANGED HIS FLAGSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Porto Rican military commission will sail for Porto Rico on the Seneca, which at present is one of the vessels of the War Department, but probably will be transferred to the navy. Admiral Schley will hoist his flag on her, while the Brooklyn will go into dock for repairs.

## A MAINE MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—One of the first permanent memorials of the Spanish-American war to be erected in this country will be placed in a few days in the obelisk of the Maine Academy at Annapolis, in memory of Lieut. William Jenkins, who perished in the explosion of the battleship Maine. The memorial has been cast in bronze from a design by Charles Rollison Lamb. A faithful model in clay of the obelisk of the Maine Academy at Annapolis, in memory of Lieut. William Jenkins, who perished in the explosion of the battleship Maine. The memorial has been cast in bronze from a design by Charles Rollison Lamb. A faithful model in clay of the obelisk of the Maine Academy at Annapolis, in memory of Lieut. William Jenkins, who perished in the explosion of the battleship Maine.

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## ROYAL STYLE.

Schley Greeted With Cheers and Kisses at the Capitol.

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## HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Rear-Admiral Schley left here at 5:30 p.m. this afternoon for Annapolis, Md., where he will remain over night and proceed to Westport, Ct., by way of Baltimore and New York. Whenever the admiral reaches the latter city, his stay here he has been the recipient of most marked attention. En-

## (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

## A DAINY DISH.

With the Delicate Sweet of Grape-Sugar.

The meat eater and the vegetarian alike are charmed with the new food, Grape-Nuts. They have a crisp taste, with the delicate flavor of grape-sugar, and are entirely ready for the table without any necessity for cooking what ever. Made by Potomac Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts furnish one of the daintiest dishes ever placed on a breakfast table.

## When Doctors Disagree The People Decide.

You often hear it said, when doctors disagree who shall treat you, the people decide. You are competent to decide questions pertaining to Catarrh. Some so-called doctors say Catarrh cannot be cured. 25,000 people in Southern California have taken Drs. Shores' treatment for Catarrh and Catarrhal chronic diseases, and nearly all say they have been cured.

In view of the fact that many of the so-called Catarrh specialists know nothing whatever about Catarrh, except what they read in the papers concerning it, it is not surprising that they should be so badly misled. The famous system of curing this bitter old disease has been decided to once more explain Catarrh.

CATARRH is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the body. This mucous membrane is found in the mouth, nose, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, ducts of the liver, tubes in the kidneys, the bladder, and in fact covers the entire inner surface of the body. All that portion of the body which is covered with this mucous membrane is subject to this dread disease, Catarrh. The dynamic nature of Catarrh, which causes a discharge of a fetid, poisonous mucus from the parts affected. The nose and throat being the most exposed, are the most liable to Catarrhal affections. The mucous membrane of the bladder, which is not so exposed, is not so liable to Catarrh, but it is not so easily treated.

When Catarrh starts in the head it quickly extends to the throat, the bronchial tubes and lungs. The dropping of poisonous mucus from the parts affected, produces Catarrh of the bladder, which is the most liable to Catarrh, but it is not so easily treated. The mucous membrane of the bladder, which is not so exposed, is not so liable to Catarrh, but it is not so easily treated.

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## Catarrh of Head and Throat.

This form of Catarrh is most common, resulting from neglected colds, quickly cured by the little cost by Doctors Shores' New System.

Is the breath foul?  
Do you have a disagreeable taste?  
Do you have a tickling behind the palate?  
Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
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## Catarrh of the Ears.

Do your ears discharge?  
Do the ears itch and burn?  
Do the ears dry and scaly?  
Is there a throbbing in the ears?  
Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?  
Are there cracking sounds heard?  
Do you have ringing in the ears?  
Do you have a humming sound heard?  
Do you have a buzzing sound heard?  
Do you have a humming sound heard?

## Catarrh in Bronchial Tubes.

Have you a cough?  
Are you losing flesh?  
Do you have a tickling in the throat?  
Do you have a tickling in the throat?  
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## Catarrh of the Kidneys.

Do your hands and feet swell?  
Is this more noticeable at night?  
Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
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Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
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## All Examinations Free.

Drs. Shores, in order that you may know just what your trouble is and how it may be cured, have decided to continue their free examinations, either in person or by mail, without pay or obligation to pay. Call or write.

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## \$3 THIS WEEK. \$3

Drs. Shores Grand \$3 Rate for All Diseases.  
If You Want to Take Advantage of the Low Rate You Must Begin Treatment Now, for the Rate Will Soon Be Advanced.

## This Week Only.

Every Sufferer from Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma,

Hay Fever, Chronic Diseases of the Stomach, Lungs,

Kidneys, Liver, Bowels or Any Other Disease or Complication of Diseases—Whether One or a Hundred—

Who Applies to Drs. Shores,



## SPORTING RECORD.

## MAJOR IS A WONDER.

## COLORED CYCLIST DEFEATS JIMMY MICHAEL BADLY.

The Little Welshman Wins the First Heat Easily but Has to Quit in the Others.

## TAYLOR'S TIME PHENOMENAL.

## LINTON IS MATCHED AGAINST HIS COUNTRYMAN AGAIN.

Ernst-Lavigne Fight Transferred. High Kite-Flying - Sale of Horses at Sheephead. Races and Ball.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Major Taylor, the colored cyclist, met and defeated "Jimmy" Michael, the little Welshman, in a special match race, best two out of three paced heats, from a standing start, at the Manhattan Beach cycle track this afternoon. Michael won the first heat easily, as Taylor's paces were too slow in the final lap, but in the next heat Michael was so badly beaten that he quit each time in the last lap.

Taylor's work was wonderful, both from a racing and time standpoint, and he established a new world's record, which was absolutely phenomenal. For the first time in his racing career Michael was hissed by the spectators as he passed the stand, dejected and dejected by Taylor's overwhelming victory. Immediately after the third heat was finished, before the time was announced, William A. Brady, who championed the colored boy during the entire season, issued a challenge to race Taylor against Michael for \$500 or \$10,000, and a side bet at any distance up to 100 miles. The challenge was received with tumultuous shouts by the assembled, and the dusky victor was lionized when the time was made known.

Eduardo Taylor, the French rider, held the world's record of 1:43.5 for the distance in a contest paced from a standing start. The world's record against time, standing start, made by Platt Betts of England, was 1:43.2. Michael beat Taylor's record by 12.5 seconds in the first heat, but the "major" won the second and third heats against time in the second heat. As Taylor was on the outside for nearly two and a half laps, it was easily seen that he rode much better in the time, and showed judges who watched the race said that he would surely do better on the third attempt.

Eddie Bald, the Buffalo diver, won the two-mile L.A.W. national championship in a faultless style from a field of the best men in the country. Bald would certainly have won first money in the mile handicap, which went to Michael, and of San José, but that in the final lap Caldwell of Boston fell on the back stretch and carried the Buffalo boy with him. Both had a nasty spill, but neither was seriously injured.

The American Cycle Racing Association induced Ten Linton of England to postpone his departure for England to day, and Michael and he have been matched for an hour race with unlimited pace, for a purse of \$250, \$150 to go to the winner and the remainder to go to the loser. The race will take place at the Manhattan Beach track on Labor day, September 5.

Special match race, mile heats, best two in three: First heat won by Michael, time 1:41.5. Taylor's paces were too slow in the first heat, and he was beaten by 144 yards. Second heat won by Taylor, time 1:43.2.5. Third heat won by Taylor, time 1:42.5.

Two miles, L.A.W. championship, professional, winner of each heat to qualify for final: Final heat won by E. C. Bald, time 2:00. Cooper second, time 2:01.5. Third, Owen Kumble fourth, Gardiner fifth, time 4:33.5.

One mile, handicap, professional: Final heat won by W. C. McFarland (scratch), O. S. Kimball second, W. A. Martin third, James Crutcher fourth, time 2:06.3.5.

## SANTA ROSA RACES.

Fine Weather, Fast Track and Time on the Evening Day.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SANTA ROSA, Aug. 27.—The fastest time of the entire week, and the best weather marked the closing day of the six-days race met held here this week under the auspices of the P.C.T. H.R. Association.

In the 2:12 pace, purse \$300, the Venetian Stock Farm brown mare, Much Better, went round in the fast time of 1:07.4, amid the plaudits of the many spectators present.

The 2:16 class, trotting, mile heats, two in three, purse \$300: Bonnie Belle 1 1 1 Lottie 2 2 2 Phoebe Childers 3 3 3 Menlo Belle 4 4 4 Joe Selby 5 5 5 Diana 6 6 6 Sid Durfee 7 7 7

Best time, 2:16.4. The 2:12 class, pacing, mile heats, purse \$300: Much Better 1 1 1 Fitz Lee 2 2 2 Floricia 3 3 3 Harvey Mac 4 4 4 Plunkett 5 5 5 Beachwood 6 6 6

Best time, 2:07.4. The 2:16 class, trotting, mile heats, 1890: Silver Ring 1 1 1 Delta 2 2 2 Thompson 3 3 3 Our Lucky 4 4 4 Mojave 5 5 5

Best time, 2:14.4. COAST BASEBALL.

Oakland and Stockton began the New Series Yesterday.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Oakland and Stockton played the first game today of the new series at Recreation Park, and Oakland won, after an exciting contest. Both Knell and Moskman were in good form, but were given miserable support. The Stockton team came near tying the score in the ninth on an error and two doubles, but a pretty throw by O'Neil caught Borchers at the plate and ended the run-getting. Muller easily carried off the honors, two of his put-outs being on exceptionally hard chances. The score: Stockton, 5; base hits, 9; errors, 6; Oakland, 6; base hits, 7; errors, 8; Batteries—Knell and Stocker; Moskman and Sullivan.

## Glens Falls Races.

GLEN FALLS (N. Y.) Aug. 27.—The 2:30 class, three-year-olds, purse \$1000: Charles E. Won in straight heats, time 2:18.5, 2:15.4. Laurel S. second, Genevieve third.

The 2:24 class, trotting, purse, \$1500:

Directum Kelly won in straight heats, time 2:18.5, 2:16.5, 2:13.4; Lady Delmar second, Nancy King third.

The 2:10 class, purse \$2000: Rima won, third, fourth, and fifth heats, time 2:09.4, 2:13.4, 2:11.4; The Abbott won first and second heats, time 2:12.4, 2:11.4; Copeland third.

The 2:05 class, pacing, purse \$2000: Split Spilt won in straight heats, time 2:11.4, 2:11.4, 2:14.4; The Swift second, Addie D. third.

One mile, pacing, purse \$2000: Anaconda won in straight heats, time 2:06.4, 2:06.2, 2:06.2; Bumps second, Planet third.

## EASTERN BASEBALL.

Louisville, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago Among the Winners.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

## CHICAGO-NEW YORK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Chicago, 10; New York, 3.

## LOUISVILLE-WASHINGTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—Louisville, 4; Washington, 3.

## BALTIMORE-ST. LOUIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 1.

## PITTSBURGH-BOSTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 1.

## CLEVELAND-BROOKLYN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 2.

## Anaconda Results.

ANACONDA (Mont.), Aug. 27.—Three furlongs: Dutch won, Rattler second, Fat Tucker third, time 1:36.

Five and a half furlongs: Howard won, Sallie Goodwin second, Baby Ruth third, time 1:10.5.

One mile, Montanus won, El Mido second, Rey Hooker third, time 1:05.

The Anaconda Handicap of \$1000, one mile, Serrano won, Pat Morrissey second, Grand Sachem third, time 1:44.

Two miles: Veloz won, Twinkle Twink second, McFryor third, time 2:33.5.

Five furlongs: Cipriano won, Ping second, Ternary third, time 1:18.5.

## Chicago Sport.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The weather was cool and the track good.

Six furlongs: Plantain won, Afamada second, Moroni third, time 1:17.

Five furlongs: Amy Wade won, Montgomery second, Madrine third, time 1:15.5.

Five furlongs: Queen of Song won, Boy second, Excursion third, time 1:10.5.

Commercial stakes, \$1000, mile and an eighth: Dead heat between Dr. Shepherd and David Tenny, Candalaria third, time 1:55.5.

Six furlongs: Abuse won, Bannockburn second, Jolly Roger third, time 1:11.5.

One mile: Dona Rita won, Molo second, Elmad third, time 1:43.

## Sales of Horses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A number of horses in training at the property of various owners, were sold at auction at Sheephead Bay today. Those bringing \$1000 and over were: High Degree, ch. f., 2; His Highness, Nettle, Spagot, \$5000; Rare Perfume, b. c., 2, by His Highness or Ludwig-Early-Blossom, G. B. Morris, \$3000; Big Indian, b. c., 2, by His Highness, Nettle, Spagot, \$2500; Incandescent, b. f., 2, by His Highness-Shinik Light, Arthur White, \$1500; Miss Tenny, b. f., 3, by Tenny, \$1000; Hindoo-Alka, S. C. Hindreth, \$700.

## Nutwood Park Results.

DUBUQUE (Iowa), Aug. 27.—Closing day at Nutwood Park. The weather was perfect and the track fast.

Two miles, L.A.W. championship, professional, winner of each heat to qualify for final: Final heat won by E. C. Bald, time 2:00. Cooper second, time 2:01.5. Third, Owen Kumble fourth, Gardiner fifth, time 4:33.5.

One mile, handicap, professional: Final heat won by W. C. McFarland (scratch), O. S. Kimball second, W. A. Martin third, James Crutcher fourth, time 2:06.3.5.

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Mount City second, Cotton Plant third, time 1:22.5.

Six furlongs: Miss Verna won, Pireside second, Dandy H. third, time 1:13.5.

## Last Day at Saratoga.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), Aug. 28.—Today was the twenty-seventh and closing day of the Saratoga Racing Association's annual meeting. The weather was superb and the track fast.

Five furlongs: Champion won, Tyrant second, Semper Leon third, time 1:04.5.

One mile: George R. Cox won, Van Milen second, Premier third, time 1:44.

Seven furlongs: Prime Minister won, Trilium second, Flareaway third, time 1:52.

One mile: Ben Ion won, Orsard second, Brighton third, time 1:43.5.

Mile and one-eighth: Generation won, Van Nessel second, Squan third, time 1:57.5.

## A Shipley-Fitzsimmons Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The National Athletic Club of this city today made an offer for a twenty-round contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey, to take place in December. The inducement is a purse of \$17,000, the principals to defray their own expenses to this city.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

## Day Dispatches Condensed.

The Gloucester, commanded by Commander Wainwright, has been ordered to sail from Guantanamo to New York.

A Des Moines dispatch says advices to the executive officers state that the ship, Sealed Iowa will leave Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Monday, arriving in Des Moines on Wednesday.

Minister Angella at Constantinople informs the State Department that the note from the Porte announcing the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the province of Mosul, in Albania, European Turkey, is forbidden to enter the city.

Many Spaniards, residents now in Havana and other Cuban ports, are preparing to go to Yucatan and settle. They hope to improve their fortunes. On the other hand, Cuban land proprietors among the refugees in Mexico refuse to sell their lands, and will soon return.

Lewis E. Mason, son of Senator Mason of Illinois, has been elected to the State Executive Committee, states that on 242 petitions for a place on the Australian ballot had been secured.

The requisite is \$64. Six hundred petitions are yet to be obtained.

A Panama (Illi) dispatch says indications point to serious trouble if the imported negro miners now at work do not leave the mine. There are said to be 200 Illinois miners ready to assist the Panama strikers, wherever aid is asked.

Several mild cases of yellow fever have been declared themselves at Vera Cruz, Mex., and strict sanitary measures are being taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

Authorities have adopted precautions against the importation of mail from Gulf ports within their jurisdiction.

A special from Crawfordsville, Ind., says ex-Capt. Matthews, who while in the service of the United States Army, was killed in action, has been found to have moved or speak. If Gov. Matthews's condition permits he will be removed to his home in Clinton within a few days.

A Decatur (Illi) dispatch says John Hamilton, 6 years old, while playing in the yard of his home, became entangled in a wire fence. The nine-year-old son of James Lee tried to pull him out and was instantly killed by the wire. The child was found lying on his back and was dead.

The wire was a private telegraph wire and had fallen over a trolley wire and into the yard.

A Wichita (Kan.) dispatch says that at a Christian Endeavor social, being given at the home of Mrs. E. J. Jones, a fire broke out. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning.

Charles Evans, a lawyer, partner of the Republican candidate for Governor, E. J. Jones, was killed by a fire. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning.

Alfred Lewis and Walter Vincent, undertakers, were killed by a fire. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning.

Four boys have been arrested. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning.

A fire broke out at a residence in the town of Laurel, Md., was in progress yesterday and was caused by a candle which had been left burning.

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# ONE "SUNSET" SHIRT

CLEW TO A LIFE LOST AT THE KUSKOKWIM'S MOUTH.

Rev. J. H. Romig Writes From Alaska Concerning the Wreck of the Jessie and Minerva.

LOADED SCOW DRIFTS ASHORE.

NATIVES HELP THEMSELVES TO THE MISCELLANEOUS CARGO.

Murder Over Five Dollars—County Political Conventions—An Oakland Election—Threat—Judge Ross at Frisco.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SEATTLE (Wash.) Aug. 27.—Further details of the wreck of the steamer Jessie and the barge Minerva, with the possible drowning of thirteen men known as the Kuskokwim Navigation Company at the mouth of the Kuskokwim river, Alaska, was received here today in a letter from Rev. J. H. Romig, dated Bethel, Alaska, July 12. Rev. Romig, who is a friend of Rev. Weber, who was to conduct the party up the Kuskokwim river, writes:

"A native who had just arrived here reports that just after the storm on the other side of the bay a scow drifted ashore with both sides stove in. She was half-full of water, and had no mast. To the tow-post was the short end of the towing rope, which had been cut with a sharp knife. Various boxes had been tipped open with an ax. The cargo consisted of axes, canned meats, shirts, trousers, lumber, one very large steel trap, and some boxes that had not been opened when the natives left.

"The natives, after their custom, divided the wreckage among themselves. Our informant had a shirt from the cargo. It was No. 18, and labeled 'Sunset.' He had been heard of the river steamer for seventeen days, and we fear all the miners are lost. If they still live, they have weathered two very severe storms. They were in very dangerous waters, abounding in sunken reefs and rocks."

GOLD-SEEKERS STARVING.

The Murderous Edmonton Route Will Claim Many Victims.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] VANCOUVER (B. C.) Aug. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] J. R. Anderson is one of three gold-seekers who got through to the Klondike by the Edmonton all-Alaskan land route, and returned to British Columbia to tell the tale. Anderson has no reason to "run down" the route, for he struck it rich in the Klondike. He says, however, it is an awful make to take this route for the gold fields. He is not the least doubtful that there will be great suffering among the four or five thousand who started for the Klondike by McKenzie River in March and April, for they have been unable to get to Peel river and across the mountains. Those who had been far down the river made the startling statement that thousands of Americans were camped on the trail who would never get through. Peel River is very difficult to navigate. There is a cross-country trip, and the route is down the Klondike, which floats you to the Yukon, four hundred miles, and then to Dawson City. The Hudson Bay Company's steamer is now making its last trip for the season, and all who do not take advantage of coming out that way will have to winter near the mouth of the Klondike, with almost a certainty of a serious scarcity of provisions.

Hundreds are now on half-rations and are stalled, their supply of provisions being so scant that they cannot go forward or backward. Their only salvation, until they get into the farming country, twenty-five miles from Edmonton on the return, and possibly will be an appeal to the charity of those more bountifully supplied. Anderson says they are a disgusted, discouraged lot and are cursing the country roundly. To make matters worse, water is scarce and suffering from thirst is in some cases terrible. Game is very shy.

These thousands of men expected to make fortunes in the Peace River district on the route to the Klondike. The stories of the riches on Peace River have been cruelly misleading, however. The diggings have been rich, but are all washed out.

MRS. BOTKIN'S FIGHT.

Her Attorneys Will Endeavor to Prevent Her Extradition.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—An application for a writ of habeas corpus has opened the legal battle to prevent the extradition of Cordelia Botkin. If the defense shall fail utterly in its purpose, she must face a Delaware jury and answer to the charge of murdering Mrs. J. P. Dunning and Mrs. J. D. Deane. Victory will mean that she may walk forth from her San Francisco prison a free woman.

There may be still another ending to the battle—a half victory for the defense. Her lawyers may convince the court that the California judiciary has jurisdiction in the case, and thus may save the relatives of Mrs. Botkin the expense of carrying the fight to Delaware.

Only the discharge of the prisoner will end the struggle for if the requisition of the Governor of Delaware be honored, the defendant's attorneys will, if necessary, take the case to the highest tribunal of Delaware, and possibly to the Supreme Court of the United States. However the battle goes, rulings will be made during its progress that will decide long-disputed points of law and establish precedents for the guidance of judges in similar cases which may arise in the future.

The main contention in the writ issued today on the application of Senator Frank McGowan, one of the attorneys for Mrs. Botkin, is that the prisoner, never having been in Delaware, cannot be restrained of her liberty on an allegation that she is a fugitive from justice from that State. Although the writ is returnable Monday morning, no action will be taken at that time, both sides having agreed to await the arrival of the requisition papers. After the matter is disposed of in the local courts, the defense, if defeated, will seek to prevent Gov. Budd from affixing his signature to the documents of extradition.

While Mrs. Botkin's attorneys are preparing for the many contingencies

which may arise, the prosecution, represented by the acting District Attorney and his assistants in basing itself with authorities touching extradition cases, and will hotly dispute every inch of ground that may be gone over during the proceedings of the California courts.

THE DESCRIPTIONS TALLY. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] STOCKTON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Dover, which appeared in the San Francisco papers this morning, giving a description of the contents of the fatal box of candy which caused the death of Mrs. Dunning and her sister, was shown by an Associated Press reporter this afternoon to Frank Gattrell, the salesman at the Wayside. On being shown the dispatch, Gattrell said: "I recognize the olive-shaped chocolate creams, the oblong bonbons, and the tongs. As to the flat wafers, I am not so sure, unless it has reference to some flat chocolate drops covered with sugar pellets. Perhaps the flat wafers referred to were put in by the woman herself. As the dispatch states, the tongs were ornamented. They were about three inches long, and silver-plated or washed in silver."

FEW HAD GOLD.

But There Was Plenty of It on the Progress.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SEATTLE (Wash.) Aug. 27.—The steamer Progress arrived here today from St. Michaels with 300 passengers and a large amount of gold dust, the property of a few passengers. Purser Griffith claims that he carried \$200,000 in his safe. Of this amount J. R. Ekers had \$50,000. A quartet consisting of C. W. Morgan, L. C. Shibley, J. A. Snow and George T. Snow had an equal amount, J. D. Racy had \$28,000. Most of the Progress's passengers were "tenderfoot" miners from Dawson but a short time. Capt. Eagles by the crew of the wrecked bark Guardian were also passengers. The captain of the Progress reports that the steamer South Portland is in the hands of the United States Marshal at St. Michaels. Twelve barrels of whisky were missing from the cargo. The Progress was attended by heavy fog all the way down.

Passengers of the Progress state that there are between two and three hundred men who have drifted down the Yukon River in small boats and rats, camped on the beach at St. Michaels. They have no means of cure passage to the States. There was considerable talk among them of applying to the government for relief.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RATES.

Freight on Grain-bags from Denver to Be Reduced.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—General Freight Agent A. D. Shepard has announced that the Southern Pacific Company will reduce the freight rate on grain bags from San Francisco to Denver. The present rate is 52.2 cents per 100 pounds, and the new rate will be 42.5 cents. The rate will be the same as that now in effect from New Orleans to Denver. The rate formerly from here to Denver was 55 cents, and from New Orleans to Denver 52.2 cents. When the Southern Pacific Company announced their intention some time ago that they would reduce their rate to meet the 52.2 rate of the initial lines at New Orleans, the latter threatened to make a further cut of 42.5 cents, and both reductions were consummated. Now the Southern Pacific will put in effect the 42.5 cent rate. Denver as soon as the legal details of notification to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners can be complied with.

SHOT TO KILL.

Stepfather Shot by His Son in a Money Quarrel.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Con. J. Sullivan tonight shot and killed his stepfather, J. C. Pratt, at the latter's residence on Minnie street. Trouble arose over \$2000 which was left to Pratt by Sullivan's mother, who died some months ago. Sullivan had heard of the money being left to Pratt, and since that time has been hounding him for some of it. Tonight he visited Pratt's residence, and demanded his share, but was told by Pratt that he did not possess any of the money. Thereupon Sullivan drew a revolver and fired five shots at him, killing him instantly. Sullivan then went to police headquarters and gave a statement, stating that he had killed his stepfather. He also added that he had been fooling with the old man long enough, and had concluded to either get the money or kill him.

His Little Circus.

STOCKTON, Aug. 27.—C. E. Davis, supposed to be the man who has been swinging the people of the coast for some weeks as the advance agent of a circus and menagerie, was arrested here tonight just after he had commenced his performance. He was shot at him, killing him instantly. Sullivan then went to police headquarters and gave a statement, stating that he had killed his stepfather. He also added that he had been fooling with the old man long enough, and had concluded to either get the money or kill him.

Yuba County Republicans.

MARYSVILLE, Aug. 27.—At the Republican County Convention today the following nominations were made: R. E. Bevan, Sheriff; George W. Riden, Treasurer; T. H. Bevan, Assessor; Gordon Bowman, Clerk; F. H. Day, Auditor and Recorder; Valdo S. Johnson, District Attorney; W. R. Riden, Back Superintendent of Schools; Patrick Brennan, Public Administrator; Jason R. Meek, Surveyor; A. B. Hopwood, Assessor; W. R. Riden, Assessor; and urged the passage of constitutional amendment No. 2, favoring the local county government act.

Working Up a Combine.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 27.—The People's Party County Central Committee met today and decided to hold a county convention next Monday, September 2. The Silver Republicans and all reform forces were invited to cooperate with them in nominating a union ticket. The Democratic convention meets the same day. At a meeting of the Good Government League today, a committee was appointed to confer with other organizations of the county and to make a reasonable price for the product throughout the year. The association has under its control over 90 per cent. of the crop of the State, and within two or three years expects to secure at least 5 per cent. more.

Good Raisins Guaranteed.

FRESNO, Aug. 27.—The California Raisin-Growers' Association has been organized for the purpose of establishing a high standard of quality, and to put a stop to the shipment of inferior raisins. It is its intention to maintain a reasonable price for the product throughout the year. The association has under its control over 90 per cent. of the crop of the State, and within two or three years expects to secure at least 5 per cent. more.

Chinese Potato-raiser Killed.

STOCKTON, Aug. 26.—Ung Hong, a Chinaman who had been raising potatoes on the McDougall tract, was found dead in his cabin this morning on the French Camp road south of town, with a bullet hole in the right side of his neck and lying in a pool of blood. As there was no weapon of any kind found in the cabin, it is evident that the Chinaman was murdered and

## Children's 50c Aprons

will go on sale tomorrow

At 14c

of white lawn or nainsook and fancy trimmed in ruffles and lace edging.

We've never faced a week of such vital importance as this one. We've just so much to do and just such a time to do it in. Every Remnant MUST go—and they WILL go—one glance at these prices will show you how determined we are

Every Price Has Been Reduced. The Very Short Time and Very Large Piles Have Compelled this Action.

Domestics, Short Lengths—Shorter Prices

It's not so important HOW MUCH we can get for them as 'tis HOW MANY we can get rid of. You need them—we don't—we don't want them at any price. Some one will get them—will you?

7c Amoskeag Gingham for 5c

5c Last of 50c Camping Comforts for 25c

8 1/2c Honey Comb Towel (20x40 in) 5c

10c Chambray for 5c

5c Shirting Percales for 3 1/2c

10c Pillow Cases (45x36 in) 5 1/2c

6c

For 10c Percales, 36 in.

wide, in a variety of fast shades—suitable for shirt waists or dresses.

6 1/2c

For 12 1/2c Silkoline

That's 36 in. wide, in a variety of patterns and colors—for pillows, draperies or screens.

6c

For 10c Black Saten

That has the Henrietta finish and is absolutely fast dye.

4c

Unbleached Muslin—4c

That's the favorite "L.L."—36 in. wide.

5c Crash Towel for 3c

Checked and fringed, 15x30 in.

40c Sheet for 29c

Hemmed, ironed, ready for use (72x90 in.)

10c box Toothpicks for 4c

8c Chopping Board for 5c

8c Chopping Knife for 5c

15c Silver-plated Dinner Set

8c Tooth Powder for 5c

10c Towel Racks for 8c

Of nickel, with two arms.

15c Japanned Tray for 10c

8c fine Bread Tin for 5c

10c Chain Pot Cleaners for 5c

10c Plated Napkin Rings for 3c

8c Picture Hangers for 5c

Includes wire, nail and screw eyes.

Dox 15c Clothes Hooks for 8c

15c Black Jack Stone Polish 8c

Large bottle Witch Hazel for 9c

Lawn Mowers Must Go.

These are sold every day in the hardware stores for \$3.00 and \$3.25.

\$2.19

For the 12 in. size—fine reliable Westlake.

\$2.39

For the 14 in. width, yes this is the Westlake, too.

Here's Lining Prices You Never Saw Before

And we don't know when you will again—so awfully low. It's making such low prices that gives us our peculiarity—makes competitors squirm.

7 1/2c

For 12 1/2c 36-in. wide Silesia in gray, brown or white.

10c

For 15c good all-linen canvas for skirt stiffening.

9c

For 15c 36-in. Bur-lap, a very desirable skirt stiffening—like canvas.

10c

For 15c 36-in. heavy double-faced Silesia, for waist lining—pretty designs.

10c

Last Remnant Chance—Some 1/4, Some 1/3, Some 1/2 Off. Because they're remnants is no reason why you should be suspicious of them—their quality is just what it was when there were more of them. You'll find a liberal sprinkling of short lengths of

Percales, Muslin, Sheetings, Gingham, White Goods, Calicoes, Table Linen, Toweling, Linings, Outing Flannels.

DON'T WORRY—

Broadway Department Store

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH

SUNDAY MORNING, 28 AUGUST.

# This is the Last Week of the Remnant Sale

Every Price Has Been Reduced. The Very Short Time and Very Large Piles Have Compelled this Action.

Domestics, Short Lengths—Shorter Prices

It's not so important HOW MUCH we can get for them as 'tis HOW MANY we can get rid of. You need them—we don't—we don't want them at any price. Some one will get them—will you?

7c Amoskeag Gingham for 5c

5c Last of 50c Camping Comforts for 25c

8 1/2c Honey Comb Towel (20x40 in) 5c

10c Chambray for 5c

5c Shirting Percales for 3 1/2c

10c Pillow Cases (45x36 in) 5 1/2c

6c

For 10c Percales, 36 in.

wide, in a variety of fast shades—suitable for shirt waists or dresses.

6 1/2c

For 12 1/2c Silkoline

That's 36 in. wide, in a variety of patterns and colors—for pillows, draperies or screens.

6c

For 10c Black Saten

That has the Henrietta finish and is absolutely fast dye.

4c

Unbleached Muslin—4c

That's the favorite "L.L."—36 in. wide.

5c Crash Towel for 3c

Checked and fringed, 15x30 in.

40c Sheet for 29c

Hemmed, ironed, ready for use (72x90 in.)

10c box Toothpicks for 4c

8c Chopping Board for 5c

8c Chopping Knife for 5c

15c Silver-plated Dinner Set

8c Tooth Powder for 5c

10c Towel Racks for 8c

Of nickel, with two arms.

15c Japanned Tray for 10c

8c fine Bread Tin for 5c

10c Chain Pot Cleaners for 5c

10c Plated Napkin Rings for 3c

8c Picture Hangers for 5c

Includes wire, nail and screw eyes.

Dox 15c Clothes Hooks for 8c

15c Black Jack Stone Polish 8c

Large bottle Witch Hazel for 9c

Last Week of Notion Remnants.

LOT 313—Just 13 doz. left.

25c Hair Brushes for 5c

Large—stiff—serviceable—wooden backs.

LOT 324—Only 325.

Large Japanese Fans for 1c

They're fancy decorated.

LOT 319—550 yds. only.

Fancy Cotton Lace for 2 1/2c

(1, 2 and 3 in. wide.)

LOT 317—But 33 left.

10c to 25c Belts Now 7c

Of leather or canvas—ladies.

LOT 315—4700 yds. only.

Black Corduroy Binding, 3c

Corset Shields, pair, 3 1/2c

LOT 327—455 here.

Corset Clips for 4c

LOT 321—1100 yds. yet to go.

Fancy Silk and Mohair Braid, 1c

LOT 325—

10c Rubber Elastic for 4c

Fancy patterns and colors.

LOT

Marshall's Linen Thread, 3c

Black or white or brown—100 yd. spools.

48c—Boys' \$1.00, \$1.25 Waists.

The favorite "Mothers' Friend" in flannels and damets—almost all sizes.

25c—Boys' 50c Wash Suits.

Of blue stripe chevrot, sizes 6 to 10 only.

25c—Men's 50c Working Shirts

Of chevrot, extra strong and well made.

37 1/2c—Men's fancy Mixed Und'w'r

Of French or balbriggan—shirt or drawers.

\$1.88—Men's All-wool Pants.

The Dicky Kersey kind, in browns or grays—neat patterns.

\$4.98—Men's \$7.50 Suits.

Of all-wool cassimeres or chevrots—good fitters.

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Of all-wo



## NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Liner" advertisements for the Times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rates, one cent a word each insertion. Minimum charge for any advertisement, 15 cents.

F. D. Owen's Drug Store, Belmont avenue and Temple street.

Boyle Heights Drug Store, 1932 East First street.

William H. Harmon, Ph. G., 705 Pasadena ave., Junction Daly st.

Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Krnell, Ph. G., prop., Central avenue and Twelfth street.

T. W. Brown, Jr., Druggist, Hoover, Union and Twenty-fourth.

F. J. Liscomb, Druggist, 1501 South Main street.

The Times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "liner" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## J. L. STARR,

Candidate for Sheriff.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

Candidate for County Assessor.

## J. W. HINTON,

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

Candidate for County Assessor.

## F. E. GRAY,

Alhambra.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## Frank B. Harbert

Candidate for County Recorder.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## J. O. VOSBURG,

For County Assessor.

Subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

## JOHN C. CLINE,

Candidate for Sheriff.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## GEO. P. McLAIN,

Candidate for Sheriff.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## H. A. BARCLAY,

FOR District Attorney.

Subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

## Byron L. Oliver,

Candidate for District Attorney.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## E. T. WRIGHT,

Candidate for County Surveyor.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## Mark G. Jones,

Candidate for County Treasurer.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## A. H. MERWIN,

Candidate for County Tax Collector.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## Walter F. Haas,

Candidate for City Attorney.

Subject to decision of Republican City Convention.

## For State Senator

## A. T. CURRIER

38TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Subject to action of Republican County Convention.

## For Coroner,

## GEO. W. CAMPBELL,

Subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

## Frank M. Kelsey,

Candidate for Public Administrator.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

## William P. James

Candidate for Justice of the Peace,

Los Angeles Township, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention

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## SPECIAL NOTICES—

## MODEL DYE WORKS.

Now is the time to have your garments cleaned or dyed by our new dry-process patented machinery, the only plant of its kind in Los Angeles for the class of work. To convince you of our superiority of work we offer this week special reduced prices: Gentlemen's suits, \$1.00; Ties, 50c each; and per pair. Cleaned and pressed by our secret dry process. Also bank and suit curtains and all kinds of household goods.

Drop us a card or ring up main 1663, and one of our wagons will call.

## MODEL DYEING AND DRY CLEANING

219 1/2 W. Fourth st.

Branch office, 406 E. Sixth st.

## WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN

and experienced in the business of work of any kind, should call or send stamp for circular. Our business is to assist our clients in the management of their business. We are not a part of an ordinary agency; we only help our clients in a straightforward business way which both you and we appreciate. We have openings every day to fill in the following lines: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUREAU, 312 Stimson Pl.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL KAHAL ISRAEL

will give services on Rosh Hashana, Vion Kipur, September 17, 18 and 20, at 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. The services will be held at the synagogue, 1000 Broadway, assisted by a well-trained choir, also by Mr. Shulman. The Rev. A. Aron will give the course of lectures in the English and German languages. Tickets for sale by A. S. BILLY, 100 N. Main st., also by A. S. BILLY, 100 N. Main st.

## "HANS," "CROWN" AND "EL GORRILLO"

Mexicans, the latter a Mexican filer and the former a Mexican filer. They can be found in nearly all "up-to-date" drug, cigar and grocery stores, at retail, and in any quantity wholesale. They are in the city of Los Angeles, California. Call or send a postal card and the agent will bring you a card on you. L. M. FITZGERALD, agent.

## IF YOUR LAUNDRY WORK HAS BEEN

unsatisfactory, if you have been paying out too much money for work, if you would like to try the work of a laundry that does good work at moderate prices, ring up THE EXCELSION, main 36, and our wagon will call promptly.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JEE

Chun Tung has withdrawn from the partnership of Jee Chun Tung and Jee Chun Tung, and that said Jee Chun Tung is not responsible for any debts contracted by said Jee Chun Tung since the 25th day of September, 1898.

## A. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. WILL

clean your carpets at 25c per yard, will clean your water, etc. in a better way than any other. 222 E. Second, Tel. main 74. Refitting a specialty. K. F. BENNETT, proprietor.

## WEDDING INVITATIONS, ETC., 2 ENVELOPES

per hundred; visiting cards, 50c per hundred; new type-gravure process, fine cutting of engraved samples mailed. TYP. GRAVURE CO., 226 W. First st., L. A.

## WHEN YOU GET TIRED OF HAVING

your collars and cuffs ruined by poor laundry work and want them properly laundered, ring up the KEELEIGH LAUNDRY, phone 367, and our wagon will call.

## THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BE

tween James Irving and William Smith, under the name and style of Smith & Irving, good refiners and assayers, was dissolved by mutual consent August 25, 1898.

## DR. CLARK, "LIGHTNING TOOTH EX

tractor," without nervous shock, cocaine, chloroform or gas. For a few days at the ASSOCIATED SPECIALISTS, 142 S. Main st.

## HAVE YOUR HAT MATRESSES AND

feather pillows renovated by latest improved steam process. ACME FURNITURE WORKS, 313 S. Spring st. Tel. black 823.

## DRESSMAKING AT HALF PRICE UNTIL

October 1. Summer dresses, \$1.50; all shirt waists, 50c; coats, \$2.50; and also, 325 S. HILL ST.

## FOR SALE—SEALSKIN COAT, GOOD AS

new, for sale, \$25; skirt 14 in. Address E. box 73, TIMES OFFICE.

## SEE JONES &amp; BLAKLEY FOR ALL KINDS

of janitor work, whitewashing, kalsomining, house-cleaning, Tel. rd 1581, 109 S. BROADWAY.

## WAP. Drop us a card.

## JENNIE WARREN, PSYCHOMETRIC

reader and palmist, circles Monday, Friday evenings, 8 o'clock, 313 S. HILL ST. Readings by mail.

## TILTON, 40 S. SPRING, PAYS CASH FOR

ladies' gents' new and second-hand clothing; inacquainted ladies' gents' evening suits.

## GENTS' SUITS PRICED, \$1.50

per suit, New High St. Boston DYE WORKS, 40 S. SPRING, Tel. main 74.

## YOUR GASOLINE AND OTHER STOVES

repaired, water backs put in on short notice. J. B. BILLER, 732 S. Grand ave.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR HAT MATRESSES

and feather pillows. ACME FURNITURE WORKS, 313 S. Spring st. Tel. black 823.

## FOR PRICES ON PAPER HANGING

and wallpaper, drop me a card. ED STEELE, 2122 Central ave.

## DR. WILKINSON'S BLOOD AND NERVE

will cure your chronic ailments; positive results. 119 S. HILL ST.

## SPINAL DISEASE AND CURVATURE

cured with inviolable cures and supports. DR. ELLIOTT, 242 S. Broadway.

## IF YOU HAVE NEVER HEARD OF DR. WIL

kinson's Blood and Nerve Pills, drop me a card. 119 S. HILL ST.

## WANTED—BAND, LESSONS IN EX

change for facial massage. Address F. box 45, TIMES OFFICE.

## JONATHAN BEGG, EXPERT LOCATOR OF

lost property, a few days on y. Cal at 11 E. Second.

## W. F. STEIN, PHOTO AND BLUE PRIN

ters, labors slides; prompt and cheap. 2024 S. Main st.

## WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR OIL-WELL

drilling, CHAS. VICTOR HALL, 2020 Central ave.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

## J. C. CRIBB &amp; CO., 319 WILCOX BLDG.

Real estate, insurance, loans. Cash ap. maps.

## WALL-PAPER FOR 12-PT. ROOM, 31 B

included. WALTER, 827 S. Spring.

## MEN T. GOVE, CANDIDATE FOR CON

gress, subject Republican Convention. E. R. THRELKELD, 109 S. BROADWAY.

## FOR WINDOW SHADES, GO TO THE FA

CTORY, 222 W. SIXTH ST. Prices right.

## JUST OPENED, A FIRST-CLASS LOW

and pasture near city. 52 S. MAIN.

## PROP. IRAT L. GUILFORD, PHRENOLOGIST

and palmist, 316 S. SPRING ST.

## MEDICAL BATTERIES REPAIRED, ROOM

9, Hotel Delaware, Tel. main 173.

## GET YOUR PICTURES FRAMED AT THE

factory, 369 S. BROADWAY.

## CHURCH NOTICES

## And Society Meetings

SERVICE OF SACRED SONG, THIRD PRES

byterian Church, Sunday evening, Aug. 28,

at 7:30 o'clock: Prelude, Largo (Handel);

Miss M. Young; hymn No. 95, "Spiritual

Songs"; congregation, Anthem, "Praise Ye

the Lord" (Hadden); Quartet Choir; re

peat, "Hear Us, O Father" (Mills); "The

Good Shepherd" (T. A. Dewar); "Tours";

Miss M. Gage; soprano solo, "Fear Ye Not,

O Israel" (Buck); Miss Laura C. PANGEL,

contralto solo, "O Love Divine" (G. B. Ne

vins); Miss Letitia Williams; hymn No. 223,

"Spiritual Songs"; congregation, "Sopra

no, 'The Good Shepherd' (T. A. Dewar);

Miss M. Gage; anthem hymn, "The King of

Love" (Harry R. Schenck); Quartet Choir;

Miss M. Gage; hymn, "Gloria"; Quartet

Choir; George Gage; Prof. J. W. Gage;

"Doxology"; benediction.

## HARMONIAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Sunday services, 2:30 and 8 p.m., at

## WANTED—Help, Male.

WANTED—7 INTELLIGENT MEN TO

take orders for "Cuba and the War with

Spain." Magnificently illustrated; sells at

sight; workers making from \$3 to \$8 daily;

circles, war pictures and liberal in

formation, free application. Address,

Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut

st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT FOR MEM

bers to a business association where com

missions amounting to \$2000 may be earned.

The right party can also secure a man

agement on salary. Address stating na

tionality, age and business experience

box 346 GENERAL OFFICE.

WANTED—DON'T BE HARD UP—WORK

for D. Gray & Co., (Cincinnati), O., sell

Royal Platters and plating knives,

forks, spoons, by mail; quick, easy,

easy, elegant, finish, heavy plate; wears

5 years; made \$8 last month; write for

job.

WANTED—SALESMEN: LOCAL OR TRAV

eling, commission, to sell calendars and

advertising novelties to all classes of busi

ness, elegant, finish, heavy plate; wears

5 years; made \$8 last month; write for

job.

WANTED—LADIES MAKE FROM \$2 TO \$6

a day working for this society; write for

## WANTED—Help, Female.

WANTED—DISTRIBUTOR, SALESLADY,

seamstress, companion, nurse, housekeeper,

apprentices factory work, housekeeper,

second girl, correspondent, chambermaid,

help free. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S.

Spring.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CALL AND EX

amine a remedy to prevent irregularities;

consultation free; remedy sent by mail or

express. DR. MARIE BURELLE, room

4, 1235 S. Broadway.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR YOUNG

man; young woman, refined, neat and of

good appearance; state wages expected,

qualifications, age, etc. Address F. box

22, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED

saleslady in ladies' and children's wear;

permanent position; references required;

state position. Address G, box

30, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LADIES MAKE FROM \$2 TO \$6

a day working for this society; write for

particulars. NATIONAL HUMANE ALLI

ANCE, United Charities Building, New

York.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS STARCH IRON

ers, 30 and found; Swedish or German

work; 123 S. Broadway.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., 300 W. Second st.

## WANTED—Help, Female.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COLLECTOR OR

work in commission house or fruit store;

first-class reference; wages small. Ad



**FOR SALE—**

FOR SALE—10 ACRES  
land, between Glenda

FOR SALE—**WINE-AND-OILS**—**JOHN S. RAMP**  
 30N, Jr., 491 Byrne Block. 28  
 FOR SALE—**40 ACRES OF LAND**, GOOD 2-  
 room house, barn, artesian well, fenced  
 and cross fenced; family orchard, 28  
 C. Veit, 1014 1/2 Cent. J. C. FLOYD  
 & CO., 126 S. Broadway. 28  
 FOR SALE—**RANCH BARGAIN**; **THE SAN**  
 MICHELE RANCH, 460 acres, adjoining town  
 of Ventura, for sale 40 barrels. For par-  
 ticulars address N. BLACKSTOCK, Ven-  
 tura, Cal. 28  
 FOR SALE—**\$1700**, A WELL-IMPROVED 5-  
 acre at Gardens, neat cottage, barn, water,  
 artesian well, for sale 40 barrels. For par-  
 ticulars, J. C. OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway. 28  
 FOR SALE—**FINE 30-ACRE INCOME** PAY-  
 ING SUFFIA RANCH IN Orange county. For  
 particulars, apply to S. S. SHELTON, 28

**FOR SALE—\$200. CHEAPEST 10-ACRE**  
place in Gardena, Improved; water to sell.  
**EDDIE B. BALABAN,** 6879 E. 1st St.,  
**OLIVER 214 Broadway.** 28

**FOR SALE—CHICKEN RANCH, 3 MILES**  
northeast of Courthouse, with runways  
for 10 acres of land, rent \$1 a month.  
Inquire at 411 N. Main St. 28

**FOR SALE—SMALL RANCH NEAR THE**  
city; huge orchard, 1 acre in alfalfa,  
4-room house, stock, etc. Apply **WILLIAM**  
**REID,** Seneca Station, Cal. 28

**FOR SALE—5-ACRE BERRY PATCH, ONE**  
year old, 3 years' lease, inside city and

37 E. 28TH ST. 28  
 FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT GLENDALE, ALL  
 to fruits in bearing; good 4-room house, two  
 water rights, \$1890. SHERWOOD & KOYER,  
 144 S. Broadway. 28  
 FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND PRODUCTIVE  
 ranch of 7 acres at Glendale; a  
 great bargain, \$3000. REID & CO., 126 W.  
 First st. 28  
 FOR SALE—6-ACRE RANCH NEAR CITY  
 limits; suitable for dairy or poultry; 4  
 acres in alfalfa. REID'S AGENCY, 126 W.  
 First st. 28  
 FOR SALE—\$1750. BIG SNAP. 20-ACRE

**FOR EXCHANGE-CORNER LOT, STATION**  
well, windmill. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 28

**FOR SALE-104 ACRES ALFALFA WITH**  
water, etc. Must be sold. Address, D.  
M. M'GARRY, Santa Monica. 3

**FOR SALE-2½ AND 5-ACRE LOTS, CLOSE**  
to city. Address E, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 28

**FOR SALE-\$950; 5-ACRE FRUIT RANCH;**  
Highland Park. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 28

**FOR SALE—**  
**Hotels, Lodging Houses.**

**FOR SALE—**  
20 rooms, close in, \$1000.  
23 rooms, full, \$800.  
26 rooms, Hill, \$700.  
50 rooms, paying hotel, \$2500.  
49 rooms, every room full, \$3600.  
50 rooms, pays \$200 per month, \$3500.  
50 rooms, well located, for sale or exchange for a car and car property; 33 change for lodging-house, cash and clear 6-room cottage, located southwest; bath, closets, porches, lawn, lot 50x150; street work completed; cement walks.

28  
225 Byrne Block.

**FOR SALE—**  
26-room lodging-house, all new, best st.,  
close in, for \$1000; rent \$60.

28 rooms, elegantly furnished, good tran-  
sient; house very central; a bargain.

40 rooms, extra nice; all new; good  
chance, close in.

MRS. HEALD.  
Room 233 Byrne Bldg.

28  
Room 233 Byrne Bldg.

**FOR SALE—\$3000 IF TAKEN BEFORE SEP-**  
tember 1; house is full summer and winter;  
it is the best high-class family hotel in

rooms, all exceedingly well furnished, close in and very desirable; particulars to responsible parties only. CORTEYOU & GIFFEN, 253 S. Broadway. Byrne Bldg.  
24-25-27-28

**FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, 32 ROOMS**  
\$350; 24 rooms, Broadway, \$700, paying; 40 rooms, \$1150; 68 rooms, low rent. \$850; 50 rooms, central, \$3500; 20 rooms, fine, \$1100; 23 rooms, \$650, half cash; to let, furnished 28 rooms \$50 monthly; good family hotel at bargain. THOMAS CAMPBELL, 211 S. Broadway, room 336. 23

**FOR SALE—ROOMING HOUSE; A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, CAPABLE TO MANAGE AND PROFIT**

able; I have been in it for 10 years; my prospect was never better; investigate \$1000 cash; balance to suit. Address G box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 25

**FOR SALE—\$3600, BEST FURNISHED,** best paying 50-room lodging-house in the city; full the year round; a long list of references; all sizes and prices. See our list before you buy. J. C. OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway. 25

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE LARGEST** list of the best-paying lodging-houses in the city; come and see us and have a lad of experience show them to you. E. L. HOPPER & SON, 238 S. Broadway. 25

**FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE, NEW PUR-**  
chase, 12 rooms, 12 baths, with good office on  
ground floor; price \$2500; rent \$100; can  
terms by right party; this is a bargain.  
MRS. HEALD, room 223 Byrnie Bldg. 28

**FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, 25 ROOMS**  
full paying; some cash and clear real es-  
tate; must sell by Monday or Tuesday.  
THOMAS CAMPBELL, 218 S. Broadway  
room 336. 28

**FOR SALE—BARGAIN, 26-ROOM HOUSE**  
close in; rent only \$85; good furniture  
easy to sell; price \$150; only \$350 down.  
28 I. D. BARNARD, 114 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—26-ROOM HOUSE, ROOMS AR-**  
ranged on 2nd floor; rent \$100; price \$1500.  
28 I. D. BARNARD, 114 S. Broadway.

Well located and good furniture, \$560.  
28 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—44-ROOM HOUSE. CLOSED TO principal hotel; handsomely furnished, best transfer hotel in the city, \$1500.  
28 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—28-ROOM HOUSE, IS WITHIN a block of Hollenbeck Hotel, strictly first class in every respect, \$2000.  
28 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 12-ROOM house at bargain; rooms full, sickness in family, must sell at once, \$1000, cash house of selling; close in on Seventh Street.  
Address G. box 47, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—\$1000—20-ROOM HOUSE.

house, clearing \$100 monthly; great bargain. See our bargains. ERNST & CO., 13 S. Broadway. 28

FOR SALE—\$700; 20 ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, nice garden, close in, full of room and nice our bargains. ERNST & CO., 13 S. Broadway. 29

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 11-ROOM house on Hill street \$500; house full of room. Address F. box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 29

FOR SALE—THE N.W. CORNER OF Fifth and Crocker sts. 42x100; I want a offer. F. M. STONE, 234 W. Second st. 29

FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSE OF

particulars inquire at 119 1/2  
FIRST ST., over Olympic saloon. 30

**FOR SALE—\$250: SMALL ROOMING AN**  
boarding house on Hill st., close in. Ad  
dress G, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 28

**FOR SALE—NICE BUILDING LOT ON**  
high Waterloo street, cheap; or will ex  
change. Apply 544 S. HOPE. 28

**FOR SALE—LOT 50x150, SONOMA T**  
Hubbard sts.; only \$100; or will exchange  
Apply 544 S. HOPE. 28

**FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE, CLOSE IN**  
for anything, owner sick. Apply 34 1/2 S  
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walking distance; only \$700. BRAIN, 24  
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FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE ON HILL  
st., \$75. G. H. WHEELER, 354 S. Broad  
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FOR SALE—A MIDDLE-SIZED LODGING  
house, good business. 513½ S. SPRING ST.  
28

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## DRESSMAKING—

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WELL  
recommended, would like to sew in family  
or in a shop. 75c per day. Address F. B.

WANTED-SEWING BY FIRST-CLASS  
dressmaker; tailor-made suits a specialty.  
Address G. box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 25

DRESSMAKING, PER DAY OR HOME, RE-  
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HALL, 314 W. Sixth st. 25

GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES WORK,  
and lunch. Address P. box 6, TIMES OF-  
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WANTED - AN APPRENTICE GIRL FOR  
dressmaking. Call at GEO S. HOPE ST. 25

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**TO LET—**  
Rooms with Board

large rooms, with board; fine pr  
best location; 6 minutes to busin  
everything first class: all co

moderate price. 839 FIEGROUARD.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ALCOVE also bay-window room, furnished; very family, first-class board, excellent local and outside; every convenience. 525 S. FIEGROUARD.

TO LET—ELEGANT LARGE SLEEPING PORCH, bay window, bay window rooms, with choice private locality located on the main walk from Second and Spruce. BUNKER HILL.

TO LET—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL finished front room, first floor, furnished; excellent connecting board; excellent locality; use of S. HILL.

TO LET—BOARD AND ROOMS. Very nice room, first floor, single rooms, excellent table. Grounds. 527 S. GRAND.

**TO LET—WANT TO BOARD ON**  
children at reasonable price; go-  
anted. 1696 HAROLD ST.,  
ave. and Rosedale school.

**TO LET—IN NEW HOUSE,**  
sunny rooms, all modern,  
with excellent board; private  
S. GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—DELIGHTFUL ROOM**  
ern home on terrace opposi-  
Park; lawn, flowers, excel-  
vate family; car service. 45  
RADO ST.

**TO LET—PRIVATE RESIDENCE**  
from 3 car lines; furnished or  
without board. No. 346 W. T  
14

**TO LET—PRIVATE RESIDENCE**  
from 3 car lines; furnished or  
without board. No. 846 W. T  
14

**TO LET—633 CROCKER ST.**  
rooms, unfurnished, newly pap  
conveniences close in; one blo  
14

**TO LET—MRS. BECK, FORMER**  
S. Hill, has opened a first-  
and boarding-house at 648 S.

**TO LET — LARGE ROOM W**  
lively neighborhood; 3 car lin  
first-class; close in. 909 S. OL

**TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS**  
board in private house, \$6 on  
\$5 on second. 722 S. GRAND

**TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD**  
young people; pleasant, priv  
reasonable. 1028 S. HOPE ST.

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rooms, with best table board;  
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**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM**  
able board. 8 COLONIAL F  
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excellent table board. 723  
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2 blocks from Times office.  
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**PERSONAL —**  
R-10000.  
**PERSONAL — LOW-MARGIN**  
CERY. Phone green 1764.  
prices: Six loaves home-made  
Rio coffee, 10c lb.; Mocha, 14c  
Durham or 3 North Carolina  
lb. pail lard, 60c; 3-lb. pail,

moat, corn, nest tomatoes.  
Cream or Challenge Milk, 15c  
egg, 12c; pkg. Peacock flour,  
Queen Anne or 7 Petroleum a  
pink or 10½ lbs. white bean  
hams, 6c; eastern hams, 8½c  
bacon, 3c lb.; 2 pkgs. Dr. F.  
Oats or Snowball Wheat Fl.  
10c qt.; water-white oil, 60c  
orders, 65c. Goods delivered p  
for sale, \$7. 634 S. MAIN ST.

**PERSONAL—GEO. A. RALPH**  
Flour, \$1.15; City Flour, 90c  
10c; granulated Sugar, 17  
Bakers' Sugar, 15c.

2 Challenge Milk, 35c; 19 lbs.  
 5 bars Gold Medal Borax Sc.  
 Rolled Wheat or 8 lbs. Oat  
 Salmon, 25c; 4 cans Tomato  
 Lily Cream, 25c; 6 boxes S.  
 gal. Gasoline, 70c; Coal Oil,  
 Ing Powder, 20c; Lard, 10 c.  
 Beans, 25c. 601 S. SPRING  
 Tel. 516.

**PERSONAL — BUTTER.** 20c;  
 bacon, 5c; hams, 9c; dried be-  
 crackers, 25c; 6 lbs. corn at  
 baking soda, 25c; 6 lbs. cod  
 prunes, 25c; 20 lbs. salt.

**PERSONAL — LAURA BERT**  
1st, student under the noted  
returned, and can be consulted  
journeys, business, love and  
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only on Sundays in Times.

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present address of James  
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cash for all kinds of ladies'  
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price for gent's second-ha  
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enamel by the latest  
MRS. DR. REUM, 242½ S.

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Flesh reduced, superfluous

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electric shampoo and facial  
341 S. HILL ST.

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prices for old clothing. 111

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**PHILLIPS - JUDSON CONSTRUCTION**  
excursions, personally conducted, over Rio Grande route, every Monday. Lowest rate. Best service. Office, 130 (Wilcox building.)

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excursions, via Denver route every Tuesday; car Wednesday via southern quick time. Office, 214 S.

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**SCHIFFMAN METHUEN**  
rooms 20 to 26, 107 N. Spr.  
extracting, filling, crown  
flexible rubber plates; put  
up; all other fillings, 50c  
50c up; solid 22-k gold c  
work, \$4 up; a full set  
evenings and Sunday for

**ADAMS BROS. DENTAL P**  
Spring et. Painless fil  
plates from \$4; all wo  
established 13 years. Sun  
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WITH SI OR- 28	DR. A. C. TUCKER, 453 Plates, \$5; gold fillings, ings, 50c up.
LARGE 28	DR. BALDWIN, DENTIST 8, Grant Bldg., 355 S. B'dw
ICES, 15	DR. ADAM P. HAYS, DEN to LAUGHLIN BLOCK,

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6 PER CENT. INTEREST, 1 TO 15 YEARS.

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Will loan in amounts of \$200 to \$2000.

Loans repayable in easy payments.

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Loans can be repaid after 1 year if desired.

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Loans money on all kinds of collateral.

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2 or 3 years, on income property; good

Security. Address 6, box 28, TIMES OFF-

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buggies and buggies for horses, 4 buggies,

2 to 1 open, all in good repair, one a

cart, 2 buggy poles, 2 saddles, one a Mexi-

can goat and 2 driving horses, 8 to 10

years old, 10 to 12 years old, 10 to 12

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And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO PACK

burros, inquire of CHAS. WINTER, 23

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENT PLAN,

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 A system of units, capable of expansion or contraction in all ways just right. The largest Cabinet is 15 inches square, or handled by a boy able to lift 15 lbs. or call and examine at our store.  
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ON COLLARS AND CUFFS. Tel. Main 635. 149 S. M

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**AND CUFFS.** Tel. Main 635. 149 S. Main

**Empire Steam Laundry,**  
Tel. Main 635. 149 S. Main St.

**W.E. Cummings**  
The SHOE Man  
110 SOUTH SPRING ST. LA.



## AT SANTIAGO.

## FIRST STEAMER TO GO TO THE NEWLY-CAPTURED CITY.

Scenes and Incidents on the Voyage and at the Landing.

## GUANTANAMO AND SIBONEY.

## SIX HUNDRED PEOPLE DOWN WITH THE FEVER.

Wrecks of Spanish Ships in the Harbor—Sunk on the Morning of the 23rd—By Every Passenger on the Steamer—Peaceful Scenes.

## [SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.—The first passenger steamer to enter this port since it became an American possession was the Philadelphia, of the Red D line, chartered for one trip only by the Ward Company, whose own boats, which lately plied the waters, were purchased some months ago by our government. Naturally the departure of the Philadelphia created a ripple of excitement in New York Harbor. Hours before sailing time (1 p.m. Saturday, July 23) she crowded with the steamer that it appeared as if several hundred civilians had taken advantage of this first opportunity of getting into Cuba. The throng was largely of the Latin race. Search every prominent member of the junta was on board, chattering and gesticulating as only Cuban-Spaniards can. Reporters interviewed recklessly. Dusky-eyed *señoritas* wept upon the bosoms of the departing, and a thousand loving messages were dispatched to friends who yet remained in Cuba. Then what a skurrying over the gang plank when the last whistle sounded; and when the steamer finally slipped her moorings and slid away from shore, amid cheers and tears and waving handkerchiefs, it was discovered that but a handful of the throng was hooked for the passage. Nobody went for pleasure only on this long journey to the beleaguered seat of war, but each of the forty odd passengers had his special, important mission. For example, there was the elderly editor of El Porvenir, the Cuban newspaper published in New York, sent down by the junta to placate the disgruntled patriots, who are at outs with their American allies thus early in the game because not permitted to loot and murder in the city of the dead. There was R. C. Smith, agent for the Ceballos Company, of the Compania Transatlantica Espanola, which has secured the contract for transporting to Spain the army surrendered by Gen. Toral at Santiago—going to complete arrangements for relieving Uncle Samuel of 15,000 hungry boys and as many as possible. There was W. A. Donaldson of Far Rockaway, who was last week appointed by President McKinley to collect duties at our new port, going to establish a United States customs house at Santiago and revive in Cuba the tonnage tax, which Spanish rule ago abolished. Under Spanish rule there has been a tax of \$1 per ton on all cargo loaded or delivered at any Cuban port, the sole exception being in favor of coal, which paid no tax, and iron ore, which paid only 5 cents a ton. The department at Washington retains the intention of imposing a tonnage tax, fixing it at 20 cents the ton on the registered net tonnage of all other vessels, and 10 cents on those entering the harbor. The Philadelphia also carried a dozen or more engineers and mine-owners, American, German and Cuban, going to reopen the iron and copper works in the mountains around Santiago. Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York are especially interested in these mines in the name of iron. In times not long past a great deal of Santiago iron ore was shipped to points along the line of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads. The mining companies have two or three short railroad lines running from the port to their works in the Cobre hills. Not least among the passengers was a war has been the dumping of some rolling stock into the bay. The Philadelphia brought along a lot of hoisting apparatus and machinery to recover the submerged engines. The miners are jubilant over the certainty of being able to resume work at once, not only for their own interest, but because they can furnish employment to several thousand impoverished Cubans. Among the Philadelphia passengers was Mr. Kimball, a well-known Washington Weather Bureau, sent to inaugurate our signal service in Cuba. The manufacturers of Quaker Oats with their usual energy sent a man to help to pioneer the business in the new land of promise; and a condensed milk firm had also a representative on board.

Most prominent among the speculators was the son of a well-known Washington produce dealer, with several thousand live chickens, in cages, stored away somewhere below. Having read that chickens are selling in Cuba at \$8 apiece, the young man invested in "broilers," while he hung about 25 cents each at home, expecting to realize an instantaneous profit of several hundred per cent. at the low calculation. It seemed a pity to blight the head of this budding genius of American trade. The poor chickens, crowded as closely together as sardines in a box and with almost as little air, the cages being piled in pyramids from floor to ceiling of the lower deck, suffering for want of fresh air and water, as well as from sea-sickness, fright and long confinement, died by the dozens, especially during the day and nights of rough weather. When the region of tropical sultriness was reached, the odors from those coops bore no comparison to those of Araby the Most Beautiful. The passengers complained, some of them in good English swear words; the captain threatened to make ducks and drakes of the whole investment by dropping it into the sea, and the young speculator's hopes fell accordingly, from \$8 the broiler to half that sum in the lump. I may as well tell you the rest of the story, while on the subject, though somewhat out of sequence. When we arrived in Santiago Harbor after six days passage the remnant of the fowls were so diseased and reduced to bones and feathers, their owner concluded that he would not stand on high price but dispose of the lot at \$3 a hundred. When he finally got them ashore, after twenty-four hours' delay for lack of lighterage, he could hardly believe the wretched fate in which the breath of life yet lingered, though he hawked them in person at the doors of doctors and dry-goods houses, as well as in markets and restaurants, for less than their transportation had cost him—to say nothing of his own passage money, \$10, for the New York and Santiago. The last time I saw the young man he told me with tears in his eyes that he had rented a piece of ground and turned the survivors loose, hoping that some of them might recuperate and become salable; but that in any event he was not fully twelve hundred dollars. The trouble was not so much with the chicken business in the island of Cuba, as with the speculator's method. If live fowls are to be transported

on a long, tropical voyage, they should be provided with healthful conditions, for pecuniary consideration, if not in the interests of humanity. Instead of being too greedy to take advantage of people's necessities, he should have remembered that with few exceptions the impoverished Cubans have absolutely no money for the necessities of life, and cannot pay fancy prices for imported chickens. If he had brought dressed fowls, on ice, to be sold at reasonable rates, he might have done better, or if he had established a "chicken farm," with incubators, anywhere on the island and waited for better times and his plans to grow together, he would doubtless have done very well, indeed.

Our week's voyage was much like others in this direction. It would be rare indeed were not some squalls encountered in the 1367 miles that stretch between New York and Santiago. Hardly that the Brooklyn Bridge, the bronze Goddess and other landmarks and water marks of Gotham faded from view, before the passengers began disappearing, one by one. Not a soul confessed to mal de mer—oh, not Perish, the thought. Only, somehow, the sight of food suddenly became a horror, and the desire to recline in seclusion was simultaneous and universal. All the omens and portents known to mariners held true—such as Rainbows in the morning, Salutes take warning.

If the Bermudas let you pass. You must beware of Hatteras. A notable circumstance of this journey was that in the whole 1300 miles we encountered but three vessels—two transports and a man-of-war. Our route—the usual course, at an average distance of 100 miles from shore—was the great ocean highway to the Antilles, formerly plied by the steamer San Salvador—the first bit of the western world which Columbus saw, you know—was passed, unnoticed in the darkness of night. Early on the sixth day out, we caught the first glimpse of Cuba—low hills, topped with clouds, so vague in the morning twilight that none could trace the line of demarcation between sea and sky and shore. But it was surely Cuba—the land of tragedy, within whose small compasses of 60,000 people have died within three years—where more than a third of the population have been annihilated during that short period by starvation, disease and the red hand of war. By and by, Malet light, holding aloft its beacon-signal, sprang out of the mist to greet the tall, white shaft, sent on the eastern tip of the island, looks enough like the Washington monument to give the wanderer a home-sick pang. The low hills that encompass Southeastern Cuba, rising in natural terraces from the water's edge, remind me of the artificially terraced slopes of the Peruvian Andes, where the Incas cultivated their coca. Farther to the westward, the hills mount higher and higher, until merged in the dark of cloud-capped *maestros* (master) mountains, along which we coast within a mile of the wave-eaten coral rock which forms their base. Later in the day Guantánamo is passed—the erstwhile unimportant point where history has lately been made. The name, by the way, is pronounced Wan-tan-ah-mo, with the accent so strong upon the "tan" that the two remaining syllables are an indistinguishable jumble. In its broad inner bay, separated from the sea by a long, narrow isthmus, two low promontories, we saw a dozen ships at anchor—men-of-war, transports, prizes, the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, the Resolva, bringing down immune nurses, and other supply and relief ships in the service of our army. Then comes the place where our troops were first landed on Cuban soil, and the dreary hills up which the Rough Riders stormed the Spanish guns, and where human life was held so cheap during those stirring but awful days, when the young and strong and ambitious died with a cheer on their lips, and there are the trenches where our hungry soldiers lay in the rain—where more precious lives were yielded up from needless hardship than were taken by the enemy's bullets, and somewhere there is the silent bivouac wherein our mother's boys await the resurrection morning.

Then comes Siboney, the great fever camp, where are now 600 patients. But not yet yellow fever—thank Heaven. The mothers at home may set their minds at rest on that. It is mostly the local calentura—an acute malaria, bad enough, to be sure, but which, in the majority of cases, passes its painful course in a few days, leaving the patient weak as a baby, on the road to recovery. There is typhoid fever, too, and much dysentery, and doubtless there are some cases of the dreaded yellow type. Siboney lies sixteen miles east of Santiago, connected by railway, and as I shall visit it in a few days, we need say no more about it at present. Neither need we waste any space in describing Morro Castle, after all that has been said about it in these last few months. Today it is considerably demoralized in the upper story. Let us hope and pray and plead that there be no attempt at reconstruing that antique piece of infamous structure. After the storms and assaults of 1895, to rebuild the picturesque ruin on the American plan would be little short of sacrilege. But in all probability it will be presently bricked and pointed up and freshly painted, and made to look as ridiculous as the modern house, with the Queen Anne front and the Mary Ann back, so frequently seen in our rural districts.

Just around the corner of the Morro, winding channel, lies what is left of the Merrimack; just where young Hobson sunk the ship, as the first civilian ship to follow him. It lies slowly by, every passenger took off his hat and waved her handkerchief at her, as if she were a dear old friend. The farther on lies the wreck of the Riton Mercedes—one of Cervera's fleet, you know, when put back, hoping to say herself, but not on that historic day. The rest of the Spanish fleet, by the way, lies to the westward of Santiago, scattered along the coast a distance of forty miles.

Late in the afternoon we came to anchor, amid a lot of Spanish prizes, gunboats, transports and men-of-war. In front lay the old city on its sloping hillside, its towers and steeples all intact, apparently not much damaged by our bombardment. It was too late to think of landing, and so we spent another night on shipboard, amid a pest of mosquitoes and smells indescribable. It was excessively hot, though the day had been uncomfortably cold, a feature of the climate in this part of Cuba which is no doubt largely responsible for much of the sickness among our soldiers. The clamor of vesper bells came faintly through the starry glass, and we could see the up-hill streets all swarming with soldiers, American, Spanish and Cuban; but none on board who went to peep at the horrors of that night had any idea of the horrors of that night, going to find on the morrow—of heart-rending scenes that would murder sleep for many a weary night hereafter.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

Col. W. F. Cody many years ago had a contract for supplying with meat the men he was constructing the Kansas Pacific Railroad. What he gave them was nearly all buffalo. When the laborers saw him coming to the supply station they used to yell with some more of his old used to him. He became known generally and familiarly by this name.

## ARIZONA NEWS.

## CHANGES IN THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING PLANS.

The Delay Caused by the Decision of the Courts Will Be to the Building's Advantage.

## GOVERNOR MURPHY'S POLICY.

## ARIZONA POLITICS ASSUMING AN ANIMATED CONDITION.

New Teachers for the Normal School. Interesting Mine Developments. Decision Rendered Against a College Instructor.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Aug. 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] November 1 is the date assigned by the new Capitol Grounds and Building Commission, on which to receive plans and specifications for the new Capitol building. The printed prospectus defining the character of building desired will be issued on or about September 1.

The changes made by the new commission comprise, among other things, an entire absence of secrecy on the part of architects competing, and the withdrawal of the second competitive prize. The building is to be built entirely above ground, three stories high. The old commission intended having the first story partially underground. A room for the Attorney General is also to be provided, and the two council chambers are to be enlarged, so as to permit of a larger seating capacity for the Territory's legislators.

The old commission was anxious to push the creation of the building so that the sessions of the Legislature next winter could be held in it. The fact that another advertisement is now being made, and that plans will not be adopted before November 1, precludes carrying out this idea, for after that date thirty days additional must be spent in advertising for bids on the construction of the building. The preliminaries of the measure will, therefore, consume until December 1 or longer, and as the Legislature meets in January, it is plain that the upper portion of the City Hall must again be used.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL. The fall term of the Indian school will begin about the middle of September. The new dormitory and workshop buildings will hardly be completed by that time, although the contractors are under bond to do so. Frank McCowan, the superintendent of the school, is now absent on the Coast, visiting other Indian schools.

## VISITED YUMA.

Gov. Murphy and Auditor Vickers returned this morning from a trip to Yuma, where they inspected the Territorial penitentiary. Gov. Murphy is a man of positive convictions, and determining what to do on any given proposition, he goes ahead and does it. Although little or nothing is known of the matter, his action in calling for the resignations of the various immigration commissioners is a good example of his energetic way of handling matters. The office of immigration commissioner has been a by-word among politicians as an office of honor only. It was created by the Legislature, each county being entitled to a commissioner, but the salary attached to the position is subject to the good graces of the various Boards of County Supervisors. The latter, however, have not entertained gracious feelings toward the office, with the result that there is no record of any salary ever having been paid. Gov. Murphy is stated to have good authority, has called for the resignations of the various commissioners, and will make appointments hereafter only at the request of the various boards of supervisors.

The capital city has had a surfeit of politics of the Democratic variety. It is now the turn of the Republicans, who are laboring away, finishing by appointing a new Central Committee and delegates to the Territorial Convention. Each candidate is now making a tour of the territory, and the filing of the document referred to was a surprise to Phoenix people.

Joseph E. Brand of Berkeley has been chosen instructor in sciences at the Normal School, located in the railroad, a graduate of Stanford, to be instructor in physical culture. A mortgage for \$30,000, dated April 18, made in favor of the Bank of Arizona, at Prescott, by the late M. Worman, was filed this week in the County Recorder's office. The deceased had an estate worth a quarter of a million dollars, and the filing of the document referred to was a surprise to Phoenix people.

PRESCOTT. (Ariz.), Aug. 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] James Murphy, who was one of the last men to enlist with the Rough Riders from Yavapai county, is also one of the first to return. Murphy was shot through the mouth in the campaign in front of Santiago and has recovered sufficiently to be able to articulate again, although with considerable pain. He came home by way of Washington, D. C., and says that while in that city he was offered \$5 each for the buttons on his coat and \$25 for his hat. The soldier volunteers last Saturday received their first month's pay. Nearly \$12,000 was dispensed to the soldiers by the regimental paymaster. The Democratic County Convention will be held in Prescott September 14. A Coroner's jury that investigated the recent boiler explosion in the railroad round-house rendered a verdict to the effect that Brown and Seaman came to their death from an explosion, the cause of which is not known. Remains of both of the victims have been sent east by the railroad company for interment.

Mayordougherty has issued a proclamation that any person detected using city water for other than domestic purposes will be arrested and fined \$50, the full penalty under the ordinance.

ARIZONA IN GENERAL. Capt. W. H. McKittick, who hauled the Stars and Stripes to the top of the Governor's palace in Santiago de Cuba, stopped over at Wilcox en route to his home at Bakersfield, Cal. During his stay in Wilcox he made a visit to his ranch near there, intending to ride over the range for a few days, but an attack of malarial fever, contracted in the Santiago campaign, compelled him to shorten his trip.

According to the returns made by the various county boards of equalization, the sum of \$200 per year, as against \$25,896 head a year ago. The statistics on horses for 1898 show 40,183, as against 40,731 in 1897.

Second Lieut. E. A. Roach of the Fifteenth Infantry, has been permanently appointed as quartermaster and commissary of the sub-post at San Carlos. John Hall, day amalgamator at the stamp mill at White Hills, Kingman county, was struck over the head with a club by a burglar, while in bed, and robbed of \$40. Four hundred dollars belonging to Doc D. Gavan, the night amalgamator, was stolen at the same time.

Chocoma county has never taken advantage of the Territorial law to refund its debt. The county is paying off its own bonds at the rate of \$12,000 per year.

As no one will offer to carry the mail

## RETIRED FROM BUSINESS

## Lissner &amp; Co.'s Retiring From Business Sale Terminates September 15

We have decided to bring our Retiring From Business Sale to a close on September 15, 1898.

In the meantime we will continue to sell all Watches, Diamonds and other jewelry at Import Cost.

While in such departments of our stock as Silverware, Clocks, etc., the assortments are somewhat broken, there still remains a vast collection of Set and Unset Diamonds, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches and other jewelry proper.

Those who would take advantage of the moneyed savings to be made by our present prices will do well to make an early selection.

The original price will still continue marked on each article in plain black figures, with reduced price in red.

LISSNER & Co.,

GOLDSMITHS SILVERSMITHS OPTICIANS

235 South Spring Street

Remnant Sale All This Week. *Ville de Paris* All Remnants At Special Prices. 221 & 223 A. FUSENOT S. Broadway

**Final Reductions of Our Clearance Sale**

\$5.50 Ladies' Linen Suits, now	65c Summer Corsets, now	12½c Teazledown Flannelette now, yard	50c Ladies' Leather Belts, now	85c Percale Shirt Waists now
\$3.50	7c	7c	30c	50c
18c 8-4 Peguot Sheeting now	\$5.00 Black India Silk Waists, now		15c Bath Towels, now	\$1.25 French Chamolles Gloves now
15c yd	\$3.90		15c yard wide Percales, now	95c
15c Fancy Lawns and Dimities now, yard	\$1.00 Black Satine Petticoats now	75c	11c	75c Fancy Embroidered Collars now
5c	75c			35c
Ladies' Linen Collars now two for	\$1.00 Parasols now	75c	Ladies' Cotton Wrappers at	
25c	65c		Half Price	10c
85c Wash Silks now, yard	20c Suits now	\$3	\$4 Teny Cloth Bath Robes now	85c yd
50c	15c		\$2.75	\$3.00 All-Old Dress Skirts now
\$15.00 Tailor-made Suits now		\$1.15	\$2.00 Figured Duck Dress Skirts now	15c Malt's Caps now
\$9.50			\$1.85	

## Garden Hose.

Remnant Hose Sale.

Beginning tomorrow we will clean out our cut pieces of Hose at cost. Hose in from 10 to 30-foot lengths at 4 cents a foot and up. All Hose at end of the season prices, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c and 15c per foot. Better grades guaranteed.

Johnson & Nusser Seed Co., 113 North Main Street, Los Angeles



**STATE ORGANIZATION.**

The report of the Committee on Organization in the State was as follows: "The State Central Committee is our party in the State. It begins leave to report that this committee elect three members from each Congress District as executive committeemen of the Silver Republican party of the State of California, which committee shall elect one-third of the members to be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

"Six members shall constitute a quorum.

"The State Central Committee shall consist of one member from each Assembly District in the State to be elected by the members of the Congress Districts represented here.

"The several County Central Committees of the State shall consist of not less than five members from each Supervisor District, to be elected by the voters, or appointed by the Executive Committee of the Congress District.

"The committee further recommended the postal primary plan of voting.

"Members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by the voters from the several Congress Districts.

First District—O. A. Carpenter, Ukiah; Joseph Daniels, Chico; Dr. J. Q. Wren, Eureka.

Second District—Chas. George M. Dixon, W. F. Pursell, Dr. H. E. Wright, Sacramento.

Third District—C. R. Hoppin, Yolo; O. C. Bullock, H. A. Ingalls, Oakland.

Fifth District—W. P. Squires, George W. J. Fowler, C. R. Bailey, San Diego.

Sixth District—Nonan Phillips, Dr. S. H. Boyton, Sutherland Hutton, Los Angeles.

Seventh District—J. H. Woolman, San Diego; Joseph Brown, San Bernardino; C. K. Holmberg, Escondido.

The appointments from the Fourth Congress District will be made later.

"YOU'RE not so warm" after taking a nice, cool, refreshing glass of Blatz Mail Vaseline. H. J. Woolcott, 124 N. Spring.

**SANTA FE TRAINS TO REDONDO.**

From La Grande Station, daily at 9:55 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:35 p. m.; Sundays at 8:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:35 p. m.; on train Sunday leaves Redondo 8 p. m. Downage avenue, 13 minutes earlier. Central avenue, 13 minutes later.











## City Briefs.

**Change in the Tally-Ho Stables.**  
We are pleased to inform the public that H. Leithead, for the past five years the genial and successful proprietor of the Tally-Ho Stables, at No. 122 South Broadway, will on the 1st of September next take charge as owner of the Tally-Ho Stables, at No. 109-111 North Broadway. Mr. Leithead will operate the two stables in conjunction, and in the future, as in the past, endeavor to give satisfaction by turning out the best and most stylish livestock, as well as boarding stock, at reasonable rates.

**For Sale—Finest turnout in the city.**  
team, harness and all traps all as good as new. The team are good lookers, about sixteen hands high; weight about 1200 each; color bay; harness brass-mounted; cost \$250; good as new; trap first-class and latest style. Will sell cheap; can be seen at Eagle Stables, No. 122 South Broadway.

The Times is promptly delivered by our agents at all seaside resorts in Southern California at 20 cents per week, 75 cents per month. If patrons have any cause to complain of the service at any point, they will confer a favor by promptly notifying The Times-Mirror Company.

The Fitzgerald Music and Piano Company now occupy the entire premises heretofore occupied by the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Music Company, No. 113 South Spring street, and are sole agents for the Knahe, Fischer, Blum, Wagner, Dunham and Albrecht pianos.

Tomorrow only, 100 engraved cards from your plate, 75 cents; new plate and 100 cards, \$1.50. 100 cards, typewritten, no plate necessary, 50 cents; best cards, best work, correct styles, Jones Book Store, No. 226 West First.

**Murat Halstead's "Story of a Cloth Bound,"** containing over six hundred pages, finely illustrated, given free with one pre-paid annual subscription to The Times. The book is offered for sale at \$2.

Go to the Webb stock sale and buy Hurd's, Crane's, Whiting's and Hurlburt's papers cheaper than you ever bought them. Sale Monday at the Bam Boo, 350 S. Broadway.

Preserve your Pearson War Series of the late war by having them neatly bound in half-bound by the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House, No. 110 North Broadway.

In our advertising columns there is offered "For sale cheap," a judgment against C. A. Sumner or the well-known real estate agent, and the Metropolitan Oil Company.

Miss Day (formerly of Hummel Bros.) will open a ladies' employment office September 6, California Bank Building, Second and Broadway.

Pearson's war pictures neatly bound for \$1 per volume of 16 numbers. Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House, No. 110 North Broadway.

If you want to buy or sell bank stock, water or street bonds see Lee McConnell, 145 South Broadway.

S. S. Australia, having been returned by the government, will sail for Honolulu September 1. Hugh B. Rice, agent, 220 South Spring street.

Don't forget the Natick House chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 today. Meals 25c, or 21c for \$4.50.

Special—Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Seaborn, No. 226 South Main street.

Special inducements on ladies' suits made to order. M. Berry, manager, 240 1/2 South Broadway, rooms 1 and 2.

Do not forget the Webb stationery and book sale; begins tomorrow at the Bam Boo, No. 350 S. Broadway.

Marceau displays a photograph of the Hon. James G. Maguire, made and finished yesterday.

Good painting and papering reasonable; best references. Walter, 627 S. Spring street.

Skilful jewelry and watch repairing at Wuerker's, No. 223 West Second.

Photograph of the Hon. Henry T. Gage displayed by Marceau.

Nittenger, 226 South Spring, Help free.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Claude Withington, B. F. Allen and E. G. Chaddock.

The Young Men's Republican League will have a fine picture of Hon. H. T. Gage on exhibition in the Hollenbeck lobby next Tuesday.

At Athletic Park Monday night Pain's fireworks display illustrating the battle of Manila will be given for the benefit of a monument fund.

Owing to the indisposition of Judge Wellborn the District Court was closed yesterday. The judge expects to be in his usual place tomorrow, however.

A friend of Deputy Sheriff Martin Aguirre claims to have conversed with James W. Blackburn, the fugitive police officer, in San Francisco two days ago. In reply to a question Blackburn is related as having said that he was going to the Hawaiian Islands to there make his future home.

He received a very acrimonious letter from him yesterday, laying the blame for his downfall upon her, inasmuch as she had reported his lack of attention to her and their family to the head of the police department.

Albert Crawford, a twelve-year-old boy living at the corner of Central avenue and Eleventh streets, was injured yesterday morning while at a fruit ranch near the corner of Forty-ninth and Main streets. Crawford and a companion were in a wagon standing under a peach tree, and as the former reached for a peach the other boy shoved him from the wagon, which caused him to fall in such a manner as to cut a gash under the left arm eight inches long, which completely encircled the under part of the arm from the breast to the shoulder blade. Crawford was brought to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Ralph Hagan sewed up the wound.

**COOKING AND SERVING MEALS.**  
Carefully and correctly prepared meals, the chemistry of food, the arrangement of tables, designing and making dresses, are all a part of the regular training at Throp Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena.

**TERMINAL SUNDAY TRAINS.**  
Leave for Terminal Island and Long Beach 8:35 a.m.; 9:35 a.m.; 11 a.m.; 1:55 p.m.; 4:30 p.m.; 5:45 p.m. Last train leaves beach 5:45 p.m.

**THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**  
A souvenir portfolio of the Seventh Regiment, California Volunteers, containing thirty-two half-tones of the officers and men of the different companies comprising the regiment, can be obtained at this office at 25 cents per copy, or will be given free to each person who pays for The Times for three months in advance.

This publication is a home production, and is intended for circulation throughout Southern California. The size of each page is 8 1/2 inches, printed on a fine paper and bound in a substantial manner, making it a valuable souvenir of the Southern California Boys in Blue.

**LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.**  
Will check baggage at your residence to any point. No. 215 W. First street, Tel. 215.

**NERVOUS AND MELANCHOLY.**  
People can find immediate relief and also tone up their system and relieve indigestion by using Solfor. For sale by all druggists. Price 100 per quart bottle.

## ALLEGED CHICKEN POISONER.

## A Recluse Is Arrested Charged With Wilfully Killing Poultry.

Fritz Sabanda, a recluse living in a shanty in the rear of No. 329 New High street, has a mania for killing chickens, and he has promised himself to strangle every fowl of this species that ever crosses his path. All because several days ago he stepped on a chicken bone, while barefooted, and hurt his foot.

He was arrested last evening by Deputy Constable Mugnani on a warrant charging him with malicious mischief in killing four chickens belonging to Mrs. Concepcion Olivas, a Spanish woman, who occupies the front house at the above number. Mrs. Olivas claims to have witnessed the killing of her four chickens. The dead birds are lying in a bunch in the woman's back yard. She says Sabanda has been her neighbor for about three months. She has never spoken to him, for she speaks no English, and he cannot converse in Spanish. She says she remembers the day, a week or so ago, when Sabanda stepped on a chicken bone, and she heard him mutter something which neighbors later explained to her meant a threat to kill all chickens he could get hold of.

When searched at the Police Station a bottle of rough-on-rats was found in a pocket of Sabanda's coat. It is being held as evidence against him.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk: Antonio Zaro, a native of Italy, aged 27 years, and Elizabeth Bessolo, also a native of Italy, aged 15 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

George P. Elliott, a native of Kansas, aged 20 years, and Stella J. Lilly, a native of Louisiana, aged 20 years; both residents of Santa Monica.

Simon Funk, a native of Michigan, aged 27 years, and a resident of Winchester, Riverside county, and Mary King, a native of Arkansas, aged 41 years, and a resident of Los Angeles.

## DEATH RECORD.

**VALIANT**—August 26, 1898, at 7 p.m., at No. 221 South Bunker Hill avenue, Charles T. Valiant, aged 62 years.

**HENDERSON**—August 26, 1898, J. B. Henderson, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. A. Bridge, No. 628 Ruth avenue.

**THOMAS**—In this city, August 26, 1898, Henry B. Thomas, a native of Germany, aged 42 years.

**FUNERAL**—Funeral from parlors of Orr & Hines, No. 647 South Broadway, today (Sunday), at 1:30 p.m., the remains of Mrs. Mary Ann Thomas will be held commencing at 2 o'clock. Friends invited. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

**PORTLAND**—No. 10 papers please copy. **LYON**—August 24, 1898, Marguerite Grace, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe F. Lyon.

**F. OF A. FUNERAL.**  
The funeral of Bro. Frank Blaine of Court Olive, No. 29, will take place Sunday morning, August 28, at 10 o'clock. All Forwards are requested to appear at hall, 107 1/2 North Main street, at 9 a.m. to attend.

By order of **JOHN HAMILTON,** Chief Ranger.

**Buy Gloves of a Glove House.**

**MORE FIT FOR THE SAME MONEY.**

**HERE is a great knack in selling Corsets that will meet all requirements of the wearers and to know just how to fit them. It takes an expert of long experience to know just what a certain form requires and just how to pick out and fit the right corset.**

**You may be sure of two things—the right corset is here and the right person to wait on you.**

We cut, alter and fit corsets to order. We keep all corsets purchased of us in repair free of charge.

**The Unique Corset and Kid Glove House,**

**245 S. Broadway.**  
Two doors south of Boston Store.

**BUY OF THE MAKER.**

**Children's And Infant's Garments.**

All carefully made in our own factory of select materials. Made as carefully as you'd make them in the home but at much smaller cost.

Boys' Kilt Suits.....\$1.85  
Crash Suits reduced from \$4 and \$5 to.....**\$2.50**  
Children's Pique Coats, reduced from \$2.50 to.....**\$1.59**  
Children's Wash Reefers.....90c  
Infants' Outfits, 48 pieces complete, at \$10, \$13.50, \$16.50 and up.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.  
**I. MAGNIN & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS.  
237 S. Spring Street.  
MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

**COOKING AND SERVING MEALS.**  
Carefully and correctly prepared meals, the chemistry of food, the arrangement of tables, designing and making dresses, are all a part of the regular training at Throp Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena.

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**DR. FOX'S Health Baking Powder**  
In your hot bread and biscuits. It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

**Ha! Ha! Ha!**  
Dr. Schifman  
FIXED MY TEETH  
DIDN'T HURT A BIT!

I have had several teeth extracted by Dr. Schifman's painless method. It was done in a satisfactory and painless manner, and I confidently recommend it to others.

**MRS. A. FITCH.**  
Lake View, Riverside county.

I have just had 24 teeth extracted by Dr. Schifman's wonderful method, and I am very much pleased. It did not hurt a bit, and I have suffered no bad results. I recommend every one to go to Dr. Schifman for really painless dentistry.

**MRS. MARTIN SCHWENG,**  
910 Temple st., L. A.

Don't go to your office suffering from indigestion. Tell your wife to use

**DR. FOX'S Health Baking Powder**

In your hot bread and biscuits. It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

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LET'S GO TO HALE'S.

We're Brief==

Here's Clothing, But Bargains.

Quick bargains for quick folks quickly told.

The store is full of tempting offers—more now than ever before, but the writer must reluctantly pass many of them by and only mention in passing but a few of the most prominent ones—

Exit Summer Cotton Goods.

(And they're going with a rush.)

24-inch Corded Lawns, medium colors, all over patterns reduced from 85c to.....**4c**24-inch Dimities with white grounds, in neat floral and plaid patterns suitable for children's school dresses; reduced from 10c to.....**5c**24-inch Corded Organdies in all-over patterns in light blue, pink, gray, green and lavender colors; reduced from 12 1/2c to.....**7c**32-inch Organdie Lisse in dark and medium colors, printed in beautiful rose and fancy figures; reduced from 15c to.....**8 1/2c**30-inch Lolie de Vichy in pink, blue, green and purple, with all-over floral patterns; reduced from 15c to.....**10c**30-inch Linenettes with fancy colored stripes; reduced from 18c to.....**12c**

Good-bye to Ladies' Wearables.

(Ownership of these will change quickly.)

## UNDERSKIRTS—

In stylish Roman stripe silk—some in plaids. The \$1.25 ones are now.....**\$1.00**  
The \$1.50 ones are now.....**\$1.25**

## DRESS SKIRTS—

Of Worsteds Goods throughout, some plaids, some checks, lined and velvet-lined. The \$2.25 ones now.....**\$1.50**

## SILK WAISTS—

Of China Silk, with full fronts, pleated backs and fitted lining, pretty, neat and dressy. The \$4.50 ones now.....**\$2.63**

## WASH SUITS—

Some of White Pique Duck and Marseilles, as well as a few fancy crash and dark ones, blazer jackets and blouse effect. Instead of \$5 now yours at.....**\$2.97**

## Domestic Sensations.

Cambric Pillowcases, 45x36.....**7 1/2c**  
Hemstitched Pillowcases, 45x36.....**12 1/2c**  
Muslin Pillowcases, 42x36.....**10c**  
8-4 Sheet, 72x90 in., at each.....**41c**  
10-4 Sheet, 90x90 in., at each.....**50c**  
9-4 Hemstitched, 81x90 in., at ea.....**58c**

## White Bedspreads.

Of good size and weight, good patterns, too.....**85c**

## White Cotton Huck Towels 5c.

18x36 in., large, very heavy and fringed.

## Outing Flannel Repriced.

In light and dark shades, 5c, 7c, 8 1/2c, 10c, 12 1/2c.

## Canton Flannel 5c.

That nappy, heavy, either bleached or unbleached.

## 50-10 Yds. Pink Calicoes 5c.

Usually 7c—staple patterns.

## White Goods Cut This Week.

Stripes, checks, etc., good width and sheer, dressy—7c, 8 1/2c and 10c.

## Bordered Apron Gingham 8 1/2c.

The 10c value.

## Special Inducements in Children's Wear.

Children's figured Colored Percale and Lawn Dresses, trimmed with braid and embroidery, fancy yokes and collars; cut from 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 to.....**49c**Children's Colored Figured Dimity Pique Bonnets, blue, pink, lavender, trimmed with braid, ruffles and lace; reduced from 75c to.....**50c**Children's Colored Checked Percale and Gingham Sun Bonnets corded and ruffled; reduced from 35c to.....**25c**Children's plain pink, blue, red and navy Sun Bonnets, corded and edged with white lace; were 65c, now.....**42c**

Children's Percale Hats, plain and figured, corded and fancy trimmed with two inch lace; 42c

Children's Spring

Children's Spring

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XVIII YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## THREE DAY SPECIALS.

Unapproachable worths at the Strauss store Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday this week. Well-thought-out for just this season—well marked in your favor. What if we do lose a little on these? We'll make it up when the fall season opens. Come early though, for some of the lots are limited.

25c Ladies' Vests 15c.



65c Union Suits 39c.

High neck, long sleeves, Jersey ribbed; made with gussets so that they are very comfortable. Great bargains at 15c.

**Black Grenadines 29c yd**  
Elegant quality of Jet Black Grenadines and Etamines, full 40 inches wide, come in handsome openwork floral patterns, also in checks and stripes. They are worth 75c yard, but we have too many and they must be sold.

10c Yds. Figured Silks 5c.

**75c Men's Underw'r 50c**  
Extra quality of Egyptian Cotton, satin faced front, bottom skirt silk stitched, drawers extra well stayed; fully worth 75c.

50c Boys' Straw Hats 25c.

**Men's Night Shirts 50c**  
Two lots of Men's Night Shirts; one lot made of extra good plain muslin and with fancy colored fronts of fast colors; collars and cuffs feather stitched to match fronts. Other lot is made plain without trimming but of good twilled cotton. Come in sizes from 14 to 19 neck and are cut full and perfectly made; worth 75c.

25c Ladies' Satin Hose Supporters 15c.

**\$2.25 Ladies' Shirt Waists 98c.**  
Made of extra fine quality silk-finished Madras, come in checks and plaids, made by the best of makers, perfect fit and fast colors; the greatest shirt waist bargain ever offered.

\$1.25 Percale Wrappers 50c.

**\$1.75 Ladies' Dress Skirts \$1.10.**  
Black figured lustre, lined and velvet bound, cut full width; on sale for 8 days, \$1.10.

85c Large Feather Pillows 60c.

**\$5.00 Ladies' Dress Skirts \$3.25.**  
Made of all-wool suitings and fancy wools, come in a large variety of colors and patterns; also black figured mohairs and solids; all are extra well made and finished with best quality linings, fit guaranteed; this is a rare chance to buy a good skirt cheap.

35c Children's Nainsook Aprons 25c.

**Black Silk Waist \$4.98.**  
Made of extra quality black silk, and of latest style full front, with 14 tucks and box pleat, deep pointed yoke, black sleeves and waist full lined; the silk without the making is worth \$4.50, and we only ask \$4.98 for waist complete.

20c Ladies' Hose 12 1/2c.

**\$1.00 Muslin Gowns 69c.**  
Made of Berkshire cambric, yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed in handsome pattern of fine linen lace, finishing braid and baby ribbon. Drawers to match, 60c.

8c Ladies' Handkerchiefs 5c.

**\$1.00 Muslin Skirts 75c.**  
Of Lonsdale muslin, cut full width, and made with 12-inch double flounce of fine tucks and deep hem, hemstitched and deep hem and French double ruffle with 5 inch handsome embroidery edge.

\$1.50 Men's Sweaters 98c.

**\$2.50 Muslin Skirts \$1.50**  
New York buyer picked up a lot of handsome skirts at a great bargain, and we are going to give you the benefit of our pick-up. They are worth \$2.50 and are very handsome. They are cut extra wide. The outside flounce is made of fine cambric 18 inches deep. Trimmed in very handsome embroidery, 6 inches deep.

38c Embroidered Muslin Drawers 25c.

**Chamois Gloves 85c.**  
Not the common chamois that gets rough after first washing, but genuine quality which we guarantee will wash, perfectly made, two patent clasps, come in white and cream with embroidered backs.

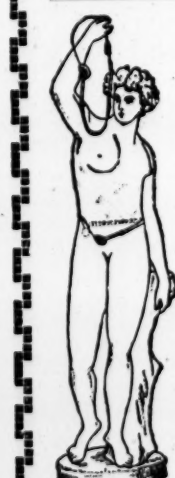
20c Chenille Dot Velling 12 1/2c.

**25c Children's Hose 18c.**  
An opportunity to buy an extra good stocking for very little money, as they are cheap at 85c per pair, they are bicycle ribbed, full length, foot black, double knee and very elastic, sizes 6 to 10.

50c Child's Chambray Wash Hats 25c.

**N. Strauss & Co.**  
425-427 SOUTH SPRING ST. 4th & 5th Sts.

Advertising TRUSSES



Wouldn't pay me if I depended upon direct results, but I do not. My records show that 90 per cent. of my patrons are sent by friends I have fitted, for every one I fit becomes my friend and loses no opportunity to recommend my work. I can make a friend of you. Opportunity is all I ask. I hold any case that can be held by hand, no matter how many have failed, with comfort and security, without painful or injurious pressure. No need to suffer longer. Your rupture should be held two inches higher than it ever has been, if you prefer benefit to injury. Let us demonstrate this to you, free. Call and examine charts and manikins of the human system and understand your case. Book on Rupture mailed free. My prices are reasonable and I guarantee satisfaction in every case, or money back. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

**W. W. Sweeney,**  
Maker of Trusses, Braces, Elastic Hosiery and Supporters.  
313 South Spring St. Adj. Tally's Phonograph Parlor.

**WHISKEY,**

Morphine, Opium, Cocaine, Chloral and Cigarette Habits. All cured without fail in a few days by our method. Our firm is the only one that guarantees a cure. We have our sanitarium especially arranged for this work, and our patients come right here and board and lodge with us until cured. No extra charge is made for this, but it is all included in the one fee for treatment, and that is as small as it is possible to make it. Our cure is painless and leaves the patient in a good, healthy condition. Our patients ALL away, highly pleased with their treatment and never fail to express their thanks for what we have done for them.

**THE DR. J. S. BROWN SANITARIUM CO.,**  
T. C. VAN EPPS, Manager.  
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.;  
Sundays, 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

### DOUBLY TAXED.

#### REAL ESTATE MEN OBJECT TO PAYING CITY LICENSES.

But Few of Them Reached by the Collector—What the Police Commission Will Investigate.

#### NEW LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT.

#### SUIT OF MRS. CAMP AGAINST HER TENANT DETERMINED.

Mrs. Ida Woodworth Figures as an Attorney's Stenographer—Trouble Over a Piano—Abbott Not Examined for Insanity.

A committee of the real estate men representing all the dealers in the city appeared before the regular session of the Finance Committee of the City Council yesterday to insist upon the modification of the license ordinance so as to obviate their paying a city license. The matter will be taken up by the entire City Council as a committee of the whole.

The investigation of the charges that have been referred against Detective Auble promises to result in a legal registration of all arrests that are made by the police at the time that the prisoners are locked up. The secret registration practiced by the detective department is objected to by the public and by at least one of the members of the Board of Police Commissioners. Evidence will probably be presented showing that several persons have been locked up without any charge against them, and without legal authority for their arrest.

The condition of the city funds as indicated by the weekly trial balance of the City Auditor is better than it was a week ago, although the deficit in the important working funds continues to grow.

The matter of saving the fire hydrants from further damage by drivers of sprinkling wagons is to be taken up by the City Council and the establishment of a uniform style of wrench is to be insisted upon.

When a new land is thrown open to settlement by the United States government the professional locator is sure to be in evidence. On September 8, the overlapping lands of the generally known, of the Southern Pacific over the old Atlantic and Pacific grant, having reverted to the United States, will be thrown open for settlement. Agents are offering their services to prospective settlers to locate them on choice pieces of land, and are also giving out a dubious character. In taking up claims under the homestead law there is at least a strong probability of the same piece of land being claimed by two different holders of a contract of purchase from the Southern Pacific, the government having held that they have first claim to the land.

#### WANT IT REPEALED.

#### REAL ESTATE DEALERS OBJECT TO PAYING LICENSE.

Matter Referred to a Committee of the Whole—Illegal Registration of Arrests to Be Investigated. Plan to Protect Fire Hydrants.

Whether or not to recommend the modification of the license tax ordinance so as to exclude the real estate men from its provisions was a question which presented itself before the Finance Committee of the City Council at its regular session yesterday, and was a question which that committee was unable to answer. Several weeks ago the real estate dealers of the city presented a petition for the repeal of the portion of the ordinance which compels them to pay a regular monthly license. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee and that body has had it under consideration for several weeks. The hearing of the matter has been postponed from time to time, and yesterday it was finally set as the date when the final hearing of the question should be had before the Finance Committee.

In response to a notification to this effect a committee of the real estate dealers attended the regular meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday. This committee was composed of Messrs. Bradshaw, Smith, Clark, O'Day, Johnson and McGavin. At the outset Mr. O'Day, of the Finance Committee, told the real estate men that he was not prepared to vote for or against the petition, and he therefore recommended that the matter be referred to a committee of the whole. The arguments for and against the proposed change in the ordinance could be discussed before all the members of the City Council. The committee of the real estate men wanted the Finance Committee to settle the matter by recommending to the Council that the petition be granted. The asserted that it was not according to the Constitution to thus tax them when they were compelled to pay another tax on the property. It was also asserted that only a small percentage of the men engaged in the sale of real estate were affected by the ordinance. The majority of the real estate men in fact evaded the ordinance and were not required to pay a license. It was also urged that as the real estate business was engaged only by a small percentage of the population of the city, it was unfair to tax them for something that others did not pay for.

"It has been our effort to make this matter as fair as possible, and there has been no disposition on the part of the Council to unjustly tax you," said Mr. Toll. "It is well known that some previous Council has relieved certain persons of the license tax, but suppose that we grant this petition, could not any other class of men appeal to us for similar action, and have a right to expect that we would repeat their license? In a short time there would be no license at all."

In reply to this it was stated that there were a number of persons in the

real estate business who were not taxed. Said one of the petitioners, in circularly referring to the petition, "men who objected to signing it on the ground that, as they were not on the list of those taxed, they did not desire to be placed on record as those engaged in the business, because they feared that they might be taxed."

For a number of days a committee argued with the representatives of the real estate men, the latter claiming that they were improperly assessed. Mr. Grider, himself a real estate dealer and a member of the Finance Committee, moved that the petition be granted, and that the change asked for be made. The fact that he was personally interested in the matter, and the additional fact that it was evident that he was playing politics, it was then alleged that there had been a failure on the part of the Collector of Licenses to properly collect the amounts due from the real estate men. In answer to this the committee agreed to recommend any reforms in the matter of the collection of licenses that might be suggested, but no suggestions were made.

It was finally decided to refer the matter to the City Council as a committee of the whole, and to abide by the result of that reference. The Finance Committee therefore made the following report on the matter: "In the matter of the petition from Nolan & Smith et al., asking that the present license tax ordinance be so amended as to relieve the real estate agents in the city of the payment of a monthly license fee as at present, your committee feel that the questions involved call for very careful consideration on the part of your honorable body, and desiring that representations should be made of the arguments for and against the petition, agents in favor of their petition would respectfully recommend that the matter be referred to the committee of the whole, and that in all its phases, and such action taken as may be deemed best in the premises."

#### ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

#### One Commissioner Favors Proper Registration of Prisoners.

The investigation by the Board of Police Commissioners of the charges that have been preferred against Detective Walter Auble promises to make a radical change in the manner in which the registration of arrests is made at the Police Station, and if it does nothing else, the change will be a great improvement. The word now prevailing in the police department, in connection with the charges that have been preferred against the detective, it has been contended that he has been conducting the registration of prisoners in a manner that is not only unfair to the prisoners, but it is illegal. The present system of registration, it is alleged, is in violation of the law, and the officers of the station are not to be held responsible for the manner in which the registration is made.

The case against Auble will largely hinge upon whether he called Reporter Taylor a liar before that term was used by the police, and if he did, whether he was justified in doing so. The investigation will not take place at the next meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, as the Board is a dispositive on the part of the Chief of Police to rush the matter through and insist upon an immediate hearing. The matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the Board, and the officers of the station will be held responsible for the manner in which the registration is made.

#### WANT IT REPEALED.

#### REAL ESTATE DEALERS OBJECT TO PAYING LICENSE.

Whether or not to recommend the modification of the license tax ordinance so as to exclude the real estate men from its provisions was a question which presented itself before the Finance Committee of the City Council at its regular session yesterday, and was a question which that committee was unable to answer. Several weeks ago the real estate dealers of the city presented a petition for the repeal of the portion of the ordinance which compels them to pay a regular monthly license. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee and that body has had it under consideration for several weeks. The hearing of the matter has been postponed from time to time, and yesterday it was finally set as the date when the final hearing of the question should be had before the Finance Committee.

#### REMEDY SUGGESTED.

#### Plan to Prevent Damage to Fire Hydrants.

The fact that a large number of fire hydrants are being ruined by the carelessness of drivers of sprinkling wagons, attention to which was called several days ago by Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, Ed Smith, is being recognized in the City Council, and an effort made to reduce the danger of loss by fire from such a source.

The Inspector of street sprinkling, a deputy under the Health Officer, cannot be blamed for the wrong as he has been careful to observe the matter. He admits that the statements made by Chief Smith were true and adds that a large number of hydrants have been ruined by the carelessness of the drivers of the sprinkling carts with a wrench which will fit those stems. He also suggests the adoption of an ordinance making

it unlawful to use a pipe-wrench on the hydrants. In his opinion the sprinkling men should not be allowed to use the new two-way hydrants. The matter will be taken up in the City Council tomorrow.

#### THE CITY FINANCES.

#### Slight Increase in the Week's Net Balance.

The weekly trial balance prepared by the City Auditor yesterday shows a slight improvement in the condition of the city funds over last week. The net balance is somewhat greater than it was a week ago, but the deficit in the important working funds continues to increase. The amounts of the balances or deficits of the several funds follow: Cash, deficit, \$21,431.13; salary, balance, \$2701.03; fire department, deficit, \$10,482.40; common schools, balance, \$2894.32; new water balance, \$603.47; library, deficit, \$2187.77; street lighting, balance, \$58.81; street sprinkling, deficit, \$4076.80; redemption, balance, \$1005.10; boiler permit, deficit, \$84.40; dog tax, deficit, \$433. The net balance for the week is \$16,903.41. A week ago the balance was \$16,238.12.

#### Criminal Identification.

The Finance Committee of the City Council yesterday recommended to the Board of Police Commissioners for an appropriation of \$50 for the annual dues of this city in the National Bureau of Identification, be granted. The clerk of the board is directed to draw upon the cash fund for the amount. The expenditure is for the purpose of assisting the police department in the proper identification of criminals.

#### Transfer of Funds.

The Finance Committee of the City Council yesterday ordered the City Treasurer and City Auditor to transfer from the tax fund to the library fund the sum of \$3500. The purpose of this transfer is to enable the employees of the library to be paid their salaries, which have been delinquent for the past month.

#### City Clerk's Report.

The City Clerk will report to the City Council tomorrow that it has acquired jurisdiction to adopt and confirm the report of the commissioners for the extension of an alley from the block bounded by Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Grand avenues. The time for protesting against the report of the commissioners expired August 26, and no protests were received. The City Clerk will also report that the city contract for livery has also expired. He will be instructed to advertise for bids for a new contract under the old specifications.

#### Want a Storm Drain.

A number of property-owners in the Ninth Ward have petitioned the City Council for the construction of a storm drain connecting the Arroyo de los Posos from a point near Aliso street, with the river.

#### LANDS THROWN OPEN.

LAND SHARKS WATCHING TO FLEECE INTENDING SETTLERS.

Overlapping Lands to Be Thrown Open on September 8—Possibility of Settlers Being Made at Later Date to Give Place to Contractors.

On Tuesday, September 8, a large amount of acreage constituting what have been commonly known as the overlapping lands in which the Atlantic Pacific and Southern Pacific companies had interest, will be thrown open to settlement.

Full particulars regarding the lands have already been published in The Times, but there are some points regarding the mode of settlement that are not generally known, and a knowledge of which is essential if an intending settler does not wish to lose his money. These lands are to be thrown open to settlement according to the published notices of the land office, but prospective settlers will need to exercise the greatest caution. First, because self-styled agents are about making offers to locate persons on good pieces of ground for a consideration. These are the land sharks, who are everywhere in evidence whenever and wherever lands are being thrown open to settlement by the United States government. In the second place, and of far more importance to the intending settler, persons holding title to any of these lands from the Southern Pacific are protected by the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, and will have the first claim. No time has been fixed within which they must move up, and so they enjoy the right accorded them for an indefinite period. The Southern Pacific alone knows to whom various of the lands have been apportioned, and Judge Ross, in rendering a decision in a case of the United States against the Southern Pacific in April last, held that purchasers of lands from the Southern Pacific, or who have patents have been issued cannot be disturbed in their holding, and that the issuance of a patent is a corroboration by the government of the title of the purchaser from the railroad company.

It is quite within the bounds of probability that a settler might take up land, pay his \$5 fee at the land office for the \$250 per acre land, and after improving the homestead by the expenditure of much time and some money, find that the land was already owned by someone holding a contract of purchase from the Southern Pacific company who would be held to have first claim. Such a case would be a serious blow to the settler, and the government's protective provision.

#### A RENTAL DIFFICULTY.

#### A Colored Mammy Retains Possession of Her Home.

The suit of Mrs. S. L. Camp against Mrs. Minerva Slaughter came to trial yesterday in the Township Court before Justice Young. The defendant was a colored mammy of the old school, and wandered into court with her wash basket on her arm, but made

a very good showing after she got there. The trouble arose over a proposition of rent. Mrs. Slaughter rented the premises at No. 723 Jackson street from the plaintiff for \$5 per month. Mrs. Camp alleged that her tenant was in arrears for the rent of \$15, and as stated in her complaint, Mrs. Slaughter was equally positive that she only owed \$4, and that amount she paid into court. Yesterday when the matter came to trial Mrs. Camp, to substantiate her claim, put in a paper purported to be an itemized statement of the payments made by her tenant, but it was indefinite in character, and even the plaintiff herself could not explain what the money was for. The case was dismissed without prejudice, the intention presumably being to begin another suit in some other court.

#### AN INSTALLMENT PURCHASE.

#### Trouble Attending the Purchase of a Piano.

Some of the unpleasant contingencies attending the purchasing of goods on the installment plan were made apparent yesterday, when the suit of the Southern California Music Company against M. S. Cummings et al., came to trial in the Township Court. The suit was brought to recover possession of a piano, alleged by the plaintiff to have been sold to the defendants for \$250, and to be paid in installments of \$25 expended in the attempt to recover possession of it. The defendants, on the other hand, contended that the piano was worth \$239 and they were entitled to its possession, and also for damages suffered by having the instrument removed from their possession by the Township Constable, at the instance of the plaintiff. The facts in the case appeared to be that the defendants entered into an agreement by which they contracted to pay about \$250 for the piano in installments, payment to be made by installment. When \$125 had been paid, the plaintiff company, desiring for purposes of its own to close up the contract, made the offer that if defendants paid the balance by a certain date quite a heavy discount on the purchase price would be made, and if not then paid a certain other price was fixed. Certain payment was made, but after the first date mentioned, and then the defendants wanted to revert to the terms of the original contract, to which the defendants objected. In giving judgment for the defendants, Justice Young held that the offer by the company of a discount, if a certain amount was paid up, constituted a new contract, which abrogated the first contract of lease.

#### OLD-TIME HISTORY.

#### Mrs. Woodworth Figures Again as a Family Disturber.

The testimony in the divorce proceedings of Emily M. Duggan against her husband, Judge Shaw, was completed yesterday, and a decree awarded to the plaintiff by Judge Shaw. The couple lived in Phoenix, Arizona, the husband practicing as an attorney, and everything being very happy and comfortable until Mr. Duggan employed a young lady from Los Angeles as his stenographer and typewriter. It was not that the wife was jealous of a pretty face, but simply because the typewriter's name appeared upon the scene Duggan neglected his wife and home, and finally the wife came to Los Angeles in due time filed her suit for divorce on the ground of failure to provide.

The Mrs. Woodworth who figures so conspicuously in the case attracted considerable attention in Los Angeles about eight years ago. Later she was divorced from her husband.

#### THE DIVORCE LIST.

#### Applications in Excess of One Per Day This Week.

The complaints filed during the past week in divorce proceedings numbered eight, and were as follows: David J. Roberts against Emily M. Roberts, Agnes Cooper against William B. Cooper, Lydia L. Ledwith against Richard W. Ledwith, Z. A. Phillips against A. W. Phillips, O. W. Hawkins against Helen E. Hawkins, Emily Emma Hendrick against M. E. Hendrick, Minnie Hudson against Ed L. Hudson, Charles Struck against C. C. Struck.

#### FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

#### Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown Into the Courts.

A MILLING BUSINESS. The Atlas Milling Company, a new incorporation formed yesterday, showing a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares, the full amount being subscribed. The purpose of the corporation is to carry on a general grain, milling, feed and warehouse business, and the operation of flouring mills, and the purchase of wheat and grain. The directors named are: A. L. Katz, Conrad C. Kohlmeier, L. Martin Kohlmeier, Los Angeles; W. M. Katz, San Francisco; A. A. Katz, McMinville, Or.

#### THE END COMING.

One of the brothers who have won notoriety in the city, was examined yesterday for insanity. He was arrested on a complaint sworn to by his mother, but it did not appear that Abbott attained to that point of mental instability that would warrant his being committed to Highland, and he was ordered discharged. For a long time George Abbott has been an optimist and a morose fiend, and even when committed for a term to the State's prison on the burglary charge, he did not break away from the habit.

#### ON A NOTE.

A seventeen-year-old youth named Angel Gregriva was convicted in the Justice's Court at Pomona last week of petty larceny, and was sentenced to serve a term of months' sentence in the County Jail. The young fellow was charged with having stolen a bicycle, and he pleaded guilty to the charge, in order as he says, that he might get the matter over, and not be kept in confinement during a prolonged investigation. He maintains that, as a matter of fact, he

never did steal the wheel, but says he will have no inclination to kick the court will only send him to Lone or Whittier so that he can learn a trade, and he will make a decent living for himself. The defendant is under age he will be brought up during the coming week, if it is possible to get him into court on habeas corpus proceedings for this morning. He would have his wish as to going to Whittier gratified.

#### OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

#### Plans Being Drawn for an Enthusiastic Welcome Home.

H. G. Bundren and Col. E. J. Easton of the Columbia Club; Capt. Derby and Capt. Stine of the Army and Navy Republican Club; Lester Robinson of the Southern California League, and George McLaughlin and D. C. McGavin of the Young Men's Republican League, met yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Republican League rooms to perfect plans for the reception of Hon. Henry T. Gage.

It was decided to give him an enthusiastic welcome at the depot, and the suggestion of an open reception at some prominent hotel, where all would be welcome, met with much favor. Owing to the absence of the president of the four leading Republican organizations the programme will be left open until they arrive from the north. The Finance Committee already selected will begin operations on Monday, and it is presumed that the Republican club membership will all be visited by Tuesday night. The committee will meet again on Tuesday night at rooms 173-179 in the Hollenbeck Hotel.

Mr. Gage will arrive in the city not later than Friday or Saturday, and if on Saturday the merchants will be asked to close up their places at business at noon and thus permit all hands to have a general good time. Oakland has already done herself proud, and as Alameda county has the banner, she naturally attempts to outshine the home county of the Governor-elect.

The details so far have been looked after by a committee appointed by the Young Men's Republican League, consisting of George B. McLaughlin, Carl E. McStay and D. C. McGavin, and this committee has secured the American Club of Pasadena, and has also secured the Young Men's Republican organizations of the city in the plan for holding enthusiastic welcome home to the next Governor of the State. It is intended, however, to give each organization participating one or more vice-presidents, and to have some tried warriors of the Young Men's Republican meeting, that will be made an especial feature of the celebration.

#### COLLIDES WITH A CAR.

#### Two Old Men Have a Narrow Escape From Death.

James Burgett and G. W. Wolfe, who live on Arroyo Seco avenue, had a narrow escape from instant death yesterday morning, when the buggy in which they were driving was struck by an electric car on Second street just above Hill. As it was, they escaped with numerous bruises. No bones were broken, when the electric car was stopped, when the buggy was struck.

The two men came into town early in the morning driving a somewhat fractious horse, but everything went well until, as they were driving past the turning home, Burgett said he wanted to go up on Second street and deliver some eggs. As they reached the house, which is between Hill and Olive streets, car No. 3 of the Westlake line turned the corner. Having no brake on the wagon and the horse refusing to stand with the vehicle being struck just as the car reached a point about fifteen feet from the rig, the wagon backed across the track directly in front of the car. Although the motor man kept up a constant ringing of the gong, and endeavored to stop the car, he was unable to do so before it struck the wagon, overturning it, and throwing the men underneath the box. In this position the men were dragged along about five or six feet before the car was stopped, when willing hands assisted the injured men. Mr. Wolfe was able to crawl up unaided, but Burgett lay on the ground in unconscious state when the wagon-box was lifted off. He was taken into an adjoining yard and the patrol wagon arrived, and the injured men were taken to the Receiving Hospital. Dr. Ralph Hagan found that Burgett had sustained a cut on the back of his head about two inches long, and that the right ear was nearly torn off. Both wounds were sewed up, while the bruises and abrasions of the face and body were given a coat of plaster.

Mr. Wolfe escaped with a bruised thigh, shoulder and head, also several abrasions on the hands. Both men were discharged from the hospital about noon, and as they are both over 70 years of age they will probably feel pretty sore for several days. The horse was caught at Second and Los Angeles streets without having done any more damage in its flight.

#### Irving Held to Answer.

Justice Owens held James Irving to answer to the Superior Court yesterday on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, to wit, a cuspidor, committed by him on the partner of W. T. Smith. The Justice, in deciding the matter, said that there was nothing more than battery in the case, and that the District Attorney advised that the complaint was issued, but the complainant refused to sign a complaint for a lesser offense than that charged. The District Attorney may now use his option in regard to filing an information in the Superior Court. The probabilities are a fairly early trial, he called up later and fined for battery.

#### To Vacate an Alley.

The owners of blocks B and C of the Adams street tract have petitioned the City Council for a certain alley in these blocks alleging that all of the property-owners are agreed to the plan.

#### An Elevator Accident.

OAKLAND, Aug. 27.—An elevator in the Tuttt building fell four stories today and two passengers who were in the cage. Fred L. Butterfield and Samuel Guilford. Butterfield is merely a broken arm, but Guilford sustained a broken ankle, a smashed toe and a wounded eye. The accident is attributed to the failure of the safety guards to perform their function.

#### Drowned in Old River.

STOCKTON, Aug. 27.—Antone Esponda, one of Miller & Lux's foremen, was drowned in Old River, near Ketchikan's ranch early this morning. It happened before daylight, and it is believed he fell overboard from a rowboat. The body has not been recovered.



## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

## OLD PETER SCHULTZ TAKES HIS LIFE WHILE DESPONDENT.

Coroner's Inquest Declares That the Negro Powell Was Not Murdered, United States Patent Granted on an Old Mining Claim.

SAN BERNARDINO, Aug. 27.—(Regular Correspondence.) The funeral of Peter Schultz, whose badly-decomposed remains were found yesterday afternoon among the willows along Lytle Creek, took place this afternoon. The deceased was a German, 44 years of age. He was a painter by trade, and had been employed in the Santa Fe shops. He had lived in San Bernardino during the past ten years, and was a man of sober and industrious habits. There is no doubt that he committed the deed during a fit of temporary insanity, caused by sickness and despondency. He recently underwent surgical operations here and in Los Angeles, which left him in a despondent mood. He was evidently suffering greatly Sunday night, when, at his own request, Policeman Henderson placed him in the County Hospital, where, Dr. Huff administered an opiate to him during the night. Early Monday morning Schultz disappeared, after having been granted permission by an attendant to walk around the hospital grounds. He evidently went at once to the willows bordering the river bottom, and there shot himself. The body was found lying on its back, with the arms outstretched. Near one hand was a revolver. The unfortunate man's watch and some business papers had not been tampered with. An inquest was held today on the body, resulting in a verdict of "cause unknown." In view of the fact that Schultz's revolver was found covered with blood with four empty cartridges in it only a few feet from the body, the verdict is generally deemed unsatisfactory.

## DIED A NATURAL DEATH.

The autopsy over the remains of E. W. Powell, colored, who was found dead inside the City Jail Thursday morning, was conducted Friday evening by Dr. J. W. Aldridge, it being impossible to locate Coroner Keating. The coroner had previously intimated that death had not resulted from natural causes, but from poisoning, and a local paper went so far as to declare it to be a plain case of murder. The autopsy, however, showed plainly that Powell came to his death from an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the coroner's jury.

## SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

The Society of Pioneers held a basket picnic at Rabel Springs, on Admission day. The Pioneers will meet at their regular meetings next Saturday.

A United States patent has been filed granting to D. L. Reese, J. B. Haggin and George Hearst title to 30 acres of land in San Bernardino county, the same being a portion of the public domain included in the San Francisco gold mine property, which was purchased by the parties named in January, 1879.

A letter has just been received from F. A. Reed, who, with V. C. Beeche, started for the Alaskan gold mines several months ago. The letter is dated July 27, from Wukuk River, Alaska.

Thorp Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena. Fall term begins Wednesday, September 21. Mental, moral and mechanical training.

## SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

Yachting and Launching Parties are becoming very popular.

AVAILON (Santa Catalina), Aug. 27.—(Regular Correspondence.) The yachting party given yesterday afternoon by Commodore Burnham on his private yacht, San Diego, was one of the most delightful affairs of the season. The party left Avalon about 2 o'clock, and went toward the isthmus. During the afternoon music furnished entertainment for the party, and refreshments were served on board. The party was made up principally of members of the Santa Catalina Marine Band, their families and friends, including Mrs. Thomas S. Ewing, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Schaefer, Mrs. Harrison, Messrs. Porter, E. B. Smith, W. A. Ballard, H. A. Alger, W. M. Doty, E. Harrison, W. C. Strong, B. F. Halberg, E. A. Weimer, W. T. Pangle, A. Session, Rosebrook, O. A. Jones.

## TRIP BY MOONLIGHT.

The Sunbeam launch was chartered yesterday evening for a moonlight picnic party. Leaving Avalon at 8:30 o'clock the party went direct to Goat Harbor, where the launch was anchored and refreshments were served. Music was contributed by members of the party throughout the evening, among the participants being: Mrs. Thomas S. Ewing, who contributed selections on the mandolin; Edward F. Wehrle, banjo; while vocal selections were rendered by Miss Harriette Howe, Mrs. Ewing, Mr. Harris and Clarence Jargstorf, the latter, who was in exceptionally good voice, favored the guests with several up-to-date negro melodies. The party reached Avalon about 11 o'clock, and included Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. McMahon, Misses P. J. Gilmore, Frank, Rader, George Steckel, Thomas S. Ewing, Misses Howe and Benedict, Messrs. Edward F. Wehrle, A. E. Biddle, W. B. Stewart and H. L. Harris.

## MORNING MUSICALS.

A delightful musical was given in the drawing-rooms of Hotel Pasadena this morning, the rooms being crowded with visitors and guests. The first number on the programme was a vocal selection by Mrs. Tolhurst, whose rich contralto voice called forth numerous encores. Messrs. C. O. Sharr and F. Herrens also added to the programme with vocal numbers. A well-rendered piano solo was given by Miss Jack, and Herbert Gregg delighted the hearers with solo solos. The participants were accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Rose Randolph.

MANY GOATS KILLED. Large parties visit the mountains daily in search of wild goats, and yesterday was no exception. J. H. Burtner, agent of the Big Four Railway of Litchfield, Ill., accompanied by N. Buckmaster of Redlands and D. W. Terwilliger of Pasadena, returned yesterday evening after a twenty-four hours' tramp in search of the wild mountain goat. They succeeded in killing six goats, bringing in the heads as proof of their skill. They report goats extremely plentiful on the northern peaks adjacent to Silver and Grand canyons. H. L. Harris, a guest of the Metropole, with a party of friends, visited the mountains yesterday and killed seven wild goats during the afternoon.

## CATALINA BREVITIES.

The champion swimmers among the children at Avalon are Miss Emily and Master Porter Smith of Chicago, who are spending the summer here with their mother, Mrs. J. M. Smith, at the island villa. The young lady is but 11 years old, and swims from the raft at the bathhouse across to the dock, a distance of 500 feet. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Moore and daughter Florence of Los Angeles arrived here Friday to spend a few weeks.

Col. and Mrs. C. P. Morehouse and



It takes a man who is a whole man, at least physically, to be a western cow-boy. His every-day life calls for great physical endurance, and upon some occasions this must also be backed by considerable nerve. It would be a good thing for many a hard working business man if he could turn cowboy for a couple of months each year. It would give him a chance to get the free, pure, invigorating air of the prairie into his lungs, a little steel into his muscles, a little edge to his appetite and a little of the calm of the boundless plains into his nerves. Unfortunately, the rush of modern business will not permit the average hard working business man to turn cowboy even for a short time each year. The only resource left him, if he does not wish to break down prematurely, is to keep a watchful eye upon his health, and when he finds that he is getting out of sorts, let up a little on work, and resort to the best of all known tonics. That tonic is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It promptly puts a worked out man into condition, because it starts at the right place. It begins by restoring the lost appetite. It corrects all disorders of the digestion and makes the assimilation of the food perfect. It invigorates the liver, it purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. By enriching the blood it nourishes and builds up every organ and tissue in the body. No man ever broke down with nervous exhaustion or prostration who resorted to this great medicine when he felt himself threatened by ill-health.

An honest dealer will not urge a substitute. There is nothing in the world "just as good," although avaricious druggists will sometimes say so for the sake of the greater profit to be made upon the inferior article.

Keep your head up and your bowels open. The "Golden Medical Discovery" will put steel in your backbone, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure constipation.

Miss Vera Morehouse entertained informally at dinner at the Metropole yesterday evening. The guests were Mrs. J. von Schmidt, wife of Count von Schmidt, president of the San Joaquin Hunting Club, and Mrs. Dan McFarland, Misses Louise and Sallie McFarland.

Judge and Mrs. Monroe and J. Clark of St. Louis are registered at the Pasadena Hotel.

Dan McFarland, who has been a guest of the Metropole for a few days, left yesterday on the yacht Aggie for San Pedro, where he will meet his mother, Mrs. W. H. Wiltse, owner of the yacht, and return with him late this evening.

Arnold Hotson of the launch Puffing Pig, met with a painful accident yesterday, by catching the second finger of his right hand in the fly wheel of the launch, and tearing away the entire nail, and a portion of the bone.

C. A. Sumner, Dr. E. Unger, C. E. Norton and E. A. Mutch arrived at Avalon this morning about 9:30 o'clock on Capt. Sumner's private launch Hornet. This makes the third trip across from San Pedro for the party this season. They are guests of the Metropole.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. George of Sacramento, who have been guests of the Metropole for a month, left today for their home. Mr. and Mrs. George have visited Catalina Island every summer for the past seven years.

Lewis Bradbury, Miss Louise Bradbury and Miss Verdon, guests of the Metropole for a few days, returned to their home in Los Angeles today.

R. H. Chapman, managing editor of the Herald, is visiting Catalina.

M. H. Flint, United States postoffice inspector, is in camp here for an indefinite stay.

Sayre Greenock has returned from a visit with friends in Pasadena.

William Winter, wife and daughter, New York; N. Purinton, Bangor, Me., registered at the Grand View yesterday.

The following named registered at the Metropole yesterday: Harry Caden, Downey; D. R. Chisler, Pasadena; Mrs. Dan McFarland, Mrs. J. von Schmidt, Miss Louise McFarland, Miss Sallie McFarland, Mrs. H. Poeschl, Miss Irene Poeschl, E. S. Field, Jr., Los Angeles; Fred Thorpe, Azusa; Miss Emma A. Miller, Tucson; J. Summum, Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Hester returned to their home in Pasadena yesterday after a week's stay in camp here.

George Jepson, H. A. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bayle, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Cooley, J. A. Donovan, Miss Stevens, Los Angeles; H. Knapp, Concord, registered at the Island Villa Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McDevitt of Pasadena are guests of the Marilla.

Yesterday's arrivals at the Glenmore include: Miss Rose Dietrich, Mrs. Charles Nell, Charles E. Gorch, W. J. Gunn, W. B. Best, F. Freytag, Los Angeles; H. D. Marsh, Pomona; Mrs. D. T. Swatling, Mrs. F. E. Caldwell, Pearce, Ariz.; Mrs. Charles de Courcy, San Francisco.

Percy E. Holland, Toluca; W. A. Shannon, Denver, are among recent arrivals at the Marilla.

## SANTA MONICA.

Contests at the Golf Links—South Side Wharf.

SANTA MONICA, Aug. 27.—(Regular Correspondence.) There were a number of contests today at the South Side golf links, the forenoon being devoted to games by men and the afternoon to women.

The golf players from the north side were out in force and are preparing for a return tournament in the near future, when the games will be on the North Side links. Tea was served today on the grounds.

At the same time, Mrs. Abbott Kinney gave a birthday picnic on the links in honor of a birthday anniversary of one of her daughters, the little people passing a pleasant day.

The South Side pleasure wharf is now completed for the use of residents and visitors, and as it is 120 feet in length it offers excellent fishing accommodations. The water is twenty-five feet deep along the wharf, which is solidly built and stands well above water. Kinney and Ryan have announced a barbecue and clam bake for Monday evening, in honor of the opening of this wharf to the public, to which a general invitation is extended.

The Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) will begin a series of gospel meetings at Ocean Park on Monday evening September 5, to continue for an indefinite period.

The P. I. O. Club of Los Angeles, to the number of about fifty persons, enjoyed a picnic here Friday.

Miss Brockendish of Los Angeles is spending a couple of weeks on the beach.

E. G. Judson and J. S. Edwards, prominent citizens of Redlands, have joined their families in Santa Monica.

Mrs. Sampson and Miss Lulu Sampson of Los Angeles are guests of Mrs. C. C. Reynolds.

Miss Lillian Douglas of Reno, Nev., is a guest of Mrs. W. S. Vawter.

Mrs. Joseph Moffat of Los Angeles is a guest of Mrs. George B. Dexter.

## Encouragement for the Afflicted.

All Obstacles in the Road that Leads to Health Are Overcome by a Rare Combination of Extensive and Practical Experience, Large Capital and Well Directed Co-operation.

The Five Physicians of the English and German Expert Specialists' Successful Medical Institution Heal Thousands of People Annually.

CURES THAT ARE AS LASTING AS LIFE. THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE.



Staff of the English and German Expert Specialists. Five Skilled and Experienced Physicians.

## SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

In the days of our forefathers much bigotry, superstition and intolerance existed, and any new innovation was met with incredulity, suspicion and contumely, but the past century has been fraught with great changes in the opinions of men, and today thinking people give to all things an impartial hearing, and from the evidence produced draw their conclusions. We have great confidence in the integrity, intelligence and justice of the great majority of those who will read this announcement, and trusting to their independent reasoning and discrimination, we ask a careful perusal and due consideration of the claims we make. All right-minded, honorable business men are very careful about offering the public any article which does not possess well-attested merit, for all things without merit are sure to bring disaster to their projectors, for as certain as the thief, forger or defaulter must sooner or later end his career in ruin and disgrace, so certainly must all things stand or fall upon their actual merit. As in business matters, so it is in the professions. The minister who fails in his duty is soon without a charge. The lawyer who gets the reputation of being a "trickster" very quickly finds himself without clients, while the physician who deceives his patients with false hopes, or fails to redeem the promises he makes is very soon left with no patients to treat.

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We can convince any unprejudiced, fair-minded person that we thoroughly understand the pathology and peculiarities of chronic complaints, and we advertise ourselves as Specialists with an absolute assurance that our treatment is based upon sound common sense and scientific principles. Owing to the very nature of things we must fail in some instances. We do not claim infallibility, nor do we think we have attained perfection, but we do say most emphatically to all sufferers from Chronic Afflictions that in 99 cases out of 100, if your disease has not been too long neglected, WE CAN CURE YOU. We are competent to give you the proper treatment at once without any guesswork or experiment. Our experience tells us what is necessary to be done, and the proof of this statement lies in the large number of cured patients to whom we can refer.

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You who are making a drug shop of your poor, delicate stomach, listen. Drugs don't give strength; they stimulate like alcohol, but after their effect has passed off, after the poor stomach and nerves have recovered from the stimulation, are you not as bad as ever? Ask yourself this question. You know how true it is.

## THEN LISTEN TO ME!

You must have strength. The organs which are suffering are weak, WEAK, WEAK. They want help. Then give it to them. Nature has provided electricity for this purpose. Fill the tired, weary and almost worn-out organs with it, and you will fill them with joy. You will feel your spirits jump with ecstasy, your blood will become warm, your nerves firm, and you will feel the joy of living again.

## CALL AND SEE THIS BELT.

You can learn all about it in ten minutes. It is simple, but grand. You can test it and feel its power, and when you understand it you will want it. You will know that at last you have found vigor, health and happiness. If you cannot call, send at once for my free book, "Three Classes of Men," or "Maiden, Wife and Mother." Both are full of candor, full of nature's truths, and they will help you. Call or write today.

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All diseases located by the pulse.

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## Notice to Stockholders.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS LOS ANGELES BREWING COMPANY: Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Los Angeles Brewing Company will be held at the office of the company, 609 to 621 East Main St., in the city of Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 26th, 1898. F. LINDENFELD, Secretary.







## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF THE

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The Times is promptly delivered by our agents at all seaside resorts in Southern California at 20 cents per week, 75 cents per month. If patrons have any cause to complain of the service at any point, they will confer a favor by promptly notifying The Times-Mirror Company.

## THE SALT LAKE RAILROAD.

The United States Investor of the 13th inst. has the following in regard to the proposed filling of the gap in the railroad line between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City:

"Periodically Wall Street hears that the proposed line extending from the Oregon Short Line's southern terminus at Frisco, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., some 600 miles across the desert, is to be immediately constructed. This week the report has been circulated that the contract was let, and papers were signed last Monday, and that the Union Pacific people are behind the move, as are also certain Montana capitalists. If the construction of this line is really to be undertaken, the move is a very important one, since it means another transcontinental line to compete for the long haul of the products of Southern California, and consequently competition for the Southern Pacific and the Atchafalaya. It is difficult to see, however, how very much profitable business can be obtained by the construction of this 600 miles of road through the desert. To be sure, Salt Lake City and Ogden might receive some benefit (and it is really capitalists in these cities who, we believe, are making most of the talk) but any local business that might develop would not pay for the wheel grease. It is said that rich mineral districts would be traversed, which would yield a large revenue, but this is almost wholly prospective, while the through traffic which Southern California could be expected to yield would be principally fruit shipments already competed for by the two overland lines already mentioned."

The investor apparently has not devoted much of its attention to this proposed enterprise, judging from the small importance which it attaches to the improvement. In the first place, the Salt Lake Railroad, among other things, would shorten the railroad distance from Los Angeles to Chicago and the East, so as to make it about 300 miles less than by any other existing route. This, of itself, is certainly quite an important feature in promoting business for the line. The fruit shipments from Southern California, to which the investor refers so flippantly, are certainly worthy of some attention from the railroads, considering for the past season amounted to about 14,000 cars, and are likely to be 20,000 cars for the coming season.

As to the mining districts on the line of the proposed road, it has been conclusively shown, by several surveys, that the country is remarkably rich, not only in precious metals, but also in coal and iron, which always go to build up a large traffic for railroads.

The United States Investor should investigate this question a little more carefully before expressing an opinion on the subject.

## HOW WE GROW.

The marvelous growth which is still kept up by Los Angeles and Southern California is astonishing, even to our own people, while outsiders are quite unable to understand it. Recently published statistics of population show that, instead of falling off during the past few years, this growth of population has gone on more rapidly than ever. The school census of California that has just been taken shows that there are in the State 347,620 school children. Multiplying this number by the figures adopted in the Federal census—4.3—gives the population of the State at nearly 1,500,000, or, to be exact, 1,494,768. This is a gain of 6668 children over the school census of the previous year.

It is when we come to investigate the distribution of this gain that the marvelous advance of Southern California as compared with the rest of the State becomes apparent. Of the counties in the State seventeen showed a loss in school children for the year, while only four counties showed an increase of more than 300. These were as follows:

Los Angeles 1789  
San Francisco 1392  
Santa Clara 788  
Tuolumne 354

Alameda county, the great rival of Los Angeles, showed no increase, but, on the contrary, a loss of 154 pupils for the year. It will thus be seen that Los Angeles county showed a much larger increase than any other county in the State, including San Francisco.

## THE BEET-SUGAR BUSINESS.

Those who have been engaged in trying to develop the beet-sugar business in this section have met with many discouragements of late. First, there was the short crop of beets, owing to the lack of rainfall last winter. Next came the proposed annexation of several Spanish colonies, where sugar can be produced, by means of cheap labor, at prices with which it will be difficult or impossible for American sugar manufacturers to compete. Last comes a reduction of wages made by the Oxnards of China—the same people who protested some time ago that they could not make sugar at a profit without a bounty. This has disgusted a good many people in Southern California, besides the workmen directly affected by the cut, to judge from the communications on the subject that have been received by THE TIMES. The China factory people call attention to the fact that, as an offset to this reduction of wages, they are only charging the farmers this year for seed on acreage, which is harvested. This, however, does not begin to compensate for the reduction in wages, as in many cases where the seed has been supplied to farmers who have not been able to harvest a crop, they have been forced to leave the country, so that the company would not receive any money for such seed, in any case.

A prominent citizen of Ontario writes as follows to THE TIMES in regard to the reduction of wages at the China factory:

"Without figuring the whole thing up, I estimate that the reduction in rate of wages at the sugar factory is about 12 1/2 per cent. It reaches 25 per cent. in a number of cases, and even higher. Here are some examples: Boiler men (firemen, oil), reduced 30 to 20 cents per hour; enginemen 25 to 20 cents per hour; saturation men 25 to 18; filter press men 25 to 18; other foremen outside 25 to 18; blowups 20 to 18; laborers 17 1/2 to 15 and 15 to 13.

As to sentiment around here, there is no questioning it. Anybody who would apologize for the factory's action would meet with a cold reception, not only from the employees and other workmen, but from our merchants, professional men, farmers and, in fact, everybody.

We can see no excuse for the cut at this time. The sugar output of the world is curtailed and the price of sugar on the ruling markets is half a cent higher than a year ago. I understand that annexation of Hawaii is taken as an excuse. It is impossible to see how this can be a reason for the factory's action, as it has not injured sugar production here. The best they can say is that the possible annexation of the Philippines will be a detriment to them. Perhaps. But as THE TIMES said, that is discounting the future, as against workmen who are not responsible for such conditions. I see no legitimate excuse for the action, which I consider ill-advised and very unjust."

It is true that the company will this year earn a smaller income than usual on its capital, owing to the shortness of the season, but corporations do not, as a rule, take the course of reducing the wages of their employees every time their income falls off a little, especially when the business is exceedingly profitable. It may be argued that this sugar manufacturing business at China is a private enterprise, with the details of which the public has nothing to do. This is, to a certain extent, true, but then, again it should be remembered that the beet-sugar industry, with its future possibilities, is of such vast importance to the United States, and especially to Southern California, that anything relating to it is of sufficient public interest to warrant comment by an enterprising journal, which takes an active interest in the resources of the section in which it is published. As regards this reduction of wages, we can only repeat what we have said recently, namely: It is most unfortunate that the Oxnards considered it desirable to make the reduction just at this time, when a strong effort is being made by public-spirited citizens and newspapers to interest the public in a great industry, which is threatened with serious competition from without.

The profits of beet-sugar manufacturing in this country are large—sufficiently large to attract the active interest of capitalists from all parts of the world, until the prospects of large quantities of free sugar from abroad threw a dampener on such investments. There is no need, however, to exaggerate the profits of the business. In a letter from Ontario, published in the Herald Thursday, a correspondent has the following in regard to the asserted profits of the China factory:

"The estimated gross tonnage of beets to be worked into sugar at the China sugar factory is 57,000 tons this year. The beets vary in percentage of sugar ranging from 12 per cent to 22 per cent of their weight. Should these beets average 14 per cent of saccharine matter, seven tons of beets will make a ton of sugar; so, at this rate, 57,000 tons of beets will produce 8143 tons of sugar. The total cost of manufacturing one ton of sugar is \$38, while the wholesale price of sugar per ton is \$117.50. The gross tonnage of sugar being 8143 tons, and the net profit per ton \$78.50, there are \$639,225.00 gross profit to the factory of \$639,225.00. Owing to the small revenue this yields to the owners a little less than two-thirds of a million dollars clear. It has been found necessary to reduce the wages of the sugar makers in the factory about \$18,000 for the estimated ninety-days' run. However, this is well offset 'by an advance in wages of others,' viz., one man's wages have been advanced 1 cent per hour, 12 cents per day, or 10.80 for the ninety-days' run."

These figures are grossly exaggerated. The average of 14 per cent of sugar may be about right, but the number of tons of sugar that can be made from the beets is too large. Instead of being 8143 tons it should be 6000 tons. The cost of making sugar, with beets at an average of \$4 per ton, is, in the best conducted beet-sugar

## JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES IN PASADENA.

[Sketches on the spot by Chaplin.]



factories of this country, 2.9 cents per pound, or \$58 per ton, instead of \$38, as stated by this correspondent. On the other hand, the present wholesale price of granulated sugar is \$115 per ton, instead of \$117.50. It should be added that this price of \$115 per ton, or 5 1/2 cents per pound, is a high one, and will not probably be maintained for any great length of time. Deducting \$58 from \$115 leaves a profit of \$57 per ton, instead of \$78.50, as quoted by this correspondent. Reckoning 6000 tons at \$57, gives a total gross profit to the factory—supposing the tonnage to be correctly stated—of \$342,000, instead of \$639,225. This is not such a bad profit, after all, for an exceptionally poor season.

## CHEAP CITRUS FRUITS.

We recently called attention to the fact that the people of Southern California are especially interested in the question of the annexation of Spain's West India islands, on account of the fact that semi-tropical fruits, which are a staple product of this section, are raised there in great profusion, and will undoubtedly be raised on a much more extensive scale under American rule. Some of the eastern papers have also devoted attention to this subject, although, as might be expected, they view the subject from a different standpoint, congratulating their readers on the fact that they are likely before long to be able to obtain tropical and semi-tropical fruits at a lower price than the fruit-growers of Florida and California can afford to sell them at.

Under the head of "Cheaper and Better Tropical Fruits," the Iowa State Register, in its agricultural department, recently had the following:

"The present outlook favors the belief that the United States will control the markets of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Isle of Pines and other big Gulf islands that so long have been under Spanish misrule. Tobacco and sugar have been so far the main products of those rich islands, while the commercial growing of oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, mango, lemons, pomegranates, sapotillo, coconuts, etc., has been discouraged by the imposition of export and other crushing taxes. These fruits grow in that favored soil and air, almost spontaneously, without irrigation and less expense of culture than is required by the orange groves in California or Florida. Not only can they be grown cheaply under Yankee management, but they can be shipped by water to our Gulf ports at small expense. From Cuban ports a cargo of the richest oranges and other tropical fruits can be laid down in Des Moines in four days at the farthest. This means that we can have ripe oranges, as sweet as ever came from Florida, before the fatal freeze-up, as early as October, and through the winter, at prices that never can be afforded by growers in less favored soils and climates, and pine apples, that can be eaten in slices like melons. A careful study of the possibilities of tropical fruit-growing in Cuba three years ago makes it also clear that we can get delicious Spanish grapes, Spanish cherries, and the largest and best of peaches from that source at very reasonable rates at a season when our markets are destitute of fancy fruits of high grade."

The steamship Moana, which arrived at San Francisco on Thursday, brought about \$2,000,000 worth of Australian gold coin, all of which will be received at San Francisco or Philadelphia. The fluency of Australian gold is such that it more than repays the cost of minting. Australia owes England for merchandise and England owes California for wheat and flour. As it takes twenty-three days to reach San Francisco and forty-four to reach London, it will be seen that a great saving is effected by making California a sort of clearinghouse between England and her antipodean colonies. Hardly a month passes in which the receipts of Australian gold at San Francisco are less than \$1,000,000. The balance of trade is clearly in our favor so far as the land of the kangaroo is concerned.

The "Silver Republicans" (so-called), in their platform, bewail the reduction of the taxes on personal property, which decrease, they declare, "throws almost the entire burden of

supporting the State government upon the real estate owners, farmers and horticulturists of the State." They demand a reform in the laws governing the assessment of personal property; or, in other words, that personal property taxes shall be increased. These same "Silver Republicans" have endorsed the nomination of Maguire for Governor, although it is well known that Maguire is a rabid advocate of the single-tax theory, which, if put into practice, would place all the burdens of government, national, State and local, upon real estate. Consistency is a rare old jewel, but the "Silver Republicans" are not profusely decorated with that sort of jewelry. Put into plain English, their motto is this: "Principles be d—! All we want is to get our feet and our snouts into the public trough."

A "cheap and nasty" twilight organ published in this city makes a weak attempt to revive the absurd and false proposition that Brig-Gen. Otis is responsible for the fact that the Seventh Regiment has not been sent to the front. This attack upon Gen. Otis is so obviously inspired by personal malice, and withal is so outrageously untruthful in every respect, that a reply to its charges, in detail, is unnecessary. As a simple matter of fact, Gen. Otis made every effort consistent with his position as a military officer to have the Seventh Regiment sent to the front. A few days before his departure for Manila he received a telegram from the War Department (in response to telegrams previously sent by him) promising that the Seventh Regiment would soon be ordered to Manila. Gen. Otis, like every officer and every private in the army, is under the orders of his superiors in command. He cannot dictate the policy of the War Department, which controls the distribution of troops. The standing of Gen. Otis in this community is such that it cannot be injured by the malevolent attacks of small-minded critics, inspired by personal enmity.

The railroad people did not walk off with the Republican State convention in their pockets, not by any means. The election of "Uncle Jake" Neff was the first slap they got, and the failure to get Grove Johnson upon the platform committee was a regular blow in the solar plexus. They managed to save George Arnold for seed for the next crop, and they had pretty hard work to do that.

That nondescript aggregation calling itself the "Silver Republican Party of the State of California" reaffirms its alleged fealty to the principles and doctrines of the Republican party as promulgated by the immortal Abraham Lincoln and James G. Blaine! The Republican party may well pray to be delivered from such "fealty" as is proffered by the crowd of thinly-disguised Populists.

While Anna Gould's little Boni Castellane is squandering all her money on cards and horses, her unmarried sister is devising means for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. Helen is a noble girl, and deserves a good American husband.

The Spanish government levies a tax of \$8 on every birth and \$10 on every death in the Philippines; so that it is really cheaper to be born dead than to give up the ghost. Latter-day evangelists will do well to make a note of this fact.

The man who shot C. P. Huntington, up in the Adirondacks, has not yet been found. He is probably enjoying a mint julep under the shade of a mighty forest oak, with the man who struck Billy Patterson for a running mate.

Talking about "round robins," the recent remarks of John Sherman concerning Alger and his administration of the War Department came about as near filling the bill as could be desired.

The steamer Ning Chow sailed from Tacoma on Tuesday with 1,500,000 feet of fir ties for Taku in China. It would seem that John is bound to have a railroad of his own "allice some Melican man."

If Teddy Roosevelt makes as good a fight in the New York gubernatorial campaign as he made in the field before Santiago, there will be no hope for the other fellow.

## CUBA'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

MAJ.-GEN. FITZHUGH LEE DISCUSSES THE SITUATION IN THE ISLAND.

By a Special Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) Aug. 24.—In the Florida camps and cities the war is no longer discussed. The question of supreme importance now concerns the plans for the reconstruction of Cuba. "What will be the political future of the island?" "How extensive is the military occupation to be, and inquiries of similar import are the first to be put by every man who has returned from Cuba since the signing of the protocol. There is probably no other man in the country who can speak with so much authority or so interestingly on this subject as Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Since the probability of his appointment as military governor of Cuba during the period of American occupation became a well-defined certainty, Gen. Lee has maintained a dignified silence, refusing to talk for publication. Before he was summoned to Washington, however, while still in command of the Seventh Army Corps in Jacksonville, he talked freely with the Times correspondent in regard to the subject of Cuba's political future, as he was then able to do in an unofficial capacity. From the tone of these utterances there is no doubt that Gen. Lee understands and is in complete accord with the views of the administration, with regard to the treatment of the Cuban situation. Gen. Lee said: "The rules and regulations governing the course to be followed on the island of Cuba, now that the war is over, will be decided upon by the government of the United States, but only so far as to embrace a provisional control upon the part of the United States, pending the election of a government which will have the approval and consent of a majority of the voters of the island, as decreed and set forth by their representatives assembled in legislative conference.

"Without, of course, being able to foreshadow the policy of the government of the United States, it may be said that during the transition from Spanish to 'home' rule, this government will insist upon peace and order everywhere; upon full security to human life, and upon a strict observance of property rights of all classes and nationalities. In order to effect that purpose, it will be necessary to have a strong military force, and United States troops as a sort of constabulary, or, in other words, as a guarantee to the people who are now on the island, and to those who may hereafter come, that law and order and peace will be insisted upon in all portions of Cuba.

"The action the United States can scarcely be accused of an intention to interfere in any way, shape or form with the government of the island, which it is perfectly within its right to leave to the people themselves, provided the guarantees, as before stated, are satisfactory.

"Whether Cuba will ultimately become a republic, or later be merged into an American colony, and later still possibly into an American State, is a question for the future, and for the people of the island to determine. By proving to the Spanish soldiers and residents who elect to remain there, that the United States will protect the rights of all classes of citizens, and that their rights will be respected in every way, and that the rights of all other classes of citizens, it is to be hoped that their assistance may be obtained, with that end in view, the United States will be sufficient for all purposes, and which will remain as formed until the interests of the people of law, shall proceed to change it.

"The solution of the problem of establishing a fair and stable government in Cuba does not present any unsurmountable difficulties. It is most certain that the interests of the people from the United States and other countries who are in Cuba now, or who settle there in the future, will become too great to be exposed to revolutionary riots, even should there be found an element disposed to them. The Spaniards and the foreign-born inhabitants of the island will undoubtedly realize that it is to their advantage to work in harmony with the conservative and law-abiding portion of the natives for the strict observance of the rights of all.

"It is difficult to see how many American troops will be required for the occupation of Cuba during the period pending the organization of a stable and efficient local government. The number should be sufficient to inspire confidence in the complete preservation of order, so that capital and enterprise will not be deterred from invading the island and do their part in the work of its restoration to peaceful prosperity. The change will no doubt be gradual, the United States troops taking the place of the Spanish soldiery as fast as the latter are withdrawn from the various garrisons. As the mission of the American troops is to preserve order and not to wage war, it will scarcely be necessary to move them into Cuba in numbers equal to those of the retiring Spaniards. It may seem odd, however, to the government of the United States to give advantage of this opportunity to give some of the volunteers and soldiers who did not have the opportunity to participate in the active hostilities a chance to secure a somewhat more thorough military training, and who have thus far obtained. This consideration may lead to the employment of a larger body of men than would otherwise be used, and the presence of some of the newer volunteer regiments for this service.

"It is not conceivable that the native inhabitants of Cuba will react to the troops of the United States in any unfriendly or hostile spirit. They must realize that it is to the arms of the United States that they owe their speedy deliverance from Spanish rule, that the mission of the United States in the island is not one of conquest, but of friendly endeavor for the establishment of order, and that it is to their advantage, as well as to that of the other residents on the island to make the task as light as possible.

"An encouraging factor in the problem of Cuba's political future is presented by the attitude of the provisional government, as explained by their representatives in this country. The emissary who has just come from their headquarters in Cuba. From this it appears that those who now control the administration of civil affairs in the island are willing and anxious to assist to the fullest extent of their power in bringing about the establishment of a suitable and satisfactory government. It seems to be no part of their plan to seize the reins of government or even to hold the authority that has already been entrusted to them, as was attempted in the case of some of the South American countries on the achievement of their independence. On the contrary, the terms under which the present civil administration exists, and which it has declared its intention of respecting, provide for the calling of an assembly representing as nearly as possible all classes in Cuba, and to turn over to this assembly their present authority and leave

to it the task of constructing a new government.

"This procedure, if carried out, will be the first step taken by the Cubans under the protection of the United States toward their own government as a free people. Its conduct will be in a measure, a test of the ability of the Cuban people to control and direct their own affairs. To the American who has watched the successful operation of our own Constitution, it will doubtless be an encouraging indication that the political leaders of the Cuban people seem disposed to accept its principles and general outline for their own government.

"The greatest need of Cuba at the present time is peace; peace in which to bind up and heal the wounds inflicted by a severe and devastating war—peace in which to develop her rich resources and to gain a start on the high road to prosperity—peace guaranteed by every safeguard which her own people and the people who have finally achieved her independence can provide."

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## AN ANECDOTE OF KIPLING.

How Story of "Captain Courageous" Pleased the Gloucester Folk.

[Philadelphia Inquirer:] When I was introduced to the captain he was seated in his little shop and surrounded on all sides by toy vessels of various sizes—the work of his own hands. A funny little man was the captain, with a fringe of gray whiskers around his face and with stubby fingers which amazed one by their dexterity with the needle. But he was very hospitable and I was immediately provided with a chair.

The juvenile yachtsman by whom I had been introduced wanted the captain to talk, as he had not only a fund of interesting stories and a way of telling them, but he had a knowledge and command of the English language that was remarkable. Finally, after a pause, caused by the exertion of threading his needle, the captain waved his pipe in the direction of a square of paper fastened to the wall and said: "Perhaps you'd be interested to read that, miss."

I took it down and read the directions for a model of a fishing schooner, very particular directions being given that everything on deck should be perfect to the smallest detail. The one article that stands out in my memory is "gurry butt," which was to be sand other articles mentioned, but that alone remains to rise up and haunt "Gurry butt."

But when I arrived at the signature I exclaimed, "Why, it's Rudyard Kipling!" which was a very absurd remark for me to make, but I was excited.

"Of course it is," answered the captain, as if I should have known it all along. "Of course it is. Those are the directions for a fishing schooner, made for him so he could have it by him and he could refer to it when he was writing his story. 'Captain Courageous,' I had the rheumatism so bad I couldn't finish it," he added.

"How did you come to know him? What did he look like? What did he say? How did he talk?" I asked.

My questions didn't faze the captain in the slightest—I found out afterward that he was married.

"Why, I was here in the ship, tending to some young gentlemen about his size," he said, waving his pipe in the direction of the juvenile yachtsman, "when three gentlemen came down the walk a-lauding. Well, they came and knocked at the door—they didn't come right in, mind you, they knocked—and then they said, 'Come in, gentlemen, one of them—he wasn't Mr. Kipling—say, 'Why, we can't come in till we know how you stand on the money question.'"

"Well, gentlemen," I says, "I can't tell how I stand on the money question until I know where you want." "Well, at that time all three of them, said: 'Well, I guess you're the man we want.'"

"So in they came, and he introduced me to Mr. Kipling and the other gentlemen; I never saw three jollier gentlemen—all the time letting off jokes on each other, and now and then one on me.

"Well, finally they told me what they came for, which was about making the boat—just like one I'd been on myself," they said.

"I said I would if I could. And I tried good and hard, but I had the rheumatism so bad I couldn't finish it."

"What do you want to do all the people of Gloucester—think of 'Captain Courageous'!" I asked.

"Why, miss, said the captain, leaning back in his chair and waving his pipe eloquently, 'the very first chapter of that story was taken and just dissected right here in Gloucester. And I will say this much, that it's fairly surprising how much he does know about the 'banks' and the life up there."

Judge Ross Up North.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Judge Ross of the United States District Court for Southern California arrived today and will hear a number of cases next week in conjunction with Judge Morrow of the Circuit Court.

The length of Mr. Gladstone's political service can be measured by the fact that he entered Parliament at a time when Queen Victoria was President of the United States, and retired from it when Mr. Cleveland had begun his second term. He held his first Cabinet office when Daniel Webster was also first serving in a like capacity here.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.



# The Times

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Aug. 27.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 6 o'clock a. m. barometer registered 30.89; at 5 p. m., 30.81. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 62 deg. and 77 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a. m., 81 per cent.; 5 p. m., 62 per cent. Wind, 5 a. m., southwest, velocity 1 mile; 5 p. m., southwest, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 83 deg.; minimum temperature, 61 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

### DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles ..... 62 San Francisco ..... 56  
San Diego ..... 68 Portland ..... 60

**Weather Conditions.**—The pressure is rising in Washington and Oregon. It is falling in California, the mountain and plateau regions, and in the Upper Missouri Valley. The pressure is highest in Nebraska and on the Washington coast, and lowest in Montana. The temperature has risen on the North Pacific coast and at Idaho Falls, Salt Lake City and Denver. It has fallen elsewhere, the change being quite marked at Red Bluff and Omaha. Generally cloudy weather prevails this morning on the Pacific Coast. Light showers have fallen at Portland, Winnemucca and in Arizona and Western Texas. A thunder shower occurred during the night at Phoenix.

**Forecasts.**—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Sunday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—For Southern California: Generally fair Sunday; warmer in the interior; brisk west wind.

### ALL ALONG THE LINE.

A Goleta farmer has produced a pumpkin weighing 130 pounds, and the fact has been telegraphed to Boston. A perfect heira of pie-bitters from the "hub of the universe" may be looked for by the time the snow begins to fly—not in Goleta, but in Boston.

Santa Barbara is having a surplus of fresh mackerel just at present, and there is no telling how to find purchasers for them. Why don't they go to work and establish a cannery there? They have plenty of mackerel, and the finest oil in the world for preserving them for export.

The big raisin warehouse at Fresno, owned by Col. William Forsythe, was destroyed some days ago by fire, and will not be rebuilt. The raisin business has had hard luck for the past six years, and all the efforts to rescue it from the slough of despond, have so far proved unavailing.

A Fresno candidate for Supervisor left his team standing in the street without food or water for thirteen hours, while he was around the streets electioneering. A man who can take no better care than that of his own property, is not to be entrusted with the affairs of a rich and populous county like Fresno.

A new reservoir is being built in the Santa Anita Canon to impound enough water to irrigate 600 acres that are now suffering from drought. The new well just completed at a point about two hundred yards west of the railroad station has to be worked by a pumping engine, but is yielding twenty inches of water, night and day.

The Indian weather prophets on all the reservations are predicting a very wet winter, but that is probably because we have had such a dry season. The Oregon papers report wild geese flying southward a month earlier than usual, and most people have more faith in wild geese than in Indian prophets and medicine men of any sort.

Porterville, in Tulare county, which produces some good oranges and as fine lemons as are grown in the State, is now wrestling with the problem of a creamery. They have one in operation at Woodville, not far from Porterville, and it has been a winner from the start. Creameries are a great benefit to any locality, when properly managed.

If the Police Commissioners do "sit up and take notice," the prevalent police theory that a detective is a little Czar who owns the headquarters building and the jail, and that it is nobody's business whom he imprisons or why he arrests people, may get a severe jolt. The Attorney General, "Cousin" reporters for manifesting an intelligent and proper interest in public business may be ameliorated also.

The Hanford Sentinel is authority for the statement that the sum of \$3000 per day is being paid into that county for one single item, that of alfalfa hay. This is the result of drought in the adjacent counties, and is about as impressive a sermon as could well be preached. Kings county has not as much water as some others, but it is well distributed, and none of it goes to waste; all of which shows the presence of people who are attending strictly to business.

**Arguello's Fight.**  
Wong Ping was before Justice Morrison yesterday afternoon, charged with battery on Police Officer Arguello. Ping said he was not guilty, so his case was set for September 20 on motion of Attorney Appel, and the defendant released on bond.

There is something of a story connected with the arrest which is as follows: As the officer was passing along Apollonia street, he looked into the store of George Lem, which is near Alameda, and saw what he says was a fan-tan game in operation. He seized the buttons and money and started for the door. Before he reached it, however, the Chinese players rallied from their fright and made a grab for the officer, who used his fist to his good advantage. Things were coming his way until one of the Chinese got behind Arguello and began pounding him with a chair. This man dropped the sack containing the money and buttons. He finally succeeded in getting clear of the gang and got outside, where he whistled for assistance, but no officer showed up. The Chinese all skipped out, so Arguello started on a still hunt for his last assailant. He found him in a store on Alameda street and placed him under arrest, at the same time bringing in Lem Sam, who he thought was one of his assailants, but who showed up an alibi at the station he was allowed to go. Arguello says he struck about twenty of the heathen and proposed to bring in every Chinaman having a decorated eye, as he feels sure he put up a good fight among them.

"WELL, I don't know" of any other brand that does me as well as Her's Eagle Brand (triple distilled). H. J. Woolcott, 124 N. Spring.

IF YOU are troubled with insomnia, nervousness, melancholia or indigestion, try Soporin. It will surely cure you. For sale by all druggists. Price 75 cents per bottle.

### JUDGE SHELDON COMING.

Convalescent Hospital at the Presidio a Permanent Institution.

But one new name was added to the membership of the local Red Cross yesterday, that of Mrs. H. E. Gault.

An unknown friend contributed \$10. A called meeting of the executive board was held yesterday afternoon to hear the report of Mrs. D. G. Stephens, who went as a delegate from the Los Angeles branch to the Red Cross meeting held in San Francisco a short time ago.

As a result, Mrs. Stephens reports that Judge Joseph Sheldon of the executive board of the National Red Cross, who has been side by side with Miss Clara Barton ever since the organization of the Red Cross, was expected to visit Los Angeles, and will participate in an important Red Cross meeting to be held at the Unity Church on Friday evening, September 2, beginning at 8 o'clock. Representatives will be present from all Red Cross organizations throughout Southern California, who will submit reports of all work done up to date.

Mrs. Stephens also reports that the Red Cross convalescent hospital to be erected at the Presidio, is well under way, and will be completed in about ten days. At present it will be furnished with fifty beds, pleasant sitting and reading rooms, etc. It is to be built so that extra wings can be added whenever necessary to require more room. It will be a permanent institution, under charge of the Red Cross, to be used whenever needed, for emergencies of any kind not otherwise provided for.

The work of the Red Cross in San Francisco among the convalescents has been highly gratifying and greatly appreciated, especially so in cases where men have been discharged from the hospital, but are not in proper condition to undergo the rigors of camp life. Many of these have been sent to San José, Alameda, Oakland, different parts of San Francisco and to Mills Seminary, Mrs. Mills and various ladies in the localities named taking a great interest in providing all the comfort possible for the convalescent boys in blue.

Judge Sheldon paid California a compliment by saying that the Red Cross is better organized in this State than in any other section.

The Misses Bessie Beatty and Annie Charolant, who gave a very successful little entertainment at Long Beach a short time ago, for the benefit of the Red Cross, are now busy rehearsing for another with the assistance of Miss Griffin of East Los Angeles. It will be held at Music Hall on the evening of September 19, the entire proceeds going to the Red Cross.

### EXPOSITION AT OAKLAND.

Mass Meeting Next Tuesday—California Visitors at Omaha.

The secretary of the California Manufacturers' Exposition, to be held at Oakland, Cal., has written to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, stating that the exposition would open on November 12 and continue to December 3. The chamber was requested to use its good offices to secure a first-class exhibit for this section of the State. The matter was referred to the board of directors for action at its next meeting.

The chamber is in receipt of an exhibit of corn on the stalks, which were twelve and fourteen feet high. This corn was sown broadcast, and was never cultivated or irrigated. It was grown on the Rancho Portrero Grande, a portion of the E. J. Baldwin land.

Mrs. A. R. Russell of Artesia yesterday sent to the chamber a climbing cucumber four feet long, and E. O. McClure of Vernon a muskmelon weighing 17½ pounds.

W. H. Holabird has called a mass meeting to discuss cleaner streets and the hand street-sweeping proposition for Tuesday, August 30, at 4 p. m., in the assembly-room of the Chamber of Commerce. Business men and others interested are invited.

The following visitors registered last week at the Los Angeles county exhibit at the Transmississippi International Exposition at Omaha: Los Angeles—Ernest M. Fuller, Marshall V. Hartman, F. Simon and wife, R. May Tyler, J. F. Soapp, Mrs. W. H. Smith, P. A. Simson, H. H. Mason, Z. P. Harris.

Pasadena—Charles E. Montfort, Riverside—Dora E. Bush, Nellie Smith, Phillie Smith, San Francisco—W. R. Kemble, San Diego—J. P. Kinney, J. K. Dye, Anna C. Grapevine.

Fernando—M. E. Reifsnider, Stockton—George Hornage, Mrs. George Hornage, Evelyn Hornage. The weather during the past week at the exposition has been very warm, but the attendance was good.

"Credit to beautiful Los Angeles." "Los Angeles county is certainly to be congratulated upon her commendable enterprise."

"California has the finest climate in America." "Evidently a garden of the gods."

**Police Court Notes.**  
J. H. McGinnis was arrested yesterday on complaint of Ida Montgomery, who lives on North Main street, charging him with having battered her and caused her great bodily pain. McGinnis was arraigned in the afternoon and his trial set for August 31.

The trial of the disturbance of the peace cases against Justin Kay Toles and E. H. Barrow was again continued by Justice Owens yesterday until September 26.

William Scheffer, the bartender who was arrested a couple of weeks ago for violation of the Sunday closing ordinance, had his case reset for trial yesterday by Justice Owens. It will be taken up September 19.

Lewis King, who was arrested Thursday night and locked up for disturbing the Salvation Army meeting at the corner of First and Los Angeles streets, was tried for the offense yesterday and Justice Morrison decided he was guilty. King will be sentenced Monday afternoon.

Henry Rohling was held by Justice Morrison yesterday afternoon to answer in the Superior Court to the charge of having burglarized the residence of Detective Flammer last Tuesday. Bond was placed at \$1500, which he was unable to furnish.

### HI SKIN WAS SORE

"I had Eczema in worst form. Best medical treatment failed. Microbe Killer cured me."—George Zimmer, Seattle, Wash. Hundreds of others. Drugs and poison fail. M.K. never fails. Freight paid to points without agent.

Call or write, Radam's Microbe Killer. \$1.00 Bottle. Sample Free. Cleans Your Skin. 212 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

### A LARGE SALE

IS

Rupert of Hentzau

(Sequel to Prisoner of Zenda) By Anthony Hope.....\$1.50

Having At

Parker's Broadway.

(Near Public Library.)

The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

### My Prices Are Easy...

So easy every one can pay them—hardly know it—still have the most perfect work available.

Nickel Frames.....25c

Solid Gold.....\$1.50

Frames from.....\$2.00

Solid Gold Frames, filled, warranted 10 years, (even better than all gold).

Thorough Examination Free.

DELANEY, O.P.T.I.C.I.A.N., Spring St.

First quality Crystal lenses \$1.00.

None better.

### WE CURE CONSUMPTION

You will be glad if you do and your friends will be sorry if you don't have it CURED.

Call or write. A pleasant chat costs nothing and may save a life.

Patients Treated at Home.

The Antiseptic Cure Co.,

W. W. Bartwell, M.D., Medical Director.

349 N. HILL ST., Los Angeles, Cal.

### Hoegge's headquarters for Sportsmen—Biggest stock of guns and ammunition in this section.

Everything is new—nothing but the very latest—prices as well as those you've ever seen them before—We rent guns. Complete outfits for fishing, camping or prospecting.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

W. H. HOEGGE,

138-142 S. Main St.

### WE DO IT RIGHT.

Send your broken jewelry so we can register mail. Here are some of our prices for repairing:

Rings soldered.....50c

Gold Spectacles (gold soldered).....25c

Rings Mountings.....\$1.25 and up

Engraving.....25c and 50c

Rings Made Smaller.....25c

Set Rings Soldered.....25c and 50c

Stones Reset.....25c and 50c

All work warranted one year.

Geneva Watch and Optical Co.,

353 South Spring Street

### STEINEN & KIRCHNER.

### FINE CUTLERY.

Razor, Shear and Tool Grinding.

"Special," "La Flecha," "Blue Steel" Razors at.....\$2.50

"Famous," "Fox," "Perfection" Razors at.....\$2.00

Self-shaving Outfits.

130 North Main street. Branch store 188 South Broadway.

### S. G. MARSHUTZ, LEADING OPTICIAN.

30 S. Spring St. Est. here 12 years.

### Boston Dry Goods Store.

239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

### Silk Department.

Fall 1898 Season.

Later arrivals enable us to supplement our informal display of August 15 and give to our customers and the trade an opportunity to make early selections from the largest and most complete assortment of the choicest imported and best domestic goods ever shown in Los Angeles at

Comprising

Taffeta and Satin Plaids, Ombra Tartan Plaids, Ombra Graduated Stripes, Ombra Raye and Canille, Ombra, Flowered Effects, Colored Satin Duchesse, Vertical Stripes in Plain and Broken Effects, Mousse Figures and Checked Broche.

Cotele, Moire and Brocades, Demi Colored Striped-Duchesse, Chantallair Mosaic and Arabesque Effects, Plain and Changeable Taffetas.

Reliable Qualities, Latest Designs, Newest Colors.

No Advance in Prices.

See Our South Window Display.

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications.

### H. JEVNE

### La Crescenta Olive Oil.

The finest, richest flavor olive oil produced in America is made right here in Southern California. Experts say that it is as fine as the imported, although we have Jules Coobin's imported oil, bottled especially for us, if you prefer it. Whichever you buy you will be pleased with your purchase. All sorts of salad dressings, etc.

208-210 South Spring St., Wilcox Building.

### Solid Oak and Mahogany

### Extension Tables

Are shown in our south window this week; the assortment comprises some very elegant new designs and the extremely low prices will surprise and please prospective purchasers. The Niles Pease Furniture Co. is prepared to sell Extension Tables from

\$3.50

Up. Liberal reductions on all lines of Furniture. There never was a more opportune time to buy. Come in this week and take a look at the

New Designs in Carpets.

We aim to lead the van in floor coverings—the largest stock of linoleums in the West—will try not to disappoint you.

### Niles Pease Furniture Co.

Spring St., Bet. Fourth and Fifth, Nos. 439-441-443.

### Cigarette Habit

and all drug and liquor habits cured in one to five days without pain.

THE DR. J. S. BROWN SANITARIUM, 60, 82-84 South Broadway, T. C. VAN EPPS, Manager.

### Drs. Shores & Shores

345 S. Main St.

Catarrh Specialists.

### It Pays To Trade

ELITE MILLINERY, 240 S. BROADWAY.

# 9 Days More

ONLY NINE more days at the "Old Stand."

If you are wise you'll take advantage of them.

All of our present stock now in the Stimson Block is not to be moved into our New Building, but must be sold quickly at some price.

In order to dispose of what remains of the stock we will sell

FURNITURE

Beginning Monday morning, at from

1/3 to 1/2 Off

Goods are of the highest quality, and the opportunity is an excellent one for those desiring to furnish homes this Fall.

Remember, we are not showing a single article in the windows but what is marked at less than actual cost.

Come This Week.

### Barker Bros

Stimson Block,

Cor. Third and Spring Sts.

### Cad's Shoe Store

314 & 316 South Spring St. — STEEL RANGES.

### SOROSIS

...The New Shoe for Women...

ADMIRER BY EVERYONE.

Mary Dame Hall, President of the "SOROSIS" Club of New York, remarks: "A more comfortable, a more beautiful or as perfect a Shoe I have never worn or seen." Exclusive sale at

All Styles \$3.50.

303 South Broadway, - - Los Angeles, Cal.

### CONSUMPTION CURED

The Improved TUBERCULIN Treatment of Dr. C. H. Williams placed within the reach of all at the remarkable low price of \$10 per month. Patients treated at home or at the Institute. Symptom blank and treatise on "Consumption, its Cause and Cure" sent free. Koch Medical Institute, 529 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

### BICYCLES

Columbia, Victor, Standard, World, Columbus, Moyer, Columbus, Cortland, Taterson.

HAWLEY, KING & CO.

Corner Broadway and Fifth Streets.

### IT PAYS TO BUY

At the Southern California Furniture Co.

312-314 S. Broadway.

### A Long Look Ahead

When it proves of value to you is called "forethought," or wise forethought, which has saved many calamities to its possessor. Those who have the foresight to preserve their eyesight by the use of proper glasses in time will save years of regret and years of eyestrain in old age. The Best is none too good for your eyes.

### Boston Optical Co.

228 West Second Street, KYTE & GRANICHER.

### Men's Shoes

\$3. HAMILTON & BAKER



23d Day of the

# Reduction Sale

## Only Three Days More

August 30 to 31

Helter skelter go the prices. Values are thrown to the winds. Every vestige of summer wares and summer fabrics must vanish from our sight by the close of business Wednesday night. The Greater People's Store will soon begin the fall campaign, and this colossal Reduction Sale will put us in fighting trim.

**Come and Help Yourself to the Biggest Bargains Your Imagination Can Conceive of.**

### Women's Woolen Suits.

On sale tomorrow with nearly one-half clipped off the prices. No two alike in material and trimming. Nearly all have silk lined box coats or Russian Blouses. There are plain black and navy blue tailor serges, coverts, mixed tweeds and silk and wool mixtures. The reductions are like this:

\$10.50 and \$12.50 Suits reduced to \$ 7.50.  
\$18.00 and \$20.00 Suits reduced to \$12.50.  
\$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits reduced to \$15.00.



### White Pique Suits.

Two prices now on all our finest and most expensive suits. Some are box coats, some are double breasted coats, some are elaborately trimmed with braid and appliques, wide or narrow wales, and a few white ducks.

Suits up to \$ 6.50 reduced to \$3.95.  
Suits up to \$10.00 reduced to \$5.00.



### Serge Jackets.

Just the right weight for cool evenings. Blue and Black Serge Jackets lined throughout with silk lining serge—garments we sold for \$4.50 and they were cheap at that. Mostly small sizes, reduced to.....

\$1.75

### Silk Waists.

Black India Silk Waists with new corded fronts, very latest styles. The waists we have been selling at \$4.50, but even then they were 500 waists, reduced to.....

\$2.98

### Wrappers.

Goodness of material and goodness of making insure the purchaser's satisfaction. Many kinds and many colorings to select from. Fitted inside vest linings to all of them. Not half price, but enough cheaper to pay you well for coming. Reduced to.....

65c

### Girls' Dresses.

The kinds worn in summer and until November. Made of percales, lawns, printed batistes, etc. Trimmed with ruffles and braid, pretty styles and a good assortment of sizes for girls of 6 years and over. The entire stock is assorted into three lots.  
\$1.00 Dresses are reduced to 50c.  
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Dresses are reduced to 75c.  
\$2.00 and \$2.25 Dresses are reduced to \$1.35.

### Shoe Reductions

Our Shoe Department has never before known such general price cutting. The very best and most proper shoes are marked at prices which will insure their quick selling. Our only object is to sell, to make room for the new Fall lines.

#### Men's Shoe Reductions.

Tan Welt \$5.00 Lace Shoes, for.....\$3.75  
Tan Welt \$4.00 Cloth Top Lace Shoes, for.....\$2.50  
Black Globe Toe \$5 Lace and Congress Shoes, for.....\$1.95  
Black Extension Sole, \$2.50 Lace Shoes, for.....\$1.75

#### Boys' Shoe Reduction.

Black and Tan \$2 Shoes.....\$1.50  
Odds and Ends \$2.50 and \$3 Shoes for.....\$1.45

#### Ladies' Shoe Reduction.

Tan \$5 Lace and Button Shoes, for.....\$3.50  
Black \$2.50 Lace and Button Shoes, for.....\$1.55  
Black and Tan, odds and ends, \$3 to \$5 Shoes, for.....\$1.50  
Tan L.V. heel \$5 Oxfords, for.....\$3.00  
Tan Hand Turned \$4.00 Oxfords, for.....\$2.50  
Black and Tan \$2 Oxfords, for.....\$1.45

#### Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Tan \$3 Lace Cloth Top Shoes, 11 to 2 1/2, for.....\$1.95  
Black and Tan \$2.50 Button Shoes, 11 to 2 1/2, for.....\$1.75  
Odds and ends \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 Shoes, 11 to 2, for.....\$1.35  
Tan \$1.25 Button Shoes, 8 1/2 to 11, for.....98c  
Black and Tan \$2 Plaid Lace Shoes, 9 to 12, for.....\$1.25

### \$3.00 Gowns for \$1.45.

A cleaning up of all of our high grade gowns. The finest muslins and cambrics, elaborately trimmed with lace, fine embroidery and tucks, regular \$2.75 and \$3.25 grades, all reduced for these last three days to \$1.45.

#### Petticoat Reductions.

Muslin Skirts with deep umbrella flounce, finished with hemstitching, good \$1.00 values, reduced to.....69c  
Of cambric finished muslin, umbrella flounce with ruffle of embroidery, good \$1.25 grades, reduced to.....98c  
Percale Petticoats in light and dark plaids, deep umbrella flounce, reduced to.....98c  
Nearall Petticoats to plaid, umbrella style finished with three narrow ruffles, regular \$3.00 values, reduced to.....\$2.25

#### Infants' Wear.

Infants' Long Slips made of good muslin, yoke of tucks and insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, excellent \$1.00 values, reduced to.....59c  
Infants' Flannel Gowns, very best quality, collars and cuffs edged with real Valenciennes lace, \$5.00 garments for.....59c  
Infants' Knitted Sacques of pink, blue and white flannel, regular \$2.00 to \$2.50, reduced to.....29c  
Children's Shirts of lawns, percales and plain chambrays, edged with ruffles and lace, 90c grade, reduced to.....39c

### 800 Silk Remnants, Half Price

The tremendous silk selling during our great Reduction Sale has left us with about 800 Remnants. Many of them are large enough for a waist or skirt, others have only enough for a dust ruffle trimming or fancy work. There are all kinds in the lot—Fancy Brocades, Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Changeable and Plain Taffetas. Black Brocades, Plain Blacks, etc. On sale at the silk counter Monday morning at half price.

48c

For \$1.00 Roman Striped Taffeta Silks, For \$1.00 Changeable Brocade Silks, For \$1.00 Fancy Corded Striped Silks, For \$1.00 Changeable Brocade Silks, A Yard. For \$1.00 Black Satin with colored brocades.

58c

For \$1.00 All-Silk Colored Satins, For \$1.00 All-Silk Colored Failles, For \$1.00 Changeable Taffeta Silks, For \$1.00 Black Brocade Silks, A Yard. For \$1.00 All-Silk Black Grenadines.

### 500 Colored Dress Goods Remnants At Half Price.

The Colored Dress Goods have suffered the same as the Silks. There are about 500 short lengths of the season's choicest fabrics. Some are skirt lengths, some only enough for a waist, a great many have enough for a full dress, lots of good lengths for children's dresses; in mixtures, plaids, checks, storm serges, henriettas, cloths, etc. On sale at the Colored Dress Goods Counter Monday morning at half price.

25c

For 50c 38-in. Black Brocades, For 50c 38-in. Fancy Black Wool Grenadines, For 50c 38-in. Black Whipcord Serges, For 50c 38-in. Black Novelty, crepon effects, For 50c 40c Plain and Figured Cream Brilliantines.

35c

For 75c Illuminated Armure Weaves, For 75c Silk and Wool Bayadere Stripes, For 75c Iron-frame Navy Blue Grenadines, For 75c Iron-frame Navy Blue Grenadines, For 60c Fancy Bourettes in broken plaids, For 60c Fancy Two-toned Rough Weaves.

### 300 Black Dress Goods Remnants At Half Price.

A grand opportunity for you to get a nice black skirt or dress at a small cost. In the lot there are all kinds of Brocades, Serges, Henriettas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, etc., in lengths of 2 to 8 yards. On sale at the Black Dress Goods counter Monday morning at half price.

25c

For 50c 38-in. Black Brocades, For 50c 38-in. Fancy Black Wool Grenadines, For 50c 38-in. Black Whipcord Serges, For 50c 38-in. Black Novelty, crepon effects, For 50c 40c Plain and Figured Cream Brilliantines.

45c

For 75c 44-in. Black all-wool reversible Serges, For 75c 74-in. Black all-wool Silk Finished Henriettas, For 75c 42-in. Black all-wool Jacquards, For 50c Black Figured English Brilliantines, For 50c Plain Black Brilliantines.

### 10c and 12c Sheer Wash Stuffs,

Here is news of the banner chance to get a pretty summer dress for a few cents. A big lot of Figured Dimities and Lawns of the latest designs, regular 10c and 12c qualities reduced to 5c a yard.

5c

### Domestics.

One case of best American Dress Prints, fast colors, Chambray patterns, medium colors, regular 7c grade, reduced to.....4c

One case of Told De Nord Dress Gingham, you know the brand, one of the best and worth 12 1/2c, mostly in pretty sizes, reduced to.....6c

One case of light fine quality Shirred Zephyr Gingham, mostly in pretty sizes, worth 10c a yard, reduced to.....5c

One lot of handsome Plaided Dress Ducks, light grounds and 27 inches wide, regular 10c kinds, reduced to.....5c

Cashmere finished, fine twilled Dress Percales, dark colors, new patterns, 20 inches wide and worth 12 1/2c a yard, reduced to.....7c

One case of White Shaker Flannel, good heavy warp, 27 inches wide, worth 8 1/2c a yard, reduced to.....5c

One case of 94 Bleached Shirting, soft finished and worth 30c a yard, reduced to.....11c

One case of 104 Half Bleached Sheet, good quality in mill lengths, worth 15c a yard; reduction price.....15c

A good bargain in Cotton Blankets: 104 White Blankets, suitable for sheets, 16-inch blankets, table pads or ironing boards, 66c values; reduced to.....39c

The greatest Bed Spread bargain ever offered, full size, well made good worth 49c, reversible, hemmed ready for use, a bargain at 75c; to make things lively we have reduced them.....49c

Bed Pillows of the regular size, 3 1/2 pounds of good feathers, covered with C A ticking in stripes, bought to sell for \$1.00 each; reduced to.....62c

Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered and hemstitched. A grade you pay 12c for when laundered, ironed, boxed and silk ribbon taped. Buy them as they come from the factory and the saving is yours. It is a wonderful price, \$1.00 for 12 5c for 6, and 3.....25c

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hosiery, which would be good hosiery for 12c, reduced to.....8c

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hosiery with spliced heels and toes, perfectly made, reduced to.....15c

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hosiery with spliced heels and toes, perfectly made, reduced to.....25c

Ladies' Bayadere Striped Hosiery, with a drop-stitch stripe, giving a plaided effect, a very new and pretty style, reduced to.....50c

Boys' and Girls' Fast Black French heels, reduced from 10c to.....10c

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### Bedding-Sheeting.

One lot of well finished hand torn ready made sheet, 104 inches, soft finish muslin, worth 12 1/2c, reduced to.....8c

One lot of Ready Made Sheets, 81x96 inches, torn by hand, all ready for use, worth 30c each; reduction price.....39c

One case of 94 Bleached Shirting, soft finished and worth 30c a yard, reduced to.....11c

One case of 104 Half Bleached Sheet, good quality in mill lengths, worth 15c a yard; reduction price.....15c

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### Art Muslin.

Another case of beautiful Plaid Muslin, all colors, blue, gold, red, lavender, green, etc., make awl cushion, table and curtains, 10c values; reduced to.....5c

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### Men's \$2.50 Hats for \$1.35.



# Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

THE "BRAW" FUSION CANDIDATE



And his complex political plaid.



## THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

(ANNOUNCEMENT.)

The ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 32 large pages, including cover, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and Californian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor: Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials; Science, Industry and Electrical Progress; Music, Art and Drama; Society Events, the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

The MAGAZINE SECTION is produced on our Hoe quadruple perfecting press, "Columbia II," being printed, folded, cut, inset, covered and wire-stitched by a series of operations so nearly simultaneous as to make them practically one, including the printing of the cover in two colors.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.



ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION  
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

## SOME OF OUR BRAVE HEROES.

**P**ATRIOTISM is one of the noblest virtues known to the world. It is the principle which lifts the civilized man high above the wandering savage, and makes the spirit of self-sacrifice one of the mightiest impulses which impels to action.

At the outbreak of the war between this country and Spain, the whole country North and South and from the Atlantic borders to the shores of the Pacific, felt the thrill of patriotic fervor, and men from every walk of life were eager for enlistment, and women were fired no less than men with the desire to do something in this great battle for humanity and freedom. Today there are many new names that have risen into prominence for the heroic deeds that they have wrought in the face of the foe. The world has stood in breathless admiration as it read of the valor of Hobson, of Finlay, of Dewey and others who were fighting at the front and daring death in the smoke of battle.

But there are thousands of others no less brave, no less deserving of renown and the honor and the gratitude of their country, whose place has not been at the front, but who for months have bravely and uncomplainingly fulfilled a soldier's part by waiting in the camps where they have been assigned, fighting with the dreary monotony of camp life, battling with disappointment, contending with disease, and longing for action.

Is there no heroism in this? Take our own brave boys of the Seventh Regiment, for instance, who left us three months ago, full of patriotic fervor, expecting soon to have an opportunity to distinguish themselves upon the battlefield. Have they not shown themselves as truly heroic, as true soldiers and patriots as any who have gone to the front?

It is the soldier's duty to go where he is sent, and never to question the orders of his commanding officers. This has been done by the Seventh and other regiments. The dreary sand-wastes of Camp Merritt, enveloped in chilling fogs and swept by the raw ocean breezes, so near to home and friends, and yet so far, have for three months been the camping ground of the Seventh—as brave and as well equipped a regiment as can be found anywhere among our volunteer forces. Yet they have been restrained from the privilege of fighting under the old flag, for the love of which they enlisted, repeatedly informed that they were to go to the front and as often disappointed, yet they have borne these disappointments bravely, in the heroic spirit of the true soldier, and who will dare to say that they are not as much entitled to the honor and the gratitude of their country as those who fought at Manila and Santiago and elsewhere?

We should not be unmindful of such patriot-

ism, for it requires as much fortitude, as much self-sacrifice, as much earnest love of country, as much of the noble spirit of true manhood, to endure this tedious test of camp life as it does to plunge into the excitements of battle and face the fire of the enemy.

The true, uncomplaining spirit of the American soldier is fully illustrated by a little incident related by the Cleveland Leader. It says:

"The fighting of those New York swells near Santiago brings to mind the case of a prominent young Cleveland, who, at the time the first call for men was made, came home to join the cavalry troop of this city and go to war.

"His parents are wealthy, and he has always held a prominent position socially when at home, but when a show of patriotism was called for, he was not the last to be heard from.

"At school and college he went in for manual training and learned black-smithing. Now, what do you suppose he is doing at the present time? Winning glory on the field of battle? Galloping over hills and through dales, bearing dispatches from one commander to another? No. He is shoeing horses at Chickamauga! And he isn't complaining either.

"Somebody must do this," he writes, "and if I can be most useful to my country in this way, why, I shall be satisfied. When I enlisted it was for the purpose of doing my best to win glory for the Stars and Stripes, in any way that might be assigned to me. But there are many more pleasant things than working over an anvil in this climate."

This is American patriotism, and it is this spirit which makes the American soldier invincible, and, whether he be in camp or field, he is worthy of our highest devotion and honor.

Great is his name! In words of starry light,  
Place it upon the deathless scroll of Fame,  
Be he in camp or field, let Glory write  
In her white splendor every soldier's name.

## NO BLIND CHANCE.

**T**HE mighty wheel of Destiny is rolling onward, marking great changes with every revolution, disclosing new hopes, new purposes, and ever wider responsibilities for advancing civilization. As we study the trend of events which have transpired throughout the world during the past few months there is borne in upon us the fact that the twentieth century is going to be an eventful one, and that it is pregnant with momentous changes. The race will not stand still. There are to be great political upheavals, and many of the debts which past ages of wrong oppression have accumulated have got to be paid off. Justice has suffered long, and has been scarred and beaten by oppression, and the heel of tyranny has borne heavily upon prostrate thousands. But a new era is dawning, and we in the closing hours of the present century see the faint dawn of a better day that is brightening for humanity, and hear the first stroke of the knell which tells of the gradual extinguishment of effete and decadent powers. Beneath the semi-barbarism which has enveloped many tribes and peoples for ages, we may, if we probe deeply enough, discover the strong current of an awakening purpose, that is feeling after a better form of government, after greater freedom, and a life that is more fully consonant with their dim and half-formed dreams of liberty. Even the untaught Filipino, who has been ground down under Spanish rule and hindered from advancement, priest-ridden and tyranny-crushed, has an outspoken longing for something better and higher, and he sees his only hope for obtaining it to lie under a protectorate of the United States or Great Britain.

We believe that Divine Providence is enlightening the eyes of the nations, and that He is using America as an instrument in His hand for furthering His purposes for the uplifting of the race. We have as a people missionary work to do for less favored peoples, and we see the call of Providence in the way in which He has shaped events since the opening of our late war with Spain. We did not dream at the outset of that territorial expansion which seems to have been thrust upon us as a result of the war, nor of the possibility of our being led on to the adoption of

a policy which should present grave problems for our solution. It was marvelous how a whole archipelago in the Orient fell into our hands without the loss of a single man or ship on our side, and we cannot doubt but in this, as in other events of the war, Providence is leading the way for the fulfillment of some of His hidden purposes for the advancement of humanity.

The Gospel of human freedom has been preached as never before to those distant lands. The school and the printing press and the church will reach every point where our flag has waved. Already plans have been perfected for the opening of the public schools in Santiago de Cuba, and on September 15 accommodations will be ready for 4000 children. And these schools are to be on the American plan, free from sectarianism, and built upon the basis of liberty of conscience and broad and intelligent instruction.

There is no blind chance in this. Human freedom is growing under God's fostering care, and as our power is extended let it be in the service of humanity, and let our evangelism be the evangelism of Christian liberty and peace, and not of the sword.

Was there ever a flag that meant so much to the race as the Stars and Stripes, which now proudly waves above a reunited country, and which also floats above so many distant islands of the sea, the ensign of freedom and the signal for the departure of a decaying and dying despotism? The oppressed everywhere lift their eyes to it and see in it the promise of a brighter future.

"The Star Spangled Banner," O long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Uncle Sam is conducting himself in such a way these days as to win no small amount of respect for himself from the powers of the Old World. He is not quite the rustic greenhorn that they had supposed him to be, and they feel that it is altogether pleasant to be on good terms with him. He's no freebooter; but then he generally gets what he wants all the same.

The "Yankee pig" has grown within the past few months to a good sized porker, rooting not only in his native soil, but in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Sandwich and Philippine islands. The liberty-loving world is glad to see him holding his own in them all. He is not one of the kind that ever takes to the brush or leaves much for others of his kind to pick up after him.

It's a pretty wide sweep that our flag takes in; but there is one thing at which we may rejoice. Its presence always means the defense of human rights, personal liberty, and safety.

Francisco Portusach, who is the American provisional governor of the Ladrone Islands, in 1892 was running an elevator in the San Francisco Chronicle building. He was born on the island of Guam, his father being a full-blooded Spaniard and his mother a native islander. He was naturalized while in San Francisco. Losing his job in the California city and being unable to secure another, he returned to the Ladrone Islands to become governor through the accident of war.

Consul-General Wildman, stationed at Hongkong, who seems to be able to keep Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent, within bounds, is the son of a Pennsylvania clergyman. He didn't distinguish himself at college and at the end of his school days entered journalism. He is small of stature and not at all the sort of a man one would pick for the pacifier of an insurgent leader in the Philippine islands.

Russell Sage, the New York millionaire, is connected with twenty-seven corporations, in which there are forty-three railroads. He is the only living original director of the New York Central Railroad and the only living founder of the Fifth Avenue Bank. He has stood a cash run on himself in hard times of \$9,000,000 in one day.

The Sultan of Turkey is an amusement-loving man and takes special delight in conjurors' tricks. If a troupe passes through Constantinople the leader is certain to receive an invitation to give a performance.



## MILLIONS AT STAKE.

FOUR LARGE SHIP-BUILDERS WILL CONTEST  
FOR BATTLESHIP CONTRACTS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE great shipbuilders of the United States have been figuring for more than a month on bids for the construction of three new battleships authorized by Congress. There are only four builders in this country competent to do the work; but competition among them is as keen as though there were a hundred, cause the amount involved is enormous. The government will spend more than \$15,000,000 on the three new battleships, and the contract for all three of them would keep the biggest shipyard in the United States going for two years.

In figuring the cost of a big battleship, the contractor has to take into consideration a remarkable list of contingencies. In the three years which may be needed to complete the ship, the cost of labor may go up enough to wipe out all the profits, if too close a margin is left. Or a limit of time, like the eight-hour law, may increase the cost of labor indirectly. When Congress passed a law limiting the hours of labor on public works to eight per day, it so increased the cost of public buildings that plans for the buildings under way had to be modified to keep within the limit of cost. If wages do not increase, or hours shorten, there may be a strike to delay the work, and cause a heavy forfeiture to the government. The prices of materials may increase greatly within three years, due to heavy exports and domestic demands. Or prices may decline so that the profit in the original calculation is materially increased.

If the shipbuilder took all the chances of a decline or increase in the price of material, he might suffer a very serious loss. The battleship Indiana contains about 3500 tons of steel, exclusive of her armor. When the Indiana was built, steel was worth about 4½ cents a pound. Today it is worth about 2½ cents. If the Indiana was to be duplicated, the cost of the steel alone would be nearly \$150,000 less than it was.

Lewis Nixon, the man who is famous today as the designer of the battleship Oregon, says that shipbuilders do not take the chances of a rising or falling market in steel. "They make contracts for steel in advance," said Mr. Nixon. "One of the principal reasons for taking this precaution is the fact that the steel mills of this country could combine to put up the price of material if there was an object in doing it; and an imperative contract for a battleship, to be completed within a certain period under heavy penalties, would be incentive enough to warrant a corner in steel. To provide against this, the shipbuilder gets an option on the material before he submits his bid, and if it is accepted, he closes a contract for all the material he will need at the price at which he figured the cost in making his estimate."

"Here is the story of the battleship contracts from the beginning," said Mr. Nixon. "The three new ships are to be built under an act of which Congress approved May 4. The Secretary of the Navy recommended their construction to Congress; Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 each for them, with certain limitations; the Secretary of the Navy had plans and specifications prepared and advertised for bids; and now the bids are about to be opened and the contracts to be made."

"As soon as the appropriation was authorized by Congress, representatives of the big shipbuilders began to visit the Navy Department to learn what the plans for the new ships were to be. These plans were prepared chiefly in the Bureau of Construction, and drawings were made there, under the Secretary's approval, for the guidance of the bidders in making estimates. Specifications also were drawn up and printed in little books, copies of which were prepared for distribution to all possible bidders."

"Early in June a circular was got out setting forth the law and quoting prior enactments which limit the shipbuilder's work. For example, only American material can be used in an American battleship. Then there are limitations on the displacement of the ship, on the coal capacity and so on. Congress put a limit of 11,500 tons displacement on the three new ships and the weight of the engines and of the coal and the armor must be balanced so as to conform to that requirement. Beyond that the contractor has nothing to do with the armor except to see it delivered in time. Delays in the delivery of armor for the Indiana and some other of our ships have cost the contractors hundreds of thousands of dollars."

"How does the contractor figure out the cost of such an enormous structure, involving such great expenditures? Builders have different ways of doing it. Some of them figure the cost down to so much a pound. When I bid recently on torpedo-boat chasers, I had the heads of the departments in my yard figure out the exact cost of every feature of the vessel down to the rivets. By the way, there are 200,-

000 rivets in a torpedo-boat destroyer. When the cost of each part has been figured out, I added a good sum to represent the connecting links between the departments and the unforeseen contingencies. This extra allowance is something that no man can appreciate unless he has actually built a boat after making a minute calculation of the probable cost. It is in this particularly that their experience has helped our shipbuilders to make estimates for the new ships."

One of the great items in the cost of shipbuilding, Mr. Nixon says, is the interest on plant. Two great ship yards in this country, either of which is capable of undertaking two of the battleships at once, have \$5,000,000 each invested. Labor is another serious problem.

"These yards," Mr. Nixon said, "could employ as many as 6000 workmen at once on a contract for two battleships, and these workmen would average \$2 a day for ten hours. A pay roll of \$72,000 a week is a great item even in a \$6,000,000 contract. Wages are a cash expenditure."

"Labor is the very uncertain quantity in ship construction. Highly skilled workmen earn \$5 to \$6 a day, and they are well content to get constant employment. But to bring the average down to \$2 there is a very large contingent drawing \$1, \$1.50 and \$1.75, and if these men should take it into their heads to strike and delay the completion of the contract or to insist on an eight-hour day, it would be a very serious thing for the contractor. Congress ought not to meddle with the hours of labor on government work."

"A reduction of working hours from ten to eight would make a great difference in the cost of completing a contract. Six thousand men working ten hours would do 60,000 hours' work in a day; but under an eight-hour system it would take 7500 men to do the same work, and the pay roll would be increased from \$72,000 to \$90,000 a week. More serious than this, however, would be the fact that the wonderful machinery of the shop would work forty-eight hours a week instead of sixty."

"More than half the work of a shipyard is due to the machinery," said Mr. Nixon, "and the more work the machinery does, the cheaper the cost of construction. That is one reason we build ships for less money than do the English, with all their experience. Their machinery is not as perfect as ours, and they work it only eight hours instead of ten hours a day. It is by keeping our machinery constantly going that we are enabled to work cheap. It is not by cheapening labor. I believe in employing the most highly skilled labor, because I know it will get the best results out of fine tools. That is something I believe many men overlook."

"When the preliminary work—the plans and estimates—is ready to submit, the bidder files them with the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the contract. All the bids are opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy in the presence of the bidders. The award is not made immediately, for the law gives the Secretary discretion to reject any or all bids."

In fact, the discretion given the Secretary throughout is extraordinary. Consider the act that Mr. Long, before he took charge of the Navy Department, was not an expert in naval matters, and learn that he has the power to reject the plans of his Bureau chiefs or combine them in any way he chooses; to accept or reject any plans or bids of builders; and to modify accepted plans at his pleasure, and you will have some conception of the enormous responsibility he carries. Remember, too, that the three new battleships will cost \$15,000,000 when fully equipped, and that the government has undertaken recently to construct nearly forty vessels."

If the Secretary of the Navy has great responsibilities, those of the contractors are not much less serious. He must name a time for completing his contract (not more than thirty-three months); and if he fails to do the work within the period he names, he must pay \$300 a day forfeit for the first six months, and \$600 a day thereafter. But if he completes the contract in much less than the time specified, his virtue is its own reward."

If the ship's speed equals or exceeds sixteen knots an hour it will be accepted, but the contractor will receive no premium for his excess. If the speed is less than sixteen knots, the government will deduct from the contract price \$25,000 for a quarter-knot, \$50,000 for a half-knot, and \$150,000 for a knot. But below fifteen knots, the Secretary may reject the ship entirely or he may agree with the contractors on a reduced price for it."

In the discretion vested in Secretary Long by the law of Congress, he proposes to give special consideration to the question of speed, and he has

notified builders that a guarantee of a higher rate of speed will gain them special consideration. The Secretary is convinced that the suggestion of ex-Secretary Tracy that battleships should have eighteen to twenty knots speed is a good one. In the limits of displacement fixed by Congress it may be impossible to attain this speed. It can only be done by sacrificing armor or coal capacity. The Secretary has the power to reject all bids and hold the matter open until Congress meets in the hope of getting authorization for ships of greater displacement, and there is some idea among ship-builders that he will do this. Meantime bids are being prepared by the Cramp Company, the Newport News Company, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and probably one or two other builders, and they will be opened in the Secretary's office September 1.

Mr. Nixon says the new battleships ought to have greater displacement and a higher rate of speed. He thinks also that it is a mistake for the government not to give speed premiums.

"We are building ships cheaper than they make them in England," he said, "but how? Can we do it in competition with the men who have worked the speed of ships up from eighteen to thirty knots? I think we cannot do it and make a profit. We cannot do it and come out even."

"The heaviest loss caused to the contractors who undertook a \$30,000,000 programme some years ago was due to the failure of the government to deliver the armor for the Indiana as provided in the contract. Some parer of appropriations determined that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that we pay \$400 a ton for armor plate was unfair and the work was held up. Foreign governments paid \$500 for the same armor plate and were satisfied. But our Congressmen knew more about it than anyone, and so the work was suspended while the contractors lost heavily with no possibility of redress against the government."

Mr. Nixon pins his faith to battleships—at least for our navy. Torpedo boats may be all right under some conditions, he says, but he holds that Hudson Maxim is right about the usefulness of the aerial torpedo and Hiram Maxim is all wrong.

"There can be no question," he said, "of the relative value of torpedoes, one of which must be used under water at a range of 300 yards—a range which was practically unattainable in our recent war—and the torpedo which can be used against an enemy at 3000 yards. The submarine torpedo might be all right in a war between England and France, separated by only a narrow channel, and with weather sometimes which might make it possible for a torpedo boat to approach a big ship unobserved in a fog, but in any other circumstances, I think the value of the submarine torpedo has been much exaggerated. I thought so when we were threatened with the Spanish torpedo boats, and I saw then that with our search-light system, we had little to fear from them."

Mr. Nixon said he hoped the Navy Department would retain some of the smaller auxiliary boats bought during the war.

"There are circumstances," he said, "in which we need them. Some years ago we needed to make a demonstration in Nicaragua. We sent the cruiser Columbia, which could not approach the shore near enough to be seen, and the British sent in a little ship that cost less than one-tenth as much as the cruiser and had twice the 'moral effect.'"

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

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## CAMARA'S FLAGSHIP.

An English Correspondent Describes It as Ill-Prepared for War.

[Edinburgh Scotsman:] The special correspondent of the Daily Graphic sends an interesting account of a visit which he made a few days ago to Admiral Camara's flagship, the Pelayo, which was then lying about ten miles off Port Said. The correspondent says: "The first thing to do was to find the means of getting out to the fleet, and trusting to luck for the rest. For this purpose applied to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, with most satisfactory results. This morning at 6:30 o'clock, a smart little launch was ready for me at the Telegraph pier, and an hour later she steamed alongside the Admiral's flagship. Visitors had been rigorously excluded from the ships in harbor, so I was quite prepared for a refusal of admittance. It was, therefore a pleasant surprise to see a marine come down the gangway, and heave us a rope. There were several officers standing at the head of the gangway among whom was Capt. José Fernandez, the commander. To him I explained that my object in coming was to make sketches for the Daily Graphic, and I asked his permission to do so. He would insist upon it that the Daily Graphic was an American paper, and he looked me up and down so suspiciously that I contemplated jumping overboard. However, an officer standing by said he knew the paper to be English, and I was accordingly granted permission to enter."

The Pelayo in some respects reminds one of H.M.S. Alexandria, with her great freeboard, sloping sides, and high bulwarks. I have been through the naval maneuvers at home, but this was my first visit to a battleship in war time, and I expected a stern and grim aspect on board. Nothing could have looked more peaceable, more un-

prepared for war, than the deck of the Pelayo. She was very dirty, and the brass work did not shine but as she was supposed to be coaling that was not extraordinary. But what one did look for was strict discipline and an air of businesslike preparation. Both, however, were conspicuously absent. The day was fine and the conditions were most favorable for coaling—that most important of all operations in a fleet. Being on board a battleship at war, and not at peace maneuvers, I quite expected to see coal coming "in ship" like an avalanche, every winch rattling, and hundreds of men black and grimy working like fiends. I walked over to the starboard side where the Colon was lying close by, with a broad gangway which bridged the space between the two ships. There was only one winch at work, and seven men on the collier's deck unhooked the baskets of coal as they came up from the hold and pushed them over the bridge in the most leisurely manner imaginable. There were not more than thirty-five men in all engaged, and they were putting in three and one-half tons an hour.

The decks of the battleship were swarming with seamen, who looked on at their comrades playing with the coal. Yet this was the fleet which had been sent off with a rush to Manila. I used the word seamen just now, in speaking of the crew, but for the most part they were mere boys, and looked as if they had been drafted from a training-ship. The guns were all incased in tarpaulin covers, and from the look of the lashings they had not been removed for a long time. The officers, of whom there were many, smoked cigarettes anywhere and everywhere. Some of them were dressed in white ducks, others in blue serge. There was no uniformity of pattern, and as far as clothing went it was quite impossible to distinguish a captain from a midshipman. On boarding the flagship I had sent my card down to Admiral Camara, and as it was nearly 9 o'clock I asked the commander if it would be possible for me to see the Admiral before leaving. An officer was sent below, and he returned to say that the Admiral was asleep. The hire of the launch was \$2.10s. an hour, so I decided not to wait for his awakening, and with a "bon voyage" to the officers I departed. Vincenzo, then skipper of the launch, did yeoman service here when the Victorians went aground. As we left the fleet behind us, he turned his head toward it and said: "They don't mean it you know; it's just political."

## Squire Leather's Boy.

[Harper's Bazar:] "Speaking of the boy who used his sister's tooth brush to paint his double-ripper sled, and forgot to wash out the paint before he returned it to her room," observed the major, "reminds me that you never can tell what a boy will do. There was old 'Squire Leathers's boy, Hezekiah—the 'Squire thought he couldn't depend on him, but he found he could."

"Squire Leathers had a fine water-melon patch, of which he was very proud. But he annually lost a good many melons through the raids of tramps and other predatory persons. At last he got mad, and vowed he would protect his own interests. So he loaded up his shotgun pretty near to the muzzle with birdshot and gave it to Hezekiah, and sent him out to stand guard one night. The boy made some objections to going, and the 'Squire got it into his head that he was afraid. He rebuked him roundly, told him that he was unworthy to bear the proud name of Leathers and pushed him out into the night. Then the 'Squire went grumbling to bed. In half an hour he got up, saying that he was going out to test the boy."

"'Tain't necessary to make a tarnal fool of yourself, Jonas,' says his wife; 'I admit it.' 'Admit he's a coward?' says the 'Squire. 'No; admit you're a fool,' says his wife. 'Mebbe I am,' says the 'Squire. 'But that boy's a coward. He takes after your family. I'll show you he's afraid to pull the trigger,' and the 'Squire went outdoors and into the melon patch. Hezekiah was in one corner behind a burdock, waiting for game. The strange figure attracted his attention through the darkness, and he gave it the left barrel. The doubting parent jumped ten feet into the air, howled murder, and ran for the fence. Hezekiah's instructions had been to make a clean job, so he let his worthy father have the other barrel. This settled the 'Squire, and he crawled to the house and sent for the doctor, listening meanwhile to remarks appropriate to the occasion from his loving and dutiful wife. The old man was always a little lame after this, and it used to be a pathetic thing to hear him tell the story of the occurrence, and at the end shake his head sadly as he observed: 'I seen when it was too late that what I ought to a' done was to 'a' sent the hired man out to test that boy. Hezekiah was a true Leathers, after all.'"

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## AMONG THE CHILENOS. THE YANKEES OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THEIR CURIOUS COUNTRY.

By Our Own Correspondent.

**V**ALPARAISO (Chile.) July 31, 1898.—Valparaiso is the New York of Pacific South America. It is the chief seaport south of San Francisco, and it is by far the best business point on the west coast of this continent. It has a population of 125,000, but it does a business equal to any American city of twice that size. The greatest part of the one hundred and odd million dollars which constitute Chile's foreign commerce is controlled here, and the city is made up of business blocks which are more like those of a European port than any other on this Coast. Valparaiso is beautifully situated. It has a bay of the shape of a half-moon, which is large enough to float the ships of the world. Around this bay there is an amphitheater of great hills, which rise almost straight up from the edge of the water and which forms the site of the city. The business section in fact, is built upon ground redeemed from the sea, and there are millions of dollars worth of property now standing where a generation ago there was nothing but water. The wharves of Valparaiso are walled with stone and iron rails to keep back the water, and the reclaimed land is such that there are three or four business streets which run about the bay between the water and the foot of the hills. Coming into the harbor you find yourself surrounded by shipping. More than a thousand sailings are made to and from this port every year, and you look at the city through the smokestacks of the steamers and a thicket of the bare masts of sailing vessels. The hills in front of you are so steep that you wonder how the houses can stand upon them, and you see that they rise in terraces, house above house and street above street, until the buildings at the top hang out and seem about to fall upon those below. Here and there you see a break in the hills of the amphitheater, and at a number of points cable roads are crawling up and down the steep inclines.

### AN ENGLISH-GERMAN CITY.

Landing at the wharves you are surprised to find that nearly every business man you meet speaks English, and you soon find that the English and Germans monopolize the business. The signs are European, and there are few Chilean names upon them. You pass book stores which keep only English books. There are scores of Englishmen on the streets, and you see many pretty English and German girls shopping in the stores. The improvements are more like those of one of our cities than those of a South American town. The stores have plate-glass windows, and the goods are as well displayed as in New York or Chicago. The streets are paved with Belgian blocks, and there are drays, cabs and carriages moving along them. Here and there you see a vegetable peddler or a baker with his stock in panniers on the sides of a mule, but the most of the trading and freighting is done with carts. Valparaiso has cable connection with Europe and the United States. It has telegraphic lines, which keep it in touch with all parts of Chile, and its long-distance telephones reach Santiago and other points. The telegraph here is as cheap, if not cheaper, than in any other country, and at my hotel I am able to telephone to the capital, Santiago, 100 miles away, without extra charge.

### A SPANISH STREET RAILWAY SPECULATION.

Valparaiso has a tramway system operated by horse power, which might be profitably changed to one run by electricity, especially so if some unscrupulous party should pursue the policy of a Spaniard, who, if the story of his intentions is true, has made a good but rather tricky speculation in the Santiago street car lines. These are now run with horses, with very pretty girls as conductors, and they pay, I am told, a clear profit of more than \$200,000 in gold a year. A short time ago the old charter of the company ran out, and the city wishing to have the system changed to that of electricity, gave the concession to this Spanish gentleman with the proviso that he deposit \$200,000 in Chilean money, or about \$70,000 gold, as a forfeit in case he did not finish and com-

plete the electric system within three years' time. My informant tells me that the Spaniard has no intention of attempting a change. He will run the roads as they are now, and at the end of the three years his profits will amount to \$600,000, so that he can easily afford to lose the \$70,000 forfeit. The street railroads of Valparaiso are still run with horses, and I should think that electric roads would pay both here and in Santiago. Santiago is a city of 250,000 people, and the cars are well patronized. They are of the kind called double-deckers, with seats on the roof as well as below. The rates are very cheap, being 5 cents in this money, or about 1.8 cents American. The pretty conductors wear sailor hats, and over their dark dresses white aprons, in the pockets of which they put their money and tickets. There are similar conductors on the tramways of Iquique. While riding upon the cars there I noticed that men inspectors often came in and counted the passengers, in order to see that the girls were not "knocking down" fares, and I was told that the conductresses had nicknamed these inspectors "Judases."

### AMERICAN COMMERCE IN CHILE.

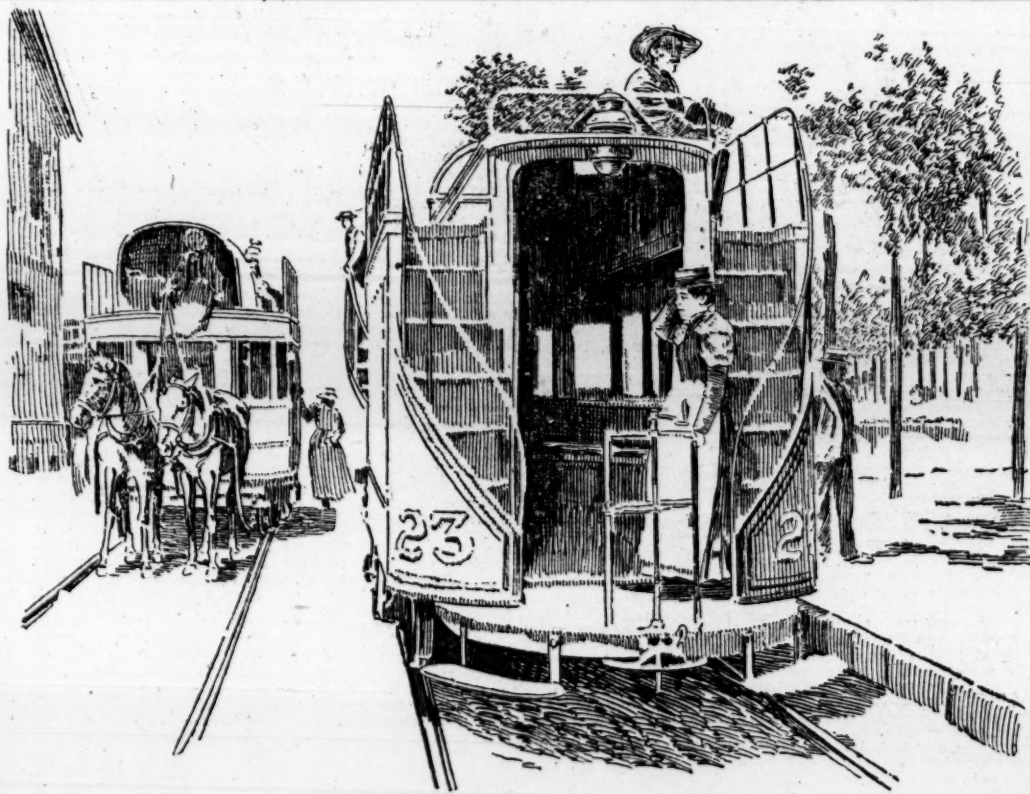
The foreign commerce of this coun-

try annually amounts to from 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 gold dollars a year, and of this our exports and imports do not often exceed \$5,000,000. Within the past few years our trade has been steadily increasing, and today we are sending many different kinds of machinery, cotton goods, lard, kerosene, railroad locomotives and small amounts of hundreds of other things to Chile. Quite a lot of our agricultural machinery has been introduced. The most of the Chilean newspapers are now printed from American type on paper from the United States, and I see from the trade-mark that the stamps and postal cards are made by an American bank note company. Nearly all the flour bags of Chile are made from cotton manufactured in New England. I see about here steel windmills which come from Chicago, and much of the electric machinery is of American make. I found an agent of the Westinghouse Company at Iquique, and the General Electric has its agents here. At present an American electric plant is being put in at Punta Arenas, the southernmost city of our hemisphere, and steel plates are being sent from Pittsburg to Valparaiso. There are now two or three large firms here which devote themselves to the importation and introduction of American goods. One is that of Grace & Co., which has an English

### THE PASSING AWAY OF SPANISH SOUTH AMERICA.

South America is fast passing out of the hands of the Spanish-American natives. I mean as far as the valuable properties and business of all kinds are concerned. From the coast of Lower

either ashamed of trade or he does not know how to go about it, and the stores of Lima are managed almost altogether by German, English, Italian, French and Chinese merchants. In Arequipa I found that the Germans did the most of the trade, although there were several English and American mining companies which made this their headquarters. It was the same in La Paz, where there were about thirty American miners. The English have a number of the best mining properties of Bolivia. They practically control Antofagasta, and Iquique is more English than Spanish. I have already told you that more than \$100,000,000 of English capital is invested in the Chilean nitrate fields, and other millions from the same source are working some of the mines. Southern Chile has a large colony of Germans, and there are English and German sheep farms in Patagonia. Both Santiago and Valparaiso are full of German firms. Many of the large estates here which are owned by natives are managed by foreigners, and is so with nearly all of the mines and other large properties of the different countries. The railroads of Chile and Peru were built by English and American engineers, and the most of them are managed by Anglo-Saxons today. In short, the real work of South America as far as big things are concerned is now in the hands of foreigners, and even here in Chile the natives who are wealthy are chiefly so from the vast estates which they have inherited from their ancestors. They own also valuable mines, but only the fewest of them are rich as a result of their individual efforts.



THE GIRLS ARE THE STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS.

California to Valparaiso there has been of recent years a great German commercial invasion, which has been crowding out the English who had come before. The strongest foreign element in Central America today is the German. The Germans own the best of the coffee plantations of Guatemala, and you find their importing houses in every Central American city. The most of the business of the Isthmus of Panama is done by the English, French and Germans. There is at Panama an American banking establishment, that of Felix Ehrman & Co., and the Panama Railroad, while owned by the French, is still managed by Americans. In Ecuador I found a large colony of Germans, Italians and English. The chief business establishments of Guayaquil are in their hands. The native Peruvians have long since sold their best properties out to the foreigners, and among others the Chinese own millions of dollars' worth of Peruvian estates. The sugar plantations are chiefly in the hands of the English. The oil fields are owned by English and Italians. The railroads and the guano beds, as well as millions of acres of coffee lands in the interior of Peru, belong to the English syndicate, called the Peruvian Corporation, and the silver and gold mines of that country are owned to a large extent by foreigners. The native Peruvian is

### THE YANKEES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

And still the Chileans are by far the most progressive people in South America. This is, in fact, the only live country that I have so far visited in my travels on this continent. Colombia is a slice out of the Middle Ages. Ecuador has the same customs that it had when the Spaniards owned it. It is priest-ridden and its people are 300 years behind the times. The Peruvians are further advanced, but they have little snap in them, and as to the Bolivians, they are waiting for some other people to come in and gobble up themselves and their country. You notice the difference the moment you step on Chilean soil. I was delighted with Antofagasta, although it is a town largely built of corrugated iron and driftwood. It had an air of business about it, and the spirit of get-up-and-get was abroad everywhere. When I asked one of the citizens whether I could post my letters without danger of the postal authorities destroying them in order to steal the stamps, as I had been told was sometimes done by the clerks of the post-offices of Bolivia, he replied: "Certainly you can; this is Chile." He was right. Chile is a land of its own kind, and for South America it is very much up-to-date. It has its railroads, tele-



graphs and telephones, and its people have as much patriotism as we have. The Chilenos, as they call themselves, number about three million. They are, like the other peoples of the west coast, of Spanish descent and of the product of the union of Spaniards and the Indians; but the Spaniards who came to Chile were largely from the Bosque provinces of Spain. They were the best of the old Spaniards, and today about one-third of the population are their descendants. These constitute the ruling and wealthy classes of the Chileans. The other two-thirds are formed of the mixture of Spanish and Indian blood, but the Indians in this case were far different from the Incas and other tribes further north. The Indians of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia lack manhood. The most of them have always been slaves and they are contented to remain slaves today. They have no virile qualities whatever, and the mixed breeds which come from them partake of the same spirit. The chief tribe of Indians here is the Araucanians. They are undoubtedly the strongest Indians of North and South America. It was long before they were subdued, and they caught and put to death Pedro Valdivia, one of Pizarro's lieutenants, who came south to conquer them. It was with these people that the Spaniards united, and it is a question whether the masses of the Chileans of today get most of their strength from them or the Spaniards. The Araucanians are big-boned and muscular, and their women are especially well built, recalling the words of the old saw:

"If strong be the frame of the mother, her sons shall make laws for the people."

There are still about fifty thousand of these pure Araucanians who have settlements of their own in Southern Chile. These I shall describe more

miles long. It embraces all of the land between the tops of the Andes and the Pacific Ocean south of the River Sama, which divides it from Peru, and it has, in addition, most of the islands about the Straits of Magellan. The question as to just where the boundary of Chile and the Argentine Republic lies is one of dispute between the two countries, and one which promises to bring about a war sooner or later. Just now the relations of the Chileans and the Argentines are strained almost to breaking, and no one knows how soon war may result. Of this, however, I will write in the future.

#### WINTER IN CHILE.

A land of this kind must be one of many climates. It is now winter on this side of the equator, but I found it quite warm in the north. Here at Valparaiso one needs an overcoat when the sun is not shining, and at the Straits of Magellan I am told that the ground is now covered with snow and that night begins at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During my travels in Western Peru and Bolivia weeks passed without a drop of rain. It never rains in Northern Chile, and everything in the cities I there visited was as dry as Sahara. The great question in most of the towns along the coast is where to get water to drink. At Mollendo, Peru, a little above the Chilean border, the water supply comes from the Andes, near Arequipa, through an iron pipe more than one hundred miles long. At Iquique water is piped more than eighty miles, and Antofagasta gets its drinking water away up in the Andes, 180 miles back from the coast. This Antofagasta aqueduct is, I believe, the longest in the world. In coming from Bolivia down to the sea I visited the great reservoir within a stone's throw of a dead volcano, down



CHILEAN TYPES.

fully after my travels in that part of the country. The remainder have been assimilated with the Spaniards, and they form to a large extent the working people and the rank and file of the Chilean army. The temperate climate of Chile has also had an influence in making the Chilenos stronger than the people of the semi-tropical lands of the north.

#### CHILE—THE LONGEST OF COUNTRIES.

My voyage down the coast of Chile gave me some idea of the enormous length of the country. I spent five days in coming by steamer from the nitrate fields to Valparaiso, and the German ship on which I shall sail within a few weeks for Tierra del Fuego will require nine days to reach Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan. Chile is more like a long-drawn-out sausage or a worm than any other country of the world. The only land that compares with it is Egypt, which drags its weary length for more than a thousand miles between deserts along the valley of the Nile. Chile begins in a desert and continues in it for more than a thousand miles. Later on it bursts out into a green valley between high mountains and ends in the grassy islands of the southernmost part of this hemisphere. It is nowhere over two hundred miles wide, and in some places it is not more than fifty, but it is so long that if it were laid upon the face of the United States, beginning at New York, it would make a wide track across it to far beyond Salt Lake, and if it could be stretched from south to north, with Tierra del Fuego at the lowermost edge of Florida, its upper provinces would be found in Hudson Bay, almost even with the top of Labrador. Chile is 2600

the sides of which this mountain water flows, and rode on the cars for almost a day over a thirsty desert along the line of the aqueduct. At other parts I found them selling water. This is the case in many of the nitrate settlements. The steam from the engines of the nitrate factories is condensed and there are engines used solely for making drinkable water from that of the sea. As you sail from this desert region south you now and then pass valleys in which a little river from the Andes makes everything green, but it is not until you reach Valparaiso that the rainfall is heavy enough to cover the whole country with verdure. Further south of here the rains steadily increase until at a distance of 300 or 400 miles you come into a territory where the people facetiously say that it rains thirteen months every year. At Port Montt, in South Chile, the rainfall is 118 inches every twelve months and here it is only fifteen. In this part of the country and in the northern part of the central valley the climate is much like that of Southern California. The skies are bright for at least eight months and during the remainder of the year there are only occasional showers. This region has, in fact, an almost perfect climate, and this is so in all of the provinces of North and Central Chile.

#### THE RICHES OF CHILE.

The long sausage which comprises the land of Chile is full of excellent meat. There are few countries of its area which have such wonderful natural resources. I have written of the nitrate fields, which have already produced hundreds of millions of dollars, and which have a supply which cannot be exhausted for half a century to

come. A member of the Chilean Congress, Señor Roberto Edwardson Meeks, with whom I talked last night, tells me that there are deposits of guano near the nitrate beds which surpass those of the islands of Peru, and which are worth thousands of millions of dollars. He says they lie several feet below the surface and that they are on the mainland. All of North Chile is full of minerals. In coming to Valparaiso I stopped at a number of ports which have copper and silver smelting works. At Antofagasta there is a smelter which is said to be the largest of the world. It is used to smelt the ores of only one mining company, and when I visited it I saw several acres covered with bricks of silver ore which had been ground to dust and put into shape that they might be the more easily smelted. That is perhaps the most valuable brick yard on earth. At Iquique there is a smelter which belongs to an American, George Chase. He comes, I think, from New York, and he has, I am told, some of the most valuable silver mines in South America. The ore is almost pure. The mines are so profitable that they have made him rich, and have, I am told, netted him so much that he has laid aside three million pounds (\$15,000,000) as a reserve fund in the Bank of England. This seems to me a big story, but there is no doubt that Mr. Chase is worth his millions. One of the chief copper ports of Chile is Coquimbo, a town of 7000 people, lying on a beautiful bay about one hundred and ninety miles north of Valparaiso. It is in the center of one of the richest copper deposits of the world. The metal is nearly pure, and some of the mine owners tell me that there are almost inexhaustible quantities of it. Chile has already produced about four billion pounds of copper. In 1896, it shipped about fifty million pounds, but the most of this went to Europe, as we have all the copper we need of our own. From Coquimbo they are now exporting something like one thousand tons of copper a month and several smelters are kept busy turning the ore into bars. Chile has also large deposits of iron, manganese, quicksilver and lead. There are a number of gold mines in the south, and much gold washing is done in the streams of Tierra del Fuego. There is also gold in the north, and I am told that a large part of the mountains have not been well prospected, and that the mines so far developed have been worked after the most wasteful methods, so that the waste ore on the dumps could be smelted with profit. As to the agricultural condition of the country, I will write after I have visited some of the great haciendas. The central valley, which lies between the range of mountains that borders the coast and the main range of the Andes, is 590 miles long, and it is divided up into vast estates, upon which all sorts of fruits and cereals are grown. Chile produces more than twenty-eight million bushels of wheat a year, and she ships her products to the other countries of this part of the world by the thousands of tons. It has thousands of acres of vineyards and exports a great deal of wine. The cattle consumed at most of the coast ports come from Chile, and the best horses to be found in South America are Chilean bred.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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#### One on Joe.

Another good story on Joe Jefferson is told in the Philadelphia Post: "While he was playing 'Rip Van Winkle' at Chicago, Jefferson once went to the theater very much exhausted by a long day's fishing on the lake. As the curtain rose on the third act it disclosed the white-haired Rip still deep in his twenty years' nap. Five, ten, twenty minutes passed and he did not awaken. The audience began to get impatient and the prompter uneasy.

"The great actor doubtless knew what he was about, but this was carrying the realistic business too far. The fact was that all this time Jefferson was really sleeping the sleep of the just, or rather of the fisherman who had sat eight hours in the sun. Finally the gallery became uproarious, and one of the 'gods' wanted to know if there was going to be 'nineteen years more of this snooze business!'

"At this point Jefferson began to snore. This decided the prompter, who opened a small trap beneath the stage and began to prod Rip from below. The fagged comedian fumbled in his pocket for an imaginary railway ticket, and muttered drowsily, 'Going right through, 'ductor.'

"At this entirely new reading the audience was transfixed with amazement, when all at once Jefferson sat up with a loud shriek, evidently in agony. The exasperated prompter had 'jabbed' him with a pin. Consciousness of the situation came to him and the play went on after that with a rush."

#### WOMEN OF NOTE.

Miss Helen Gould of New York has spent \$300,000 during the war in sending delicacies and necessities to the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Czarina still suffers from anaemia and she intends to go to an English health resort. If she does she will visit Queen Victoria at Balmoral in September.

The Princess of Wales has accepted from the Scottish Kennel Club, through its president, Pamure Gordon, the beautiful collie pup "Lochiel," of pure Scottish descent.

Mrs. Lewes is a sexton of the town of Lewes, Eng., and until recently she dug all the graves in the parish churchyard. She is described as a healthy old woman.

Miss Ada Rehan is at her bungalow, near Drigg, in Cumberland, on the coast of the Irish sea. She will return to America in September.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stiles, who died in Madison, O., recently, was a Union spy during the civil war. She was captured by the Confederates during the siege of Richmond, and narrowly escaped with her life.

Masa Takahashi, the wife of the proprietor of the Hawaiian Shipco, has been away from Japan only a year, but has learned English well enough in that short time to conduct the business end of the paper.

Mrs. Alice Rollins Crane, who is in the service of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, goes about Dawson City in regulation buckskin shirt, bloomers and leather leggings. She has grown very fond of frontier life.

The oldest living author in Her Majesty's dominions, Mrs. Catherine Parr Trail, is now living in rather straitened circumstances at her home at Lakefield, Ont., in her 87th year, having maintained literary activity for more than eighty years.

Miss Felicité Oglesby, the daughter of ex-Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, recently created a sensation in the camp of the First Illinois Cavalry at Camp Thomas, by riding on a vicious government mule several hands higher than the ordinary size.

The wife of the late Sir John Millais, P.R.A., and also his four daughters, sat as models for many of his most popular pictures. The little boy "Bubbles," is the son of his eldest daughter, and three of his daughters sat for his famous canvas entitled "The Sisters."

Among the Queen's daughters Princess Henry of Battenberg is unquestionably the most shy and nervous, and concerning the Sovereign's granddaughters the Duchess of Fife may be said to head the list in this particular way. The Duchess avoids every court function she possibly can, and leads the very quietest of lives.

Mme. Melba is a good oar-woman, and she is fond of rowing on the upper reaches of the Thames. She is well known by the riverside, both above and below Marlow, and may almost any day be seen skimming the water in her trim-built wherry. Sometimes, however, she prefers a punt to a boat. Her headquarters are a pleasant boathouse moored just off Marlow.

Queen Victoria has eight maids of honor, one or two of whom reside for two weeks at a time in the palace. Her Majesty's life is more simple when she goes to Scotland, and she rarely takes more than one maid of honor with her. When chosen for this office the young women are given the prefix of "Honorable," and when they marry they receive a present of £500 from the Queen.

Miss Grace Richards Woodward, who sang by request of President Dole the first American song in Hawaii, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," after the news of annexation reached the island, was graduated from Drew Seminary for Young Women at Carmel, N. Y., in June, 1890, and received at the commencement exercises the prize for the greatest progress made during the year in vocal music.

"Gyp," the spicy French novelist, whose real name is the Comtesse de Martel, is a familiar figure in the Bois de Boulogne, where she is often seen seated on her automobile. She seems to ride rather for pleasure than to see how fast she can go, and nobody can accuse her of making any attempt at costume, for she is still known as the most eccentric dresser in Paris, clinging to alpaca and poke bonnets.

Miss Susie F. Swift, formerly a brigadier in the Salvation Army, whose conversion, a year and a half ago, to the Roman Catholic faith caused a commotion in the army, is about to devote herself to a religious life in retiring from the world and entering the mother house of the congregation of St. Catherine de Ricci of the Third Order of St. Dominic, a convent at Albany, N. Y. Miss Swift is a daughter of a lawyer in Poughkeepsie, and is a graduate from Vassar College.

When Princess Victor Dhulep Singh was "presented on her marriage" at Queen Victoria's last drawing-room, all the duchesses who could stayed away from court, only two very superior ducal ladies condescending to allow the former Lady Ann Coventry to take precedence of them. They being great persons, indeed, only smiled at the new Indian princess's pretensions, and did not give her a chance to step ahead if she had attempted to do so.

#### A Fighting Parson.

Chaplain Brown of the Rough Riders, who is credited with having seized a rifle during the fight before Santiago, and pitching into the Spanish as lustily as anyone, is a resident of Prescott, and before hostilities began took the greatest interest in reading the preliminary news from day to day. He not only scanned the bulletin boards, but eagerly read everything on the subject that he could find. He awaited the appearance of the Los Angeles Times each day with the greatest eagerness and apparently read every line in it. According to the story told of the chaplain's fighting in the battle at Santiago, it is said that Col. Roosevelt remonstrated with him, stating that according to the articles of war he was not allowed to handle fire arms.

"The articles of war!" came the quick response. "Here's where I am needed now." And the story, in conclusion, says he stayed there.



## THE ISLAND OF THE DEAD.

TRADITIONS THAT CLUSTER AROUND THE GLOOMY  
ROCK IN SAN PEDRO BAY.

By a Special Contributor.

PROBABLY but few of the thousands of pleasure-seekers who have this summer passed and repassed the little rocky island at the end of the breakwater at San Pedro, know that the lonely, wave-beaten rock is possessed of a history all its own, and of much more than passing interest. Its name, Dead Man's Island, or, to use the smoother Spanish phrase, La Isla de los Muertos (the Island of the Dead,) is in itself suggestive of a tragic tale. And this story, which, of course, is more than a twice-told tale to all old Californians, is no idle legend, but rises to the dignity of historic importance. For, of the seven graves upon the island's rocky summit, six are the graves of United States marines, killed in the American conquest of California.

In August, 1846, Commodore Stockton occupied the pueblo of Los Angeles. He was summoned to the north, and left Lieut. Gillespie at Fort Hill with a garrison of fifty men. In a little more than a month this impolitic officer was driven out and the pueblo had to be retaken. For this purpose, in the October following, Capt. Mervine of the U.S.S. Savannah, landed at San Pedro with 320 men, and with Gillespie's force started toward Los Angeles to effect its recapture. On the way they were met by a body of Californian cavalry, and the battle of Dominguez Ranch was fought. This was the most spirited conflict of the war, and the only pitched battle in which the Americans were defeated.

In this miniature battle the Americans lost five men killed and several wounded, one of whom soon afterward died. The dead and wounded were

boxes of goods for trade with the Californians, and down which they pitched the hides. At the foot of this old road an old fisherman has lived for many years, and he cheerfully points out to the curious visitor the points of interest.

Mr. Dana speaks in his book as follows of the lonely island, and the night spent on shore at the old hide-house:

"The next day was Sunday. We worked, as usual, washing deck, etc., until breakfast time. After breakfast we pulled the captain ashore, and, finding some hides there which had been brought down the night before, he ordered me to stay ashore and watch them, saying that the boat would come again before night. They left me and I spent a quiet day on the hill, eating dinner with the three men at the little house. Unfortunately, they had no books, and, after talking with them and walking about began to grow tired of doing nothing. The little brig, the home of so much hardship and suffering, lay in the offing, almost as far as one could see; and the only other thing which broke the surface of the great bay was a small, dreary-looking island, steep and conical, of a clayey soil, and without the sign of vegetable life upon it; yet which had a peculiar and melancholy interest, for on the top of it were buried the remains of an Englishman, the commander of a small merchant brig, who died while lying in this port. It was always a solemn and affecting spot to me. There it stood, desolate and in the midst of desolation, and there were the remains of one who died and was buried alone and friendless. Had it been a common burying place, it would have been nothing. The single body corre-

Pilgrim at anchor in the offing. But the tug is going toward the steamer, and I must awake and be off."

It is a digression, but I venture a further quotation from Mr. Dana's account. He visited Los Angeles at this time, and speaks thus of it: "I walked along the shore to the new landing place, where were two or three storehouses and other buildings, forming a small depot; and a stage coach, I found, went daily between this place and the pueblo. I got a seat on top of the coach, to which were tacked six little less than wild California horses. Each horse had a man at his head, and when the driver had got his reins in hand, he gave the word, and all the horses were let go at once, and away they went on a spring over the ground, the driver only keeping them from going the wrong way, for they had a wide, level pampa, to run over the whole thirty miles to the pueblo. The plain is almost treeless, with no grass, at least none in the drought of midsummer, and is filled with squirrel holes, and alive with squirrels. As we changed horses twice, we did not slacken our speed until we turned into the streets of the pueblo."

The passenger fare between San Pedro and Los Angeles in this old-time stage coach was \$7 per individual each way.

Dead Man's Island is much smaller than it was in early days. Within the memory of men now living, it has been a mile in circumference, while now, owing to the ceaseless action of the besieging waves, and to the character of its formation, this historic landmark is in a fair way to be obliterated entirely unless some action is taken to preserve it. Only an insignificant patch of level ground is still intact at its top. Several of the graves have actually been undermined by the waves, and the ashes of the dead have caved away and mingled with the fossil shells at the base of the island, or floated away with the tides.

The new sea wall which is soon to be built, will shield the island somewhat, but it is to be hoped that the harbor improvements will include a retaining wall about the island to prevent further caving.

This island of the dead, which, in

### CONCERNING THE VIRGIN MARY

What the Roman Catholic Church Teaches About Her.

[Boston Pilot:] What the church, says the Monitor, teaches regarding the Blessed Virgin is in sense this: She is a creature exactly in the same sense as every other child of Adam. As such she owed her salvation solely to the merits of Christ. Her case differs from that of her fellow-beings only in this, that whereas the merits of Christ are applied to their souls at some one or other point of time in the course of their existence, they were applied to her soul in the very first instant of her existence; that is, at her conception. Further, of her own free will she conformed to the will of God and consented to become the mother of the Savior. In so consenting she cooperated with God, became a fellow-worker with Him, to use St. Paul's expression, in the salvation of the world. In brief, she is the mother of God, though still his creature.

In Newman's words, "What dignity can be too great to attribute to her who is as closely bound up, as intimately one, with the Eternal Word, as a mother with a son? What outfit of sanctity, what fullness and redundancy of grace, what exuberance must have been hers on the supposition that her Maker regarded them at all and took them into account, when He condescended, 'not to abhor the Virgin's womb?' Still, she is no more than a creature, and as such she has no power of her own.

Her power is that of prayer. But by prayer she is all-powerful. Therefore, Catholics ask of her with the most perfect confidence that God, her Son, will not refuse her prayer. When they ask gifts and graces from her, they know she will obtain them by her power of prayer. When they thank her for gifts and graces received, they know these have come from God through her prayer. If they address her as "Our life, our sweetness and our hope," they know she is such, not through any essential power, but through her prayer to God. If they ask her to be their "salvation," they know that she will be so by this same power of prayer. When they address her as "Mother of God," they use words that are the literal and exact truth. When they address her as their "salvation" they use words that are the truth, but not the whole truth, "by your prayers" or "intercession" being understood.

The omission of the qualifying phrase seems strange to non-Catholics, only because they do not bear in mind how exact and definite is the teaching of the Catholic church and how unbounded is the consequent freedom of devotional language, which that exactness enables her children to use with safety. In the midst of the most unrestrained outpouring of the affection to Mary, Catholics are conscious that she is the object of their love only because she is the object of God's love. As Newman says: "Men sometimes wonder that we call her mother of life, of mercy, of salvation; what are all these titles compared to that one name, mother of God?" If our Protestant friends believe that her son was God, they will not deny, with the Arians, that Mary was the mother of God. And if they remember that Catholics hold this with the certainty of faith, they will see that there is nothing but what redounds to His glory in the honor Catholics pay to His mother.

### M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

How the President Utilized His Hot-headed Ways.

[Washington Correspondence. St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] Theodore Roosevelt is not taken so seriously in Washington as he seems to be in some parts of the country. Here it has become established that a certain amount of latitude of expression must be allowed to him if the government would make use of his excellent qualities. Some time before the war began, while he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt could hardly restrain his impatience over what he considered too deliberate progress of the administration in bringing on the crisis with Spain. In one of his occasional vocal explosions he let out such a curdling declaration as this:

"The blood of 250,000 murdered Cubans lies at the door of the White House."

The statement that Mr. Roosevelt had employed such language about the administration of which he was a part was laid before the President, with the suggestion that it called for some rebuke.

"No," said the President, "I don't think we had better pay any attention to it. We may need this hot young blood later on."

And so it turned out.

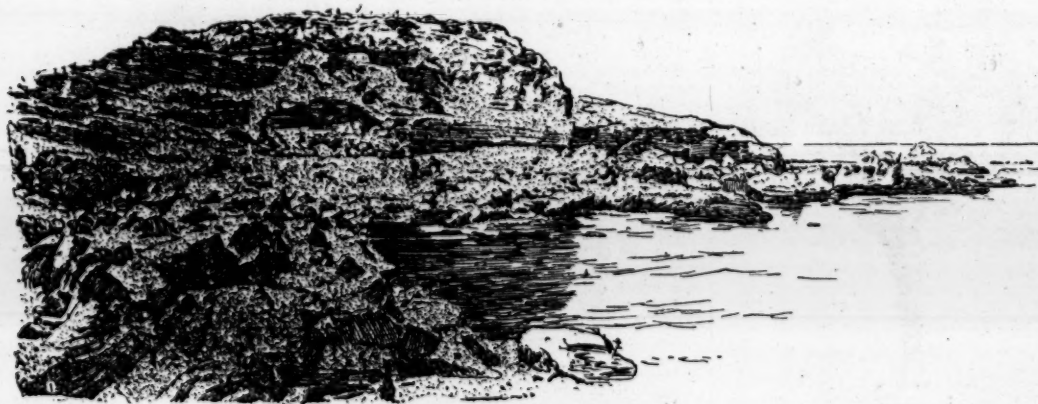
### Keeping to Facts.

"Now," said the man who was soliciting testimonials for a patent medicine, "I want the name of a man of prominence like yourself to give an indorsement of our wonderful cure."

"Well," replied the truthful citizen, "I don't mind saying that one bottle of your medicine put my youngest boy on his feet in a marvelously short time. You see he broke the bottle and then accidentally sat down on it."

### As it Often Happens.

He talked about his troubles. He told them o'er and o'er. Till the world supposed he liked them And took pains to give him more.



DEADMAN'S ISLAND, SAN PEDRO.

loaded upon ox carts and taken to San Pedro, from whence the dead were transported to Dead Man's Island and interred, burial elsewhere being refused by the mission authorities, on the claim that the mainland was consecrated ground, in which none but Catholics could be buried.

This was in 1846. But there was already a grave upon the island: a sailor or captain of a ship having been buried there many years before, nobody knows how long. Richard Henry Dana, Jr., was there in 1835 and speaks of it in his book, "Two Years Before the Mast."

There are various traditions as to this first occupant of the little island cemetery. Some say he was hanged upon shipboard by mutineers and buried upon the island. Mr. Dana suggests that he died by poison. It is a dark tragedy, a mystery of the sea, and is doubtless of a piece with many another deed of crime or cruelty, of which the desolate, uninhabited shore, and the waves which speak, but tell no tales, were the only witnesses.

Mr. Dana's mention of Dead Man's Island and the narrative of his experiences at the old port of San Pedro, lend additional interest to the locality. This was one of the places where his ship, the Pilgrim, touched in her quest after hides for the New England market. One can imagine the little brig lying out there in the old anchorage, which was half a mile south of the island, and a mile east of the old landing place, waiting for the hides to be brought by clumsy ox carts, or on the backs of mules from the ranches in the interior.

On the shore about half a mile south of what is now known as Timm's Point, was the landing place. This is now called Old San Pedro. Here the hide-house stood. Hardly one mud brick now remains upon another, but enough of it is there to show plainly where the building stood sixty-three years ago. And near by is what is left of the ox trail up from the beach, up which the sailors "rolled, dragged, pushed and carried" the barrels and

sponded well with the solitary character of everything around. It was the only spot in California that affected me with anything like poetic interest. Then, too, the man died far from home, without a friend near him; by poison, it was suspected, and with no one to inquire into it—and without proper funeral rites; the mate (as I was told) glad to have him out of the way, hurrying him up the hill and into the ground without a word or a prayer."

Twenty-four years later, in 1859, Mr. Dana again visited the Pacific Coast, and again stopped at San Pedro. I quote as follows from his later narrative:

"The next morning we found ourselves at anchor in the Bay of San Pedro. Here was this hated, this thoroughly detested spot. Although we lay near, I could scarce recognize the hill up which we rolled and dragged and pushed and carried our heavy loads, and down which we pitched the hides to carry them, barefooted, over the rocks to the floating long boat. It was no longer the landing place. One had been made at the head of the creek, and boats discharged and took off cargoes from a mole or wharf in a quiet place, safe from southeasters. A tug ran to take off passengers from the steamer to the wharf, for the trade of Los Angeles is sufficient to support such a vessel. I got the captain to land me, privately, in a small boat, at the old place by the hill. I dismissed the boat and, alone, found my way to the high ground. I say found my way, for neglect and weather had left but few traces of the steep road the hide vessels had built to the top. The cliff off which we used to throw the hides and where I spent nights watching them, was more easily found. The population had doubled, that is to say, there were two houses instead of one, on the hill. I stood on the hill and looked out toward the offing, the Catalina Island, and, near by, the melancholy Dead Man's Island, with its painful tradition, and recalled the gloomy days that followed the flogging and fancied the

1835, was "desolate, in the midst of desolation," is today in the very center of life and animation in its most picturesque forms. The majestic sweep of the shore about the bay is dotted with villages and towns and lined with railroads. For mile after mile pretty cottages and summer houses, parks and pavilions parallel the surf line; the whole surface of the bay, in the day time, is flecked with the white sails of pleasure boats, while at night thousands of electric lights twinkle across its tossing waves.

Within a few yards of this island, with its sunken graves and gloomy associations, where for many decades there was rarely a sound but the angry dash of the waves, or the cry of sea birds, there now passes the daily increasing commerce of a region of untold wealth, and of vast extent.

But, great as have been the changes wrought in the past, the future will bring greater changes. It is not at all an improbable conjuring of the imagination to look forward a few years and see San Pedro a port of national and international importance; to see a flourishing seaport city, in place of the present straggling village; to see coming and going a commerce that extends to the Orient and to the uttermost parts of the earth; to see, mirrored in the blue waters, the flags of all nations; to see massive fortifications about the harbor with their great guns pointing seaward, and with a lighthouse and fog station upon Dead Man's Island; to see, in short, all about, the very acme of modern life and activity.

And Dead Man's Island will preserve its tragic story. It will be the link to connect the mighty present with the silent, shadowy past.

W. A. COREY.

[Washington Star:] "Isn't that new neighbor of yours rather eccentric?" inquired the commercial traveler.

"No," answered one of the village's prominent citizens. "He ain't rich enough to be called 'eccentric.' He's just a plain crank."



## IN THE YELLOW SEA.

## HOW THE OLD SHIP HIYEI SAVED THE HONOR OF JAPAN.

By a Special Contributor.

I.  
ON THE YELLOW SEA,  
September 17, 1894.

YOU say to a woman "I love you." It sometimes happens—very rarely, perhaps but happen it does, I know—that that most desecrated, abused, threadbare commonplace seems to have a magic. Then you see her eyes dilate and melt. Look at them, her eyes, and tell me if they are not, in all candor, powerful enough to force a mathematician, whether he would or no, to turn into a poet; or make a stone speak; or gloom itself smile?

Well, nothing comes nearer to that dream-bright morning of a September day than the eyes of a woman in love. And to be truthful on a historic point, a very rare thing indeed. Admiral Ito had more poets under him aboard the Japanese fleet than seamen and fighters. What would you? The Japanese are so everlastingly artistic!

On the port, Korean littoral was still sleeping under its soft blanket of mists; far away to the right, beyond the diamond rim of the sea, lay something like the frozen dream of fairies—that was Japan. The Japanese fleet had just left the Hailan Island in its wake. They were enjoying the day, those fine ships, like good citizens out for a picnic, sporting as a bevy of cygnets. They steamed slowly through the mass of fleecy drapery which the previous night had woven of the fog and left still lying on the floor of the sea. Calm was complete. Never was peace so piping. Never the hearts of men so tender and kindly!

10:50 a.m.  
There came, just at this time, only one change on the marvelous canvas of nature. On the port bow, far below the pearl-like curve of the sea, to the northeast by east from the leading vessels of the squadron, there rose, staining the clear background, the uncertain columns of black smoke. A few innocent dashes breaking the monotony of the all-pervading blue. And what a change did it bring aboard the vessels!

All of a sudden they were ribboned with signal flags. And how merrily (and those notes yet remain in echoes in the memory of men) sounded the bugles the "officers' call" and "general quarters!"

"Ah! the Chinese fleet, at last!"  
"They are not running away! Hurrah for the Chinese!"  
"Banzai! Tel koku Banzai. The Japanese navy ten thousand years! Hei-kwa Banzai! His majesty ten thousand years!"

In their new paints, decked with the girlish colors, hastening toward each other as eagerly as ever a bride threw herself into the arms of her husband, who would have thought that these fleets, in the languid smile of the beautiful autumn morning were there for any other purpose than the friendly exchange of a greeting, kindly courtesy or perchance a kiss? A kiss! aye, and what a perdition of a kiss!

III.  
Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese had expected it, this most stupendous surprise party on the smiling and rippling sea.

From 10:50 o'clock a.m., to 12:05 o'clock p.m.—the brief interval of seventy-five minutes!

And in the mean time the decks were cleared for action; men were placed at the stations; the notes of bugles were dying in the mist-veiled mouths of the sea and the skies which did not answer them; the Sun Round ensign of Nihon, the "Home of the Sun," perfectly new, which had never before felt the breath of the sea, never yet dazzled the eye of the sun, flew out from the halyard—a gay handkerchief waving from the hand of victory; the speed of the vessels was doubled and the cut-waters were kicking the waves, swelling with rage, in majestic contempt; and the deathlike silence was on sea and on the lips of men, and the blood was boiling in their veins.

And in that maelstrom of the swift race of things and events under a heavy weight of responsibility (for the life or death of a nation was in question) one brain had to develop the plan of battle, the formation of the squadron. It was done, and very modestly, as becomes the great, the name of Vice-Admiral Viscount Ito Yuko passed into history. And that is not all.

History did not help the Admiral in the making of his plan. For the simple reason that the memory of man never had anything of the sort in its keeping. Original, and on top of that, it was perfect, so much so in truth, that the wise race of critics who really do not seem to know any difference between foresight and hindsight, sitting in a well-padded armchair and launching the lazy curls of cigar smoke on the peace-stagnant atmosphere of their study, cannot find more than one or two faults in

the whole complex evolutions and involutions of the admiral's tracks. At 12:05 o'clock, then, the signal flags wreathed out from the flagship Matsushima; oh, how jauntily! Close up with the enemy!

IV.  
A blunt wedge in formation—at least to the eyes of distance—the Chinese had the two ironclads, the Ting-yuen and the Chen-yuen, in the center; on their right, the Lai-yuen, the Chin-yuen, the Yan-wei and the Chao-yang; on their left, the King-yuen, the Tai-yuen, the Kwang-chai—ten in all.

The Yoshino, the Takachihō, the Akitsushima, the Naniwa (all these archaic names carry the poetic flavor of the happy, piping, dreamy days of Japan) formed the flying squadron; the flag of the Rear-Admiral Tsuboi pendent from the Yoshino. The Matsushima led the principal squadron with the flag of Admiral Ito upon it, the Chiyoda, the Itsukushima, the Hashidato, the Hiei, the Fuso following it, all in "line ahead." As for the latest of the "lame ducks," the Akagi, a small gunboat of 615 tonnage, and also an ex-merchantman, Sakyo-maru, they were ordered to the port of the principal squadron—that is to say on the unengaged side.

V.  
And so, at last, after the tedious waiting and watching of so many days, weeks, months; after the laborious searching of so many nights; oh, how tired they were of the ever-eluding phantom Chinese fleet.

The sea giggled and dimpled at the blazing hurry of the Japanese flying squadron, shooting toward the center of the hostile fleet.

"Six thousand meters! 5500!"  
A pause. Never was a bow strung as tightly as were the nerves of the men aboard the vessels. And when a cottonlike cloud matrix bulged out from the starboard barrette of the Ting-yuen, giving birth to a baby lightning, and "opened the ball," it had just about as salutary effect as a summer shower. The other Chinamen followed suit, but the shots fell short and wounded the innocent waters. The Japanese did not reply.

Time: 12:50 p.m. "Four thousand meters! 4800 meters, 4500 meters, 4300 meters, 3000 meters!"

It was 12:55 p.m., and suddenly there were no more dainty, color-bedecked swans, modest and silent under the black veil of curling smoke. Instead, so many rushing thunderstorms.

VI.  
The flying squadron, each member keeping its station and speed perfectly, steaming at the rate of fifteen knots, had already swept past the right wing of the Chinese fleet.

The poor Chao-yuen and Yang-wei were already on fire. The principal squadron was veering to port, following the course of the flying squadron, only it hugged the enemy in a closer embrace. Then the inevitable happened—the Hiei, slowest vessel of the squadron, dragged in the rear. The two Chinese battleships were bearing down upon her. Here is the figure of this unheard-of contest. The tonnage of the Hiei was 2300. The combined tonnage of the Ting-yuen and the Chen-yuen was 14,860. It was the fight of three 17-cm. 3½-ton Krupp and six 15-cm. Krupp guns on the old-fashioned and the poorest Japanese vessel against the eight 30½-cm. Krupp, four 15-cm. 4-ton and fourteen machine guns on the two largest ironclad battleships of the Chinese side. It was the battle of our weakest, slowest, worst vessel against the best, strongest ships of the enemy, and that, too, without mentioning any of the vessels on both sides of the battleships, which poured a goodly share of fire into the Hiei.

Then, there happened—But could it be possible? The Chinese could not believe their eyes. What, that old ship porting her helm!

When we counted the tonnage, the armory, the personnel of the vessels, we did not take the commanders of the vessels into account. If we had, perhaps the contest might not have been so unequal after all. The Ting-yuen was commanded by Admiral Ting, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese vessels, and the Chen-yuen, her sister vessel, was under the command of Philo McGiffin, an ex-American naval officer. Simple Sakura Kikunosuke, captain in rank, commanded the old vessel on the Japanese side.

At the time there were certain things to be seen.

The distance between the Hiei and the rest of the principal squadron was visibly increasing; in order to follow the marked track of the squadron the Hiei had to pass in front of all the vessels of the Chinese right wing; after risking all that, would it be possible for her to keep up with the rest of the squadron? And then, too, there was one thing which the commander of every Japanese vessel had, carved deeply on his mind, namely, that the commander-in-chief, Admiral Ito, was very like the shepherd who has a very tender heart for the weakest of his flock; in other words, the admiral did

not want to lose a single ship; he wanted a complete annihilation of the hostile ships without the loss of one of his weakest. These, I say, were some of the things which one ought to see and think in the place of the commander of the Hiei. But how few would have thought of them in the hazy of smoke and din.

As for Sakura, he did not think of them.

There was no signal on the flagship to advise him. That mattered but little to him. Failure! Well, he would answer it with his own life.

Berabo! run the gauntlet of the Chinese fleet between the two ironclads, take the short cut and join the squadron on the other side of the enemy's line! Yes, the old vessel turned its head to the starboard. Mark, there was no foolish bravado in all this.

Two thousand meters! 1800! 1500! 1300! 1000 meters!

Those who have never, personally, attended a hot debate among the ironclads may use such figures as "a shower of iron," "hailstorm of lead," etc.; those who have seen, never.

Chaos throttled the universe and wiped out space from the vision of the men. They could see nothing, neither could they hear—too much noise made them deaf.

"Nine hundred meters, 800, 750, 700, 600 meters."

The Chinese ironclads shot solid walls of fire into the Hiei. "We fired into her point-blank," says McGiffin, "it was impossible to miss."

"Six hundred meters, 550, 500 meters!"

And that was the closest distance. Two torpedo boats were launched at her. When the gallant commander brought his old vessel through on the other side of the hostile line, the cowardly Chinese gave him and his men the thunder of death instead of applause.

Never mind! The sea rose in a hundred fountains, beaten by the projectiles falling all about the Hiei, and applauded her. She was on fire; her bow smashed, and the smoke rearing a phantom tower from the quarter-deck as high as the mizenmast. Nevertheless, she was saved, and with her, the honor of Japan.

ADACHI KINOSUKE.

## "LADY BABBIE'S" FARM.

## MAUD ADAMS RESTING IN QUIET LONG ISLAND.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

LAKE RONKONKOMA (L. I.) Aug. 26.—Promoters, curtain calls, audiences and box-office have no place in the quiet "Long Island Wilderness," where New York's most popular leading lady has made herself a home. Reckoned by quiet seclusion, Miss Maud Adams might easily be a thousand miles away from the scene of her stage triumphs, and yet half an hour by rail takes her to the peaceful farm where she chooses to retire from the world. While other members of her profession are making European tours, she is absorbed in the perplexing study of agriculture, and is mastering its mysteries with the ardor she always gives to a new role.

## AS A NEIGHBOR.

And she is actually our neighbor! Mahomet has certainly come to the mountain in this case, for when the "sweet little lady in brown," as we called her, came to visit at the farm, that had been for many generations in the Smith family, little did we know or guess that her fame was world-wide. We would have gone any distance for a chat with her, and here we have her running into our family sitting-room, asking advice, comparing experiences and behaving in every way "just like folks," as the farmers about here say. The "red-letter day" of all was the one in which she brought her sunny presence into our kitchen.

On this particular morning Miss Maud Adams ran in for a moment just as I was on my way to the stove, and when she was invited to make her call then and there, she exclaimed: "Oh, may I? Thank you; I love a nice kitchen, and no wonder, for it certainly is the most important room in the house."

And if Miss Adams' admirers could see and hear her during some of these neighborly visits, when entirely self-forgetful, and unconsciously as graceful and pretty as ever she is on the stage, they would love her as they never did before. She takes one of her prettiest attitudes when she has thrown off all restraint, and is very much interested in talking over farm or household matters. It is a semi-restful position in a low easy chair, with her feet crossed and head thrown back. Then the bonnie blue eyes are as changeable as a summer's day, and the sweet face dimples and smiles like a child's.

"Bald Hills" is the unpoetical name given to the high land directly in front of Miss Adams' house, and the larger part of her property is covered with beautiful cedars, while noble silver-leaved maples crown the summit. From the hills the Great South Bay is seen, though even as the crow flies the water is full ten miles away. The pines and cedars occupying so much of the outlying country are the secret of the soft, restful, healing qualities of the air, which Miss Adams tested by visiting in the neighborhood for two years before she bought land.

## MISS ADAMS' HOME.

She has owned her farm for just twelve months, and is constantly im-

proving it without in the least spoiling the dear old-fashioned house and grounds. The original portion of the house is at least one hundred and fifty years old, a genuine Queen Anne with generous fireplaces and big chimneys. The present owner has furnished this gem of a cottage with artistic appreciation of values, and it has lost none of its old-time charm in her hands. One can almost fancy that our ancestors, the "Tangier Smiths," who settled the farm originally, are still living there. They kept stables, and lived royally, the young people often going in parties on horseback to visit in New Jersey. The name "Tangier" comes to the family from Col. William Smith, who in 1679 was governor of Tangier in Africa and afterward settled here. And Miss Adams' place is not so far from Smith town, where "Tangier" and "Bull" Smith are the two leading families. The latter won vast possessions by gaining a promise from the Indians that he should own all the land he could ride over on a bull in one day, and the old fellow rode to some purpose.

The old house is set upon slightly rising ground, which slopes in a natural terrace of soft green grass to the shores of a clear miniature lake of living water, a small edition of Lake Ronkonkoma, fed by springs, upon which Miss Adams has a beautiful little boat. The two or three immense walnut trees for which the place is famous, are near the house, and these, with a locust grove in the rear, give delightful shade without darkening the rooms, as is too often the case on old places.

The grounds are entered by high iron gates, set in solid stone masonry and there is a drive of a few moments length before the house is reached. There are thirty or forty acres of ground in the farm, and good crops of corn, rye and oats prove that a clever actress makes a good farmer.

Miss Adams' adjoining neighbors on both sides are her staunch friends, and as they own much of the land near her, her privacy and seclusion are secured. She, however, does not seclude herself, but is a familiar figure to the quiet farmers, flitting about in her road wagon drawn by a brisk pony, often with no covering on her head but her own pretty hair. Many a Sunday, even in the depth of winter, she takes the morning train, and, passing a quiet day, returns refreshed and rested to her busy city life. In the winter she is known as "the lady with the brown cloak," as a long, warm wrap of this golden tint protects her in her two-mile drive from the station; this and a fur-trimmed toque is her uniform, from which she never varies.

## COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPING.

Although Miss Adams is devoted to her mother, a second marriage has brought to Mrs. Adams new interests, and mother and daughter no longer share the same home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy have built a charming cottage on land near "Lady Babbie," and it is to these lifelong friends that she appeals for counsel and advice; indeed, this happy couple fill a father's and mother's place to the brilliant girl. Mr. Murphy superintends the farm, while Mrs. Murphy, with her longer experience in country housekeeping, is a perfect tower of strength.

Situated as this spot is, actually two miles from even a small country store, and as far again from a butcher's, one must indeed be "forehanded" and long-headed to keep the pantry and larder well stocked. "The power behind the throne," however, as regards Miss Adams' smoothly-running household arrangements, is a devoted and efficient colored "mammy," who fills well the place of cook and housekeeper in the country home, and yet is always ready to go about with her young mistress. A Southern woman knows well how many places a competent and well-trained darky woman can fill to perfection when she is serving those she loves, and those only who understand the secret of such service can realize how much of the vexed servant question is spared the possessor of such a treasure.

EMILY FORD.

## "PAPA, WON'T YOU SMILE?"

I know a little girl,  
She's less than three years old,  
With eyes of deepest blue  
And hair like fine spun gold.  
And when things all go wrong,  
And tempers are "a-rie,"  
She always sets them right again  
With "Papa, won't you smile?"

You know the mental days that come  
When skies are over-cast,  
And horrid fears, like sullen clouds,  
Are flying in the blast.  
And then the face is sure to show  
The stress of inward trial—  
Our baby clears the atmosphere  
With "Papa, won't you smile?"

Our little girl is often good;  
But sometimes bad, 'tis true;  
And then she tries my patience,  
Till I know not what to do.  
But if I sit me down and think,  
And look but sad awhile,  
I'm very sure that soon I'll hear:  
"Oh, papa, won't you smile?"

—B. W. D.

[Washington Star:] "Do you think the United States will want all our colonial possessions?" asked one discontented Spaniard.

"No," replied the other. "They'll leave us just enough islands to keep us in continual hot water over our naval appropriations."



## FATHER CRESPI'S DIARY.

A RECORD OF THE FIRST JOURNEY MADE BY EUROPEANS THROUGH CALIFORNIA.

Translated for The Times.

## PART IV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1769.

EARLY in the morning we left this valley and kept on the same western course. After traveling for about a league and a half through an opening formed between two low hills we came to a rather wide cañada, having a great many cottonwood and older trees. Through it ran a beautiful river toward the north-northeast, and curving around the point of a cliff it takes a direction to the south. Toward the north-northeast we saw another river bed, which must have been a great overflow, but we found it dry. This again unites with the river, and its great floods, during the rainy season, are clearly demonstrated by the many uprooted trees scattered along the banks. We stopped not very far from this river, to which we gave the name of "Porciuncula." Here, during the evening and night, we experienced three consecutive earthquakes. Today's journey may have been about three leagues.

This plain through which this river flows is very extensive, and the soil well adapted for cultivating all kinds of grain and seeds. This is the best locality of all those we have yet seen for a mission, besides having all the resources required for a large town. Immediately at our arrival about eight Indians came to visit us from a large rancharia situated pleasantly among the woods on the river's bank. The gentiles made us a present of trays heaped with pinoles, chia and other herbs. Their captain carried a string of shell beads, and they threw us three handfuls. Some of the old men smoked from well-made clay bowls, blowing three times smoke in our faces. We gave them some tobacco and a few beads, and they retired well satisfied.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1769.

At half past six we set out and forded the Porciuncula River where it leaves the mountains to enter into the plain. After crossing the river we found ourselves in a vineyard, among wide grape vines and numerous rosebushes in full bloom. The ground is of rich, black, clayish soil and will produce whatever kind of grain one may desire to cultivate. We kept on our road to the west, passing over like excellent pastures. After one-half league's march we approached the rancharia of this locality. Its Indians came out to meet us, howling like wolves. We also greeted them, and they wanted to make us a gift of seeds, but not having at hand wherein to carry it, we did not accept their present. The Gentiles, seeing our refusal, threw a few handfuls on the ground and scattered the rest to the winds. We traveled on this plain for nearly three hours, making during this time about the same number of leagues. We came to a grove of very large, thick and high alder trees, where quite a large spring, hidden among tall grass and covered with smelling herbs and water-cress, has its source. The water afterward runs in a deep ditch toward the southwest. All the land we have seen this morning appears to us to be most excellent. We camped near to the water. This evening we experienced a few more shakes, and these repeated earthquakes keep us in a state of amazement. We judge that the mountains in front of us, running to the east, must contain volcanos, and there are sufficient signs on the road between the Porciuncula River and the Aliso Spring to indicate their existence, because our scouts noticed some large swamps of a certain substance something like pitch, which were boiling up in large bubbles. The pitch runs off, together with a large volume of water, separating afterward, the water taking one direction and another one the tar, which is so abundant that a great many vessels could be careened. To this stopping place we gave the name of the ojo de agua de los alisos de San Esteban.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1769.

This morning at 6:30 o'clock we continued our journey along the plain, and in a northwesterly direction. A quarter of a league ahead we came to a small cañada among low hills, and then marched across table lands of a very black soil and densely covered with grass. After two hours' travel, having made about two leagues, we stopped at a watering-place, formed by two springs, having their sources at the foot of a tableland somewhat higher than the rest. From each of these springs the water runs out in a little ditch, but soon disappears in the ground. Both have an abundance of water-cress, and there are numerous rose bushes. We pitched our camp near to the springs, where we found a rancharia of very good and gentle Indians, who at once paid us a visit, presenting in trays their offering of chia nuts, having a very hard shell, and also some very sweet acorns. They made me a gift of a few strings of white and pink shell beads, simi-

lar to coral, but not as fine. In exchange we gave them glass beads. I understood these Gentiles asking us if we would remain, and I answered in the negative, stating that we would make our home farther ahead. I called this locality San Rogelio, and the soldiers know it by the name of Antelope Spring (Ojo del Berendo,) because here they caught an antelope alive which had one of its legs shattered yesterday by the musket ball of a volunteer soldier. The water is in a ravine, surrounded by low hills, and not very far distant from the ocean.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1769.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon we broke camp taking a direction to the north, as our scouts had reported that the mountain range extended down to the sea where it ended in cliffs, and could therefore not be crossed. We deviated our course somewhat to the north-west and in this direction we noticed an opening in the mountain, which we entered by a ravine, with perpendicular uprising sides, but toward its end the rock walls were easier of access, and by taking advantage of some outstanding ledges, we managed, with many a fall to scramble up to the summit, from where we enjoyed a view of a most delightful and vast valley. We descended to it and there stopped on the border of a very large pool of

gave us some uneasiness, although we first desired to be convinced thereof by our own eyes, and for this reason we shall keep on the journey trusting to the guidance of our most holy patron, the Lord of St. Joseph.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1769.

A little before 3 o'clock in the afternoon we set out on our march toward the north, crossed the plain, which is about three miles wide, and halted in a very green valley, with plenty of large evergreen oaks and alder trees, situated at the base of the mountain. There is some water, among the rushes and canes in this locality, but still none too much for our stock.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1769.

We broke camp at about 6:30 in the morning and traveled along the same cañada, skirting the mountain side. After keeping this course for about half a league, we climbed up a ridge leading to a high pass. The ascent to and the descent from it was hard work; on account of the steepness we had to go down afoot. Once again at the bottom we entered a little valley having a rancharia of Gentiles, who had already sent messengers to the valley of Santa Catarina for the purpose of serving as guides and showing us the best road and pass over the mountain. These poor Indians had a fine repast spread awaiting us, and seeing our intention of keeping on traveling, so as not to lose the day's journey, they pressed us very hard to come and visit their rancharia, situated at one side of the road. We were obliged, so as not to disappoint them, to comply with their wishes. With the best of good will and greatest pleasure we enjoyed their refreshments, which consisted in pinole, chia, and different kinds of herbs, served on trays, alongside of which were others containing drinking water. We were also offered

direction we are traveling, there are others, still more rugged, and further on a large river, which, the Gentiles say, cannot be forded. All day long we received visits from the poor people bringing us their presents of pinole, nuts and preserves. They begged us to remain, and felt very happy when told that we would return. One of the Indians, who had come to see us, recognized Father Gomez and embraced him, giving us to understand by signs that he lived on the ocean beach, and that there, down the coast, he had already met the father on board of vessel; he also was acquainted with Señors Fages and Constanza. Today's observation gave us 34 deg. 47 min. The scouts came back in the evening, reporting that there existed a good road down the cañada, and that we could go by way of the ocean beach. I gave the name of Santa Clara to this delightful cañada, which begins this side of the foot of the mountain pass. There we rested in the rancharia, whose numerous Gentiles desired us to stay, and had prepared refreshments, and who, as we observed, were then celebrating a wedding. We were showed the bride, who was the richest-decked out among all in paint and shell strings, according to their fashion. From this place on, the women dress somewhat more decent, for, instead of a narrow cloth, they use skirts of buckskin from the waist down, covering the rest of their body with small cloaks made of rabbit skins.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1769.

Today, it being the feast of St. Lawrence, after both of us had said mass, attended by everybody, we started at 8 o'clock in the morning, following the cañada in the direction, west-north-west, traveling along the creek, which has a sufficient flow of water. Its banks are well studded with cottonwoods, evergreen oaks and willow trees.



ITS INDIANS CAME OUT TO MEET US, HOWLING LIKE WOLVES.

water. In its neighborhood is an extensive rancharia of very docile and gentle Indians, who brought us seeds and articles manufactured from rushes. So many came, that if armed they would have aroused our suspicion, for we counted more than two hundred between men, women and children. Each one carried some article of food as gift, and we made to all a suitable return of beads and ribbons. Today's journey was three leagues and we gave the name of El Valle de Santa Catalina de Bononia de los Encinos to this plain, which is nearly three leagues wide and more than eight long. On its hills and in its cañadas grow many small evergreen oak, and common walnut trees. Today's observation gave me thirty-four deg. and 7 min.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1769.

Both of us said mass this morning, which all attended, and we took a day's rest receiving innumerable visits from Gentiles who came from all parts to see us. They had heard about the vessels which were sailing up the coast and the channel of Santa Barbara, and squatting down, drew on the ground for our benefit a map of the cañada, the islands and the course which the vessels were taking. These Indians also told us, that in past times, bearded men, dressed and armed like the soldiers, to which they pointed, had come from the East. One said that he had traveled to that country and seen their towns of communal houses in which each family occupies separate apartments; he further added that at distance from here of about seven or eight leagues to the north, we would come to a very large river running among rugged mountains and fordless, that a little further ahead we would come in sight of the ocean which would obstruct our march in that direction. This news

nuts and sweet acorns. When we took leave, our hosts furnished us with fresh guides for the journey. After distributing a few beads we again took up our march along the same valley or cañada, and already late, arrived at our stopping-place, having made four leagues today.

The land in the valley from the rancharia to our present camp is very inviting and beautiful, although the surrounding hills are bare and rugged. On the plain we noticed a great many large and corpulent evergreen oaks and alder trees. Our camp is on a creek carrying plenty of water and running through a medium wide cañada studded with willow trees and cottonwoods. Here we found a large rancharia of Indians, living really without any shelter, for their tents are nothing else but very light wind sheds, similar to fences in cattle yards; for this reason our soldiers gave the name of La Rancharia del Corral to this place, and I called it Santa Rosa de Viterbo, so that she should be the protectress for the conversion of these Gentiles. We had hardly arrived when these poor people came and offered us on trays their gift of different seeds and two kinds of sweet preserves, one resembling very small raisins, and the other looking like honeycombs, very sweet and purging, and formed by the dew remaining fast on the reeds. This locality, with its many and rich lands, woods, two creeks and five large rancherias, very nearly joining, is very well fitted for the establishment of a mission.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1769.

Today we took a rest so as to give our scouts an opportunity to explore the ocean beach. This becomes necessary, for we have always within sight the high mountain range; further, we understand from the Indians, that this is not the only one, but that, in the

The land is yet of good soil, stretches far out, and is well covered with grass. The mountains rising up very high on both sides, are without rock, stones or trees, but abound in pasture; on the summits a few oaks and pines can be distinguished. The whole mountain range is very rugged. After a march of three leagues we still pitched camp in the same cañada, and on the bank of the creek. No Indian rancharia exists here. To this site we applied the same name given to yesterday's stopping place, "La Cañada de Santa Clara." At the time of our arrival a considerable amount of water was running down the creek, but we shortly afterward noticed that as the sun kept rising the creek became dryer and dryer, finally disappearing in the sandy bed, which is of such dimensions that it resembles a river channel. This particularly called our attention, and later on we observed that in other creeks the water also only flowed during the night, drying up in the daytime. The soil in this cañada is very spongy, deceitful and of a whitish color, and our animals sink into the ground at every step.

[To be Continued.]

## Will Continue the Object Lesson.

[Kansas City Star.] Great as has been the change during the past few months in foreign opinions of the power and the importance of the United States there is room for still more progress in that direction. The rapidity with which Americans will eliminate the disastrous results of bourbon rule in Spain's relinquished colonies and restore prosperity and peaceable industrial conditions will give fresh cause for Europe to increase its respect and admiration for this country, and so will the continued progress which American merchants and manufacturers are making, in extending their trade to the uttermost parts of the world.



## THE HERO OF EL CANEY.

BRILLIANT MILITARY RECORD OF MAJ.-GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.

By a Staff Contributor.

**M**AJ.-GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON, lately commander of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, U.S.V., and now commander of the Department and City of Santiago de Cuba, is another hero of the Spanish war to whom Southern California can lay claim as a resident. During his long career as inspector-general, U.S.A., Gen. Lawton has made his home at Redlands, where he passed all his time between tours of inspection, and where his family now resides.

Gen. Lawton's military career opened at the very beginning of the civil war. He was enrolled at Fort Wayne, Ind., April 18, 1861, and mustered into service at Indianapolis, Indiana, April 24, 1861, as a sergeant with Co. E, Ninth Indiana Volunteers, to serve three months. He was mustered out of service with his company at Indianapolis, Ind., July 29, 1861.

He reentered the service and was mustered in as first lieutenant with Co. A, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, September 24, 1861, to serve three years; was mustered in as captain, same company, to date May 17, 1862; was detached as acting assistant inspector general, Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and served as such from August 24, 1864, to December 11, 1864; was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, to date February 10, 1865; was brevetted colonel of volunteers March 13, 1865. "For gallant and meritorious services during the war," and was mustered out and honorably discharged the volunteer service with the field and staff of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers at Victoria, Tex., November 25, 1865. He is recognized by this department as commissioned to the grade of first lieutenant, Co. A, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, to take effect from August 20, 1861, and to the grade of lieutenant-colonel, same regiment, to take effect from November 15, 1864.

He was awarded a medal of honor June 24, 1893, "For distinguished gallantry in the battle of Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1864.

The records show that the Ninth Indiana (three months) Volunteers was engaged with the enemy at Phillipi, Va., June 3, 1861, and at Laurel Hill, Va., July 7, 1861; also that the Thirtieth Indiana (three years) Volunteers participated in the following battles and campaigns: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862; reconnaissance at Laverne, Tenn., November 27, 1862; Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862; Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25 and 26, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19 and 20, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May —, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May —, 1864; Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June —, 1864; Atlanta campaign, August and September, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 16, 1864.

Col. (then captain) Lawton is mentioned in general orders, Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps (Col. P. Sidney Post, commanding,) dated August 4, 1864, as follows: "The admirable conduct of the officers and men of the several companies who were yesterday on picket duty under the direction of Capt. Lawton, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, officer of the day, and the companies that took part in the affair from the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, especially the two under Capt. R. R. Dilworth, that commenced the attack, deserve the commendation of the whole command."

After the close of the civil war Henry Lawton wisely decided to continue the military career that had so brilliantly begun. He was appointed to the regular army as second lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry, July 28, 1866; first lieutenant, July 31, 1867. Two years later he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and in 1879 he was made a captain in the Fourth Cavalry. September 17, 1883, saw his appointment as major and inspector-general, and on February 12, 1889, he was made lieutenant-colonel, still retaining his position as inspector-general. This post he held until the declaration of war with Spain, when the call to arms placed him in command of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps of Volunteers, destined for active service in Cuba.

After his appointment in 1886 to a command in the regular army Gen. Lawton, then Lieut. Lawton, put in ten years of the hardest kind of service on the frontier of Texas. Of these long years of desultory struggling with the Indians who menaced so many small settlements in the far West, the most notable incident was the capture of Geronimo.

The plan for capturing this dangerous Apache was Lawton's own, and with the assistance of Dr. Wood, now Brig.-Gen. Wood, of Rough Riders fame, he carried every detail into execution. His close acquaintance with the methods of Indian fighting convinced Lieut. Lawton that the only way to capture Geronimo was to wear him out by tracking him night and day, so

closely that he would have not a moment for rest.

For three months, and over 3000 miles of the roughest kind of territory these two hardy and indefatigable soldiers trailed the wily savage and his band. Three troops of soldiers, working in relays, were worn out in the stern chase, but the energy and endurance of the two officers never flagged. For the greater part of the time the pursuit had to be on foot, as the way lay over steep mountains and through many places apparently impassable for white men. Every effort known to Indian cunning, aided by matchless plaincraft, was used by Geronimo to shake off his relentless pursuers; but this time it was Indian cunning matched against granite resolution and endurance, and against a knowledge of the country almost equal to his own.

Such a chase could end only in one way, and the capture of Geronimo crowned it as one of the most important achievements in the history of the Indian wars.

Since the invasion of Cuba and the fall of Santiago, the newspapers have been full of the achievements of Gen. Lawton. As is well known, he led the advance upon Santiago with the Sec-

ond Corps, and was the first to open fire at El Caney. His division was the first American military force to land on Cuban soil. Having landed, it went straight to business. Scorning to wait for such trifles as rations, baggage or other necessities of any kind, Gen. Lawton marched to Siboney, which he gathered in by way of a preliminary, and then covered the advance of the American army upon Santiago.

In his farewell address to his staff, Gen. Lawton himself recounts in his usual succinct style the incidents of this brief but stupendous campaign, as follows:

"The Second Division, established a little more than two months ago, proceeded almost immediately to embark for the expedition at Santiago. Arriving off that coast, it was the first to disembark, and the first American military force to land on Cuban soil. Without delay or waiting to secure rations, baggage or other necessities and conveniences of any kind, the division proceeded to Siboney, compelling the garrison there to retire and capturing the town. The division then resumed the advance toward Santiago, laboring night and day amid trying conditions, in marches, reconnaissances and scouting, and while covering the advance, fighting the decisive battle of Caney. Unique in the character of its defenses and importance of its situation, Caney was defended with a stubborn resistance, permitting of no surrender, and was carried by a charge, such as is made only by American soldiers, killing, wounding or capturing almost every Spaniard. Moving thence within an hour, without one man unaccounted for, toward Santiago, and taking up a position on the right of the army and hastily entrenching, it was engaged with the enemy on the 2d of July. Extending

to the right and covering the bay of Santiago, and threatening the safety of the Spanish ships, the latter sought safety in flight to the sea.

"Fighting by daylight and digging all night, the division pressed forward to the right, under the lines, and to within 150 yards of the enemy, the right resting on the bay of Santiago. The memorable 17th of July came, and with it the surrender of the city and the Spanish army, and later the end of that war with Spain."

In a letter to Mrs. Lawton, written soon after the battle, Gen. Lawton gives a short but vivid description of the struggle at El Caney:

"El Caney was really the left flank of the Spanish line, resting upon a hill at the base of a steep mountain, and protecting the passes through the mountains from which Spanish supplies and reinforcements came.

"The plan of attack was submitted to Gen. Shafter and by him approved. Gen. Chaffee's attack was from the rear of the town, Gen. Ludlow lay upon the left flank of El Caney, to prevent the escape of any Spanish to Santiago, and Col. Miles with his brigade was posted to cover the junction of several roads.

"All became hotly engaged. The fighting was fierce and stubborn, but we practically killed, wounded or captured every one of the enemy before us. There was no rest there for the troops, except an hour for ammunition and rations, as they were needed on the right of Sumner's brigade."

In the report of Gen. Breckinridge, who was sent to Cuba as Inspector-General, the following high tribute is paid to the ability of Gen. Lawton:

"Always throughout his career good judges seem to have recognized that in



MAJ.-GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.

every exigency of campaign and battle Lawton was capable of adequately performing more than was ever assigned to him, though some of the severest military tasks and duties have been performed by him. This judgment still stands well established, though the command of a division of regulars and the front and swinging wing of an invading and assaulting army have been intrusted confidently to his command. The reserve force and quiet self-control with which every step in action was conducted equalled his proverbial energy, endurance, courage and tenacity."

Gen. Lawton himself attributes a great measure of his distinguished success as an aggressive fighter to the influence over nearly the whole of his military career of his old commander, Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie. The influence of this high-minded and distinguished officer appears to have been effective in shaping the lives of some of our most notable fighters in the present war, for it is not only Gen. Lawton who refers to it with grateful acknowledgement, but also Gen. Shafter, Col. John M. Bacon and Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Dorst.

[Detroit Journal:] The floor-walker bowed affably. "Take the elevator, madame," he urged. "Don't get sarcastic!" protested the shoplifter, with asperity. Thrusting a brass bedstead into her pocket, she turned away with a withering look.

[Unserer Gesellschaft:] Dramatist. What do you think of my new play? Great, isn't it? Manager. Wonderful! Especially the villains are well done. Even the lines which they speak are stolen.

[Philadelphia Bulletin:] "Madame," remarked the facetious boarder, "I am sorry you did not make a clean breast of it."

"Sir!" said the haughty mistress of the house. "Of what, sir?" "This chicken, ma'am. As it is, it is rather depressing—that is to say—down in the mouth."

Neither Red nor Cross—

What do you think of the legion

Was much rejoiced to find

That the Red Cross nurse he'd heard

about

Was really pink and white and kind.

—[Detroit Journal.]

## LAY SERMONS.

**W**HY is it that the future life—that endless life of the soul—takes so little hold upon our thoughts and affections? The life which we now live is merely preliminary to the great hereafter that is to roll on through the eternal years, grand in its infinity, great and joyous. If we are Christ's, because through it all we shall be growing into His image, with an ever-enlarging capacity for happiness.

Life here has its trials and its limitations. It embraces more of the human than of the divine in its characteristics, but the divine is slumbering within, lying dormant and awakened sometimes only through sorrow. I always look now for the shining garments which sorrow wears underneath her black robes, and when I see them then how quickly does her frowning visage change to one of tender smiles and pity. Sorrow is God's most faithful messenger to us, and she holds the key to His tenderest love and care for us, and behind her I ever hear His gracious voice saying, "My child has wandered from me down the paths of pleasure and of sin, and Sorrow only can bring him to feel his need of me, and so I send her that she may bring back my wanderers into the fold."

Are you grievously afflicted, and can you see no brightness for your tears, hear the voice of the Pitying One saying, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

"The way is dark, my child, but leads to light; I would not always have thee walk by sight; My dealings now thou canst not understand, I meant it so, but I will take thy hand, And through the gloom Lead safely home My child."

"The path is rough, my child! But, oh, how sweet Will be the rest for weary pilgrims' meet. When thou shalt reach the borders of that land To which I lead thee, as I take thy hand, And safe and blest With me shall rest My child!"

"The cross is heavy, child! Yet there was One Who bore a heavier one for thee: My Son, My Well Beloved, For Him bear thine, and stand With Him at last, and from thy Father's hand Thy cross laid down, Receive a crown, My child!"

Our Father! It is that thought which helps us to walk trustfully on through the hard places of life, knowing that He is with us, and that all our burdens He gives us to bear that we may grow stronger in our faith in Him, and feel more deeply our need of being led by His hand. Earthly pleasure never leads us to look up; it never leads to that grand development of the soul which makes the child of God Christ-like and strong, heroic in his purposes and unselfish in his aims. The diamond has to be ground and cut and polished before its true beauty appears, and so God has to work with His children before the genuine beauty of Christian character is made manifest, and all our burdens are but tokens of that love which would bring us nearer to itself and make us meet for our heavenly inheritance, and beautiful in His sight. Let us dwell more upon the life to come—that life free from sin, from sorrow, and which is one of constant expansion and growth. All the fullness of infinite life will be open to us there, and the companionship of our Father and Redeemer. That life will be love with all its sacred fervor and its unselfish delights. It will be constant advancement and the unfolding of all the powers of the soul. All the wide realms of knowledge will be open to us; all the blessed companionship of saints and angels; all fear of sin and of death will have forever vanished, and we shall drink of the fullness of joy.

With all this before the Christian, may he not well be patient for a little time with the ills of earth. Let us put Christ between us and our sorrows, and the shining of His face will rob them of their gloom. Let us listen to His voice as He says:

"The day goes fast, my child! But is the night darker to me than day? In me is light! Keep close to me and every spectral band Of fears shall vanish. I will take thy hand, And through the night Lead up to light, My child."

"The way is long, my child! But it shall be Not one step longer than is best for thee; And thou shalt know, at last, when thou shalt stand Safe at the goal, how I did take thy hand And quick and straight Lead to heaven's gate, My child."

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"Sir!" said the haughty mistress of the house. "Of what, sir?" "This chicken, ma'am. As it is, it is rather depressing—that is to say—down in the mouth."

Neither Red nor Cross—  
The soldier of the legion  
Was much rejoiced to find  
That the Red Cross nurse he'd heard  
about  
Was really pink and white and kind.  
—[Detroit Journal.]



## GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Collected for The Times.

## Equal to the Emergency.

DOWN at the boarding-house is an immature German who is a great deal better satisfied with himself than he will be when he attains more age. He hasn't made any mistake so far in life and he doesn't think he will. He has told us all the story of his life—severally and collectively. I mean he has told all of it, and has told it to the entire company. There is a general belief he would cheerfully get up in the middle of the night to repeat it. And it has worried us.

"Mr. Pfeister," said the sweetest of the school-marm boarders the other night, "you must have traveled a great deal."

"Vel, haf I?"

His face was glowing.

"You must have been in many States."

"Vell, I pin in dwelf."

He was visibly swelling and rolling in his chair, as if he couldn't loom large enough.

"What States—do tell me—what States are they?"

And we all stopped to watch his undulating.

"Vell, dere's Bennisylvania—you know. I was born in Bennisylvania—ant New York—oh, yes—ant Ohio."

He was laying down one finger at a time on the table, and she was watching him—nailing him.

"Ant Indiana—ant Golorado."

That was a lie, but he suddenly foresaw he wasn't going to have enough commonwealths.

"Ant Illinois—ant Gentooky—ant—ant—"

Hopeless task, but he got out of it beautifully.

"Vell, you see I pin in bart of dem twice!"—[Chicago Chronicle.]

## They Sometimes Blundered.

IN THE summer of 1877 the late Gen. Jubal A. Early spent, as had long been his custom, a few weeks at Hot Springs, Ark., registering at the Arlington Hotel. While he was there ex-Gov. Stearns also registered at the Arlington, he having been rewarded for his part in giving to Hayes and Wheeler the electoral vote of Florida by an appointment as commissioner to adjust certain disputed land titles in the city of Hot Springs, where there is a government reservation.

"Gen. Early," said Stearns one day as he approached the grizzled veteran on the veranda of the hotel, at the same time giving him a military salute, "you ought to be willing to shake hands with me."

"I surely am, Governor," replied Early, returning the salute and extending his hand. "But why do you put the matter as though it was obligatory upon me?"

"Because you owe me an arm," Stearns smiled and touched the empty broadcloth sleeve pinned to his massive shoulder.

"I don't think that I understand you. I do not remember to have ever had the honor of meeting you before."

"I lost that arm at the battle of Winchester, where you commanded the Confederate forces."

Gen. Early straightened his tall, bent figure, stroked his long, white beard, bowed politely and replied:

"I always trained my men to do their duty, but sometimes the rascals would blunder."—[Chicago Chronicle.]

## Beating the Devil.

A CORRESPONDENT tells this story of Paul Morphy's visit to Richmond, Va., which, he says, was related to him some years ago by the Rev. Mr. H., of that city. Mr. Morphy was Mr. H.'s guest while in the city, and on his arrival was first ushered into the library, and his attention was at once attracted by a painting over the mantel, which was a fine copy of a celebrated painting representing a game of chess between a young man and the devil, the stake being the young man's soul.

The artist had most graphically depicted the point in the game where it was apparently the young man's move, and he seemed just to realize the fact that he had lost the game, the agony of despair being shown in every line of his features and attitude, while the devil gloated over him with fiendish delight. The position of the game appeared utterly hopeless for the young man. Mr. H. said he had often set it up and studied it with his chess friends, and all agreed the young man's game was certainly lost.

Mr. Morphy walked up to the picture and studied it for several minutes, when finally, turning to Mr. H., he said:

"I can win the game for the young man."

Mr. H. was, of course, astonished, and said, "Is it possible?"

Mr. Morphy replied, "Get out the men and board and let us look at it."

The position was set up, and in a few rapid moves he demonstrated a complete win for the young man, and

the devil was checkmated.—[American Chess Magazine.]

## The Meanest Nan.

TO THE large number of stories of "the meanest man," which are frequently related, one should be added of a certain Frenchman, famous for his habit of grumbling at everything and on every occasion.

He was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism, and was carefully nursed by his wife, who was very devoted to him in spite of his fault-finding disposition. His suffering caused her to burst into tears sometimes as she sat by his bedside.

One day a friend of the invalid came in and asked him how he was getting on.

"Badly, badly," he exclaimed, "and it's all my wife's fault."

"Is it possible?" asked the friend in surprise.

"Yes. The doctor told me that damp places were bad for me, and there that woman sits and cries just to make the air moist in the room."—[Pearson's Weekly.]

## The Yankee's Answer.

THE English predominate over the Americans in China, Japan and India. They are always enthusing over the British flag, while the few Americans seldom get a chance to enthrone over the Stars and Stripes.

At a Fourth of July dinner in Shanghai the English Consul toasted the British flag. He said:

"Here is to the Union Jack—the flag of flags—the flag that has floated on every continent and on every sea for a thousand years—the flag on which the sun never sets!"

It was a strong sentiment, and the Americans were a little overawed till Eli Perkins was called up to toast the Stars and Stripes. Looking into the proud faces of the Englishmen, he said:

"Here is to the Stars and Stripes of the New World Republic; when the setting sun lights up her stars in Alaska the rising sun salutes her on the rock-bound coast of Maine. It is the flag of liberty never lowered to any foe, and the only flag that whipped the flag on which the sun never sets!"

Eli Perkins's sentiment caused a sensation among the Englishmen, and someone called out:

"Where did your American flag whip our British emblem?"

"When Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, and when Cornwallis lowered it to Washington at Yorktown."

Mr. Perkins afterward remarked to the captain of the British warship: "Every Englishman should be proud and happy to celebrate our glorious American Fourth of July."

"Why, sir?"

"Because while England is thus honoring us, she is celebrating the birthday of her eldest daughter!"

This pretty sentiment brought back love and laughter to the diners.—[Japan Mail.]

## Always a Chance.

I HEARD a good story about the Prince and it was well vouched for. In the eighties, when the Radicals were more than ever clamorous and active, a young Lord said to him:

"Sir, have you ever thought of the possibility of this becoming a republic, and your losing your title and income?"

"Yes, I have," said the prince.

"And have you thought of what you would do?" the young Lord persisted.

"Why, yes," said the Prince, "there would always be a chance to lecture in America."—[Providence Journal.]

## Couldn't Fool Him.

MAJ. GEORGE F. BARNES, the ex-Councilman, relates an interesting story anent Gen. Joe Wheeler, now in Cuba. During the late war Maj. Barnes was a major in the Federal army, and Gen. Wheeler was lieutenant-general in the Confederate service.

At the surrender of Athens Lieut.-Gen. Wheeler was in the forces that surrendered, and desired to get over and join some other Confederate forces. He and several of his staff wrote out paroles and started toward the other camp. Maj. Barnes had his scouts out, and they met Wheeler and his men in the road and halted them. Wheeler said he was paroled and produced a parole in the name of "Lieut. Sharpe."

The sergeant in charge of the scouting party read the papers and said: "These papers are not right."

"You seem to doubt my veracity," said Wheeler, feigning great indignation.

"Well," replied the sergeant, "I happened to be your prisoner two weeks ago, Gen. Wheeler, and know you. You treated me pretty nice, too, and I'm going to treat you nice. You'll have to go with me to headquarters."

"They brought him and his staff before me," said Maj. Barnes, in relation

## It coaxes a New Skin

The testimonials from women in Los Angeles and all through the West prove these facts concerning the curative properties of Anita Cream:

It removes freckles after all other preparations have failed. It draws the pimples from beneath the skin and removes them. It removes every particle of tan and leaves the skin soft and clear. It clears the skin of all muddiness and discolorations. It eradicates moth and liver patches. It builds a firm flesh. It imparts the complexion of youth.

## IT COAXES A NEW SKIN.

One woman says: "The first jar of Anita Cream brought out all the impurities from beneath the skin and made my face look even worse than before, but the second jar removed every bit of tan and cleared my complexion so completely that I am very proud of the result. I sent three jars to my friends in the East and they are more than pleased with it. I continue its use occasionally."



Another says: "I have tried everything I know of to remove freckles, but nothing did it until I used Anita Cream." Is a purely medicinal cream which CURES. It is not a cold cream, bleach or paint to cover up blemishes. It works a marvelous transformation and is harmless, but thorough.

## ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Or will get it. If you can't obtain it, send 10c for full sized jar. 10c for sample jar or stamp for information to Anita Cream Adv. Bureau, 37 Phillips Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

ing the incident, "and Wheeler laughed heartily at his failure. He was a small man, with red hair and big freckles on his face, and you could see the dare devil in him from his chin to his scalp. I afterward wrote him a parole."—[Paducah Sun.]

## Bachelor Confessions.

MAJ. DAVIS of the Canadian-American regiment, is a good deal of a wit. He is a gray-haired bachelor.

The other night, after drill, one of the young officers said: "Say, why have you never married, major?"

"I never wanted to marry a fool."

"Do you mean to say that all women are fools?" angrily demanded the junior officer, who had but recently married.

"Not at all," was the serene reply.

"What do you mean then?"

"Any woman who would marry me would be a fool. That's all."—[Chicago Journal.]

## Dr. Hale's Pun.

MR. JAMES K. HOSMER, while recently visiting Boston, had occasion to visit the new Public Library. As he went up the steps he met Edward Everett Hale, who asked the doctor's errand.

"To consult the archives," was the reply.

"By the way, Hosmer," said Dr. Hale, "do you know where Noah kept his bees?"

"No," answered Hosmer.

"In the ark hives," said the venerable preacher as he passed out of earshot.—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

## His Reasons.

THE mild-faced man with the big straw hat, gold glasses and a palm-leaf fan had just turned his back on the mercury, which was trying to wend its silvery way out of the top of the thermometer.

"Well!" exclaimed the friend who wore a canvas helmet, "I must say you look used up."

"Used up!" was the rejoinder. "I don't suppose you are aware that this is one of the times when I am supposed to rejoice and be proud and happy."

"What has happened?"

"When a man finds that a long-cherished wish has been fulfilled," he went on, a little crossly, "ain't it his business to be happy?"

"I suppose it is. Is that your case?"

"To be sure it is. Just look at me. Here I am utterly oblivious to the price of coal. I don't wake up in the night any more in a cold perspiration after dreaming I have been shoveling \$20 bills into the furnace. When I go into a warm room I don't have to wipe the steam off my glasses before I can see, and when I go out I'm not afraid of being hit with snowballs. I don't have to empty the slush out of my shoes when I go home at night, nor put my feet in hot water, nor take cough syrup. These are the days I have been looking forward to ever since the 1st of December. It's my turn to be happy, and I don't want to be disturbed nor irritated when I'm trying to attend to it, either."—[Washington Star.]

## Astor a Thoroughbred.

[Syracuse Post:] Col. John Jacob Astor has been, in his way, quite as unique a figure in the war as Col. Roosevelt. Although one of the richest men in the world, accustomed from infancy to a life of luxury, he shared the hardships of the field at Santiago

without grumbling. Although the owner of one of the finest private yachts in the world he came home on a dirty, crowded, ill-smelling transport ship and put up with the scanty accommodations with cheerfulness. He has a furlough to the 31st of August, and he has been spending a few days with his family in the gay life of Newport. But he is ready to drop the gayeties and luxuries of society and report to his chief, Gen. Shafter, as soon as his leave expires. Col. Astor showed his patriotism at the beginning of the war by presenting to the government a battery fully equipped at his own expense. It is not surprising, therefore, that a man who has proved himself such a thoroughbred should be the choice of the Republicans of one of the New York districts for Representative in Congress.

## THE PHOOLG3PHY OF THE STOMACH

Fat, rotund, of flabby mould,  
Decomposing ere he's old,  
The epicure of foolish traits  
O'erloads his paunch and heavily freights  
His puny bones with pond'rous meat,  
Whilst pride curtails his unctuous feet  
Until there's scarce foundation left  
To balance his prodigious left.  
His thoughts flow not from nature's source,  
But follow rather in the course  
Of appetite's more spacious sphere,  
Where much alike all things appear,  
For deglutition is the churn  
Assimilating at each turn,  
Till thought and food soon change to chyme,  
And brain and bread yie'd chyle in time.  
Hence, reason in his belly lies  
(If gluttony thus we characterize.)  
His aim to multiply his wants  
The which to pamper nothing daunts.  
He scoffs at Penury's gaunt form,  
Unsheltered from the raging storm;  
Gastronomy his only theme,  
His tales with viands ever teem,  
And e'en till dawn his wagging tongue  
Eagerly laps some open bung;  
Then planning the day's rapacious deeds,  
He snores and dreams of future feasts.  
His brother—no they're not akin—  
For coupling them were more than sin—  
Is epicure of wiser bent,  
Enscenced in darkness cave or tent,  
Remote from habited sphere,  
He lives a selfish, lone career,  
As stern ascetic and recluse,  
And daily, nightly, sits to muse  
How he his earthly wants can curb;  
Although a bone and mildewed herb  
Compose the substance of his feast,  
As yet he feels 'tis not the least  
Can hold the meagre thread of life,  
When unincumbered with a wife,  
The vultures hover o'er his head,  
With clamorous shrieks await the dead,  
For their experienced eyes can see  
A tenant of the grave is he.  
His wasted form scarce shadow throws.  
I doubt if, when the Reaper mows,  
His ruthless scythe this husk will find,  
So shrunken is its mortal rind.  
The world, the flesh and the devil,  
Around him seldom revel,  
But if perchance they do invade  
His sacred wilderness of shade,  
At once he arms his carcass lean  
With shirt of coarsest hair and mean,  
And further fleas from wicked strife  
In search of solitary life.

A pregnant moral is the means  
That lies between these two extremes:  
One stints his mind to fill his maw,  
One fills his mind to stint his craw,  
And neither course would I commend,  
But rather both would reprehend.  
One lives to merely gourmandize,  
The other nature's laws defies.

GEORGE H. SWEET.



## FIELDS OPENED BY WAR.

### CHANCES OF AMERICANS IN CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

By a Special Contributor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Even since there has been a prospect that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines might become a part of the territory of the United States, and hence a field for Yankee enterprise, the eyes of thousands of Americans have turned in that direction. Some of them are men with money to invest, others are seeking a profitable field for the employment of their ambitious energies, but, all, with characteristic American push, are anxious to get the first and fullest information as to the prospects and possibilities of these new lands.

Every man who is known to possess knowledge of the resources and trade conditions of those islands of the East and West Indies has received numerous inquiries from intending investors or settlers. Cuba, being nearest our own shores, has attracted the most attention, and the Cuban junta in New York has been besieged with inquiries regarding the climate, crop conditions and prospects of investors. In regard to these points, H. S. Rubens, the counsel of the junta, who has carefully studied the natural resources of Cuba, says:

#### CUBA'S NEW FIELDS.

"The salient features of Cuba today are its immense prodigality and the large amount of property as yet undeveloped. There is no country in the world so richly endowed by nature with raw materials that can so easily be changed into positive wealth. The exports have reached as high as \$80,000,000 a year, although the country is but little larger than Ireland. Of the 35,000,000 acres in Cuba only 2,000,000 are now under cultivation. There are 17,000,000 acres of virgin forests, there are 9,000,000 of natural pasture and 7,000,000 of barren or inferior property.

"Sugar is, of course, the main industry, comprising over four-fifths of the total exports. The immense timber lands, when once they are cleared away, will make the best of sugar properties. The sugar cane needs to be replanted but seldom, sometimes continuing along for twenty years or even more before any new planting is necessary. There are immense opportunities for large capitalists in this industry, but the amount required for buying the property and furnishing the machinery would run into the hundreds of thousands. The chance for the smaller investor is not so good. He could, perhaps, lease a portion of the property from the large owner and do all the work up to the final grinding. There might be a few chances near a grinding plant or 'central' as it is called, but in general the sugar industry for a small man financially is not feasible.

"The same way he said of the tobacco industry, of which the exports from Cuba are about \$10,000,000 a year. The best properties are in Pinar del Rio, where the finest grade of tobacco in the world is grown. Most of the tobacco lands, however, are taken up, and the little that is left is altogether too expensive for any but the largest corporations to develop. There are some chances to start on a small scale in certain sections, where a low grade of tobacco is raised. But in this business and the sugar industry considerable knowledge is necessary to avoid failure.

"Perhaps the industry third in importance is furnished by the timber lands. In the east there are vast tracts of forest that have never been touched. The suicidal policy of the Spanish government was never better shown than here. Little attempt has been made to reach and market these woods. The roads are few, and in many parts almost useless. There are large quantities of pine, mahogany, cedar, lignum vitae, logwood and some forty more varieties. And this land once cleared makes a fertile soil for sugar, coffee and cocoa.

"The mineral deposits of Cuba are more important than is generally appreciated. But little progress has been made in exploring the rich deposits in the east, owing to the heavy duties imposed by the Spanish government. There are iron mines, manganese, coal, copper and tin properties. The chances for a large corporation to exploit these properties are excellent, and rich returns can be made by such enterprises. Of course, in this industry and the lumber business, there would be but little chance for a man with limited means.

"There are numerous other industries. The coffee business is profitable, but it requires three years of waiting before it yields any return; the cocoa business and the raising of cattle are good money-makers, and require only a moderate amount of money upon which to start. For the man of small means there are perhaps better opportunities in the raising of fruit, the coconut industry and the regular lines of trade that are found in every city of America—the hardware, grocery and provision business. The ranks of retail trade are by no means filled in most Cuban cities.

"I ought to speak of the climate,

which is, with careful personal precautions, better than some of the Southern States; of the boom in city real estate, of the future possibilities of a tourist season in Havana, Matanzas and the Yumuri, and of the universality which the English language will obtain.

#### PLACE FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN.

"Yes, I should most decidedly encourage the young man with some means to go to Cuba, but he must be strong and self-reliant in character; he must be ready to overcome difficulties; he must have intelligence, ambition and economy or he will fail in Cuba as he will anywhere else. That country will not be a paradise for the lazy and the careless. The Cubans will welcome the Americans with open arms. There is room for many more people there, and only large additions of able men will bring out the immense resources that are now lying dormant along the whole length of the island."

Fidel G. Pierra, the former secretary of the Pan-American Congress, who has been engaged for thirty years in business enterprises connected with Cuba, says, by way of advice:

#### EVERYTHING TO BE DONE.

"In Cuba almost everything is to be done. It is utterly impossible at this moment to define the thousand and one things which it will be necessary to do and tell the ones which must be done first. The country is completely devastated; we do not know what part of the population will be left to take up the work of nation building. Outside of the large cities where the Spaniards held central all the small industries must be reestablished. The commercial machinery for the supply of food, of clothing and of all the first necessities of life must be started, and at once. The framehouses, sheds, barns and such buildings in more than half of Cuba have been completely destroyed, and the work of rebuilding them will take a number of years. Along with this, there will be the chance of putting in the newer American ideas in the lighting of the towns, the building of the waterworks, the supplying of modern hardware, and many kindred enterprises. In all these industries there are chances for the young American with limited capital. On a large scale the big money corporations of America will be depended upon to build railroads, to supply trolley lines, telephones, telegraph and similar improvements. In fact, there are so many mediaeval Spanish ideas that will have to be replaced by progressive American schemes that one cannot state them offhand.

#### GARDEN FARMS WILL PAY.

"There is an excellent chance for the small investor in garden farming near Havana, Matanzas and the larger towns of the north. The soil is so wonderfully rich that large returns will result from such enterprises as these. The raising of sugar is out of the question for men of limited means, as the capital required for this industry is certainly hundreds of thousands, and often millions of dollars. In the tobacco field, too, the chances are slim for the small investor. The more fertile of the tobacco lands are very expensive, and are practically all of them taken up now.

"I should advise any one who has capital to invest to study well before he embarks. There are many chances for blunders. In the titles of lands, for example, there are many peculiar details that require the utmost vigilance to prevent financial trouble. I think it would be well for the man of limited means to start in on some of the smaller industries, such as garden farming or groceries and provisions, and then watch for his opportunity to branch out. I can't see that the language will be a drawback. Americans will be going there in large numbers, and English will be used everywhere. It is not hard, either, to pick up a talking knowledge of Spanish.

"Then, there are the mineral deposits of the eastern provinces, and the immense tracts of timber land which, once they are cleared, become the most fertile of farming properties. Havana, too, will grow immensely under the increase of business; it will become a great winter resort for America. There will be chances there in real estate and many positions for hustling young Americans as clerks. To sum it all up, there is no more fertile spot on earth, and it stands to reason that under an enlightened and progressive government the large resources will lead to vast finances. I shall be in Havana after peace is declared. I shall be glad to help any Americans with such advice as I can give."

#### A SANTIAGO MERCHANT ON THE CHANCES OF THE SOUTHERN SHORE.

Antonio Colas, one of the largest merchants in Santiago, is now in New York, and has with him powers of attorney from some fifty Cuban mer-

chants to act in their interests in America. When asked to speak of Santiago province and the business opportunities there, he said:

"Santiago, in the first place, is the largest province in Cuba, with a population relatively much smaller than any other. For this reason it offers good chances for Americans. It is divided by the Sierra Maestra Mountains, which form a watershed, fertilizing both the northern and southern parts. It has many rivers, among which is the Cauto, the largest in Cuba. The mineral resources are abundant. The iron mines produce from 65 to 80 per cent. of magnetic iron, and it is from this material, because of its high grade, that the armor and armor-piercing projectiles of the United States navy are made. There are manganese mines producing from 50 to 55 per cent. of per-oxide of manganese, a grade superior to the Russian because of the small amount of phosphorus therein. There are most valuable copper mines, which have been carried on by English companies, but work on which was discontinued because of the fatal restrictions of the Spanish government. Add to these petroleum, coal, lead, tin and deposits of asphaltum, and you can gain some idea of the resources there."

#### GREAT FORESTS OF EASTERN CUBA.

"The forests of the Santiago province are largest in Cuba. There are immense forests of pine, and the hardwoods are unequalled in the island for quality and size. The cedar is the best in the world, and the mahogany is as good as that of Santo Domingo. In all, there are sixty different kinds of wood there. After cutting the forests, the land can be cleared easily by burning, leaving very fertile property. The climate is beautiful if ordinary care is taken. In the interior the much-feared yellow fever exists only in rare cases, and then is due to the Spanish soldiers, a source of danger which will soon be removed. The soil is so moist that malaria sometimes appears, but a little will avert this trouble. In Santiago, too, coffee is abundant and also cocoa, equal to that of Maracaibo. There are lots of pineapples. The tobacco, however, has not the high quality of the Pinar del Rio grade and is sold mostly in Germany and Spain.

"Yes, I should advise a young man to go there. If he is ambitious, intelligent and economical, he can make good progress. The fact that the people there have been able to pay the high rates of interest, the excessive taxes and still make money proves that great successes will be possible under American rule."

#### DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME.

Ulysses D. Eddy, of the firm of Flint, Eddy & Co., the largest wholesale house engaged in the West Indies trade, declares emphatically that American merchants should not invest their money in Cuba nor in the Philippines. "Those countries," he says, "are too highly organized commercially for any American of small capital, or large either, for that matter, to think of competing with the native talent. The American visiting the islands will find them plotted out in a manner that would entirely exclude foreign competition. The Cubans themselves are a very shrewd people. They know the language and the habits of the people about them. They know their wants and how best to cater to them. They are therefore, not handicapped as the Americans would be by the absence of the very requirements needed to secure an entry. Again, no American would be willing (even supposing he could in the climate) to work as do the native merchants, sixteen hours out of the twenty-four each day.

"You see, too many people make the mistake of regarding Cuba in the light of an unexplored country like the Klondike. Now you or I could go to the Klondike and enter into active competition with the other fellow with some chance of success, because the same conditions would govern us all. The conditions, in fact, would be but little different from those surrounding us in Seattle, and we would all speak the same language.

"The condition in the Philippines is precisely the same as it is in Cuba. There is one large city, Manila, only one-quarter the inhabitants of which are merchants. The Chinese control the trade, and they will go on controlling it. They know the habits of the people, and what they want. They make big profits because they live in a penurious manner, which no respectable American would be willing to abide for an instant. No, I do not think much of Cuba or the Philippines as new avenues for American capital."

#### WHAT THE PHILIPPINES OFFER.

Ralph W. Grout, editor of the Exporters' and Importers' Journal, who is an authority on the subject of American trade with the Philippines, said, when questioned as to the advisability of investing money in the Far East:

"Well, let us look first at our exports to the Philippines. There are 8,000,000 inhabitants in the Philippines, of whom only 4000 are Europeans. This latter number includes the Spanish officers and their families, the government officials, and the English, French, German and American merchants. These represent the market for goods on lines similar to those which the manufacturer has at home; a market not much larger than some small county seat in one of our Western States.

"The natives, on the other hand, are almost aboriginal in their habits. They live on rice, which they grow, and fish,

which they catch. Their clothes are scanty, and consist of cheap print cottons and silks. The houses are of bamboo, built by the natives themselves, and the furnishings are of the most primitive type. The many people who have looked forward to building up an enormous export business with these islands can see from this how futile would be their efforts.

#### NOT ADAPTED TO AMERICANS.

"I have been asked frequently about the business of planting in the Philippines. I say emphatically, 'No, the business could not be carried on by Americans.' In the first place, there is no worse climate in the world, and no American could work out of doors there. The products are sugar, hemp, tobacco, indigo and copra. The farms are for the most part owned by Malays and run by Malay help. These men are inured to the heat and the long hours of work, and no American could stand the competition.

"The only other chance left for an American is in the commission business. Now this is carried on by English, Spanish and German houses. These firms deal with the Malay owners through the medium of Chinese merchants. In fact, the business can be said to be in the hands of the Chinese. They have their main offices in Manila, with agents in all the small places in the interior to do the bartering.

"Now, taking all these things into account, you ask me what are the chances for a young man with small capital in the Philippines. It is absolutely out of the question for him to compete as a farmer. The commission houses are large firms with immense resources in finances, ships, offices and agents in many of the large cities of the world. The business is one that demands a life training; it is much more complicated than any similar business at home; it demands a strong physique, and a knowledge of not only the Spanish, but of the Chinese and the Malay language. No, I see no chance for a small capitalist. The investment of a large amount, under favorable concessions from the government might be successful in the long run, but the competition of the already-established concerns would be severe, and only the most marked executive ability would win out against it."

THEODORE WATERS.

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#### A WOMAN'S WAY.

Resented the Imputation That Her Husband Was a Coward.

[Washington Star.] She was a pale-faced, blue-eyed woman of that peculiar type which is the most dependent and helpless creature on earth, apparently, until there is some great physical or political convulsion which entirely oversets nature and art and brings to the surface for the admiration of the world present and to come only the unexpected. She was neatly and inexpensively dressed, and was evidently not of the diplomatic set in society. She had come to the Police Station to inquire concerning the whereabouts of her husband, a man not entirely unknown to the police as an incurable incorrigible, never quite bad enough to have a permanent place in the industries of the State.

"I'm looking for my husband," she said, timorously.

"Yes'm," responded the officer, in a tone which indicated subdued surprise that she should be looking for anything so well rid of.

"Have you seen him around here?" This with a quiver of the lower lip and a moistening eyelid that make most men want to get out of the way, but that a policeman is used to.

"No'm, he hasn't been around. But he'll turn up. Don't worry about him."

"I can't help it," she sobbed, breaking down entirely.

"Why, ma'am, what do you think has happened to him?"

"Oh," she went, "this cruel, cruel war that is breaking our hearts and filling our homes with sorrow and leaving us poor women to bear all the burdens, and now my husband has gone off to be a soldier and get shot. Oh, oh, I know he has; I know he has," and she refused to be comforted though the policeman didn't offer any consolation. On the contrary, he simply snorted right out:

"Lord bless you, ma'am," he said as kindly as he could, "you needn't think he will ever go to be a soldier. He ain't that kind, ma'am. About the last place you want to look for him, ma'am, is where enlisting is going on. He ain't—"

But there was something in the woman's face that prevented the officer from offering further consolation in that direction.

"Don't you say another word," she snapped, in a way that scattered the tears. "My husband is as brave a man as you or any of your old policemen are. He's braver, and he will fight for his country while you things are sitting around this town having a good time and arresting innocent little children to make people think you are earning your wages. My husband would make a better looking soldier than any of you, and he'll fight those hateful Spaniards as long as there is a drop of blood in his body, so he will, and I'll be only too glad to show you that you are slandering a brave man, and as good a soldier as ever offered himself a sacrifice to his country. So there," and before the officer could get the dust and debris out of his eyes the pale-faced, blue-eyed woman had flouted herself out of the station.



# The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL,  
ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

## Another Packing House.

HAVING great faith in the future of the Southwest, the Armour Packing Company of Kansas City has decided to open up a branch house at No. 360 East First street in this city. The company is going in on quite an extensive scale, having leased not only store rooms and smoke houses at the above location, but also ware rooms next door, in which they intend carrying a full line of products.

The company has been represented here for some time, but simply as an agency. Finding, however, a demand to exist for fresh smoked goods, it has been decided to smoke here, bringing meats from the East thoroughly cured. The company expects to be in full running order by the 25th inst. Though, at the beginning, the number of men employed will not be great, as time rolls on and business increases they hope to double or triple their present force. Charles McCullough, son of James McCullough, manager of the San Francisco house, will be in charge.

## A Geological Model.

AN ingenious and interesting geological model, representing the oil wells of the Puente section, has been constructed by A. L. George, who is doing map work for W. L. Watts of the State Mining Bureau. The relief plat is built on a scale both horizontal and vertical of 200 feet to each inch. Vertical glass rods under the relief portion indicate the exact location of each well as it was bored, and the colored lines on the glass rods indicate the depth in feet, measured from the surface at which the oil sands were reached. Black lines represent heavy oil, and olive green lines the light oil sands. The model presents a bird's eye view of how the oil-yielding sands lay, as if the earth were transparent.

The top of the model gives the correct topography of the Puente Oil Company's territory around the wells. The relief was built from what is known to engineers as plane table contour line surveying, with miniature derrick, pumping stations, and oil and water tanks. The most noticeable features are the derrick No. 17, better known as the "windmill," and the large red tank at the pinnacle of a hill, at an elevation of 1429 feet, situated in section 35, township 2, range 10 west, in the Puente hills. This tank, with a capacity of some 16,000 barrels, is supplied from the pumping stations, thence by gravity. The oil flows through an iron pipe to the oil refinery at Chino.

All of the geological formations, as well as the dip of the rocks, are made note of.

## San Diego Normal School.

THE San Diego Union has the following in regard to the new Normal School for that city, work upon which is to begin at once. A cut of the school, published by the Union, shows a handsome and imposing building:

"A special dispatch was received by the Union yesterday afternoon from W. R. Guy, president of the board of trustees of the San Diego Normal School, announcing that the various contracts for the work on the Normal School building had been approved by Atty.-Gen. Fitzgerald. A similar dispatch was received by Chairman John C. Fisher of the Executive Committee of the board of trustees, and he immediately made arrangements to notify the contractors and request them to begin the work without delay.

"The first work is to be done by Hayes & Cunningham, who will build the foundations, and have some little work to do in excavating and laying the cement footings. Johnstone & Sons, plumbers, will also be able to begin their work while the foundation is in course of construction. The other contractors will perform their duties as rapidly as practicable.

"Chairman Fisher, whose executive ability and reputation as a builder caused the Normal School trustees to appoint him chairman of the committee which will have direct supervision over the construction of the school building, had fully prepared to give the work his undivided attention, but his duties as manager for the Modjeska Theatrical Company will take him away from San Diego two weeks hence. He expects to be absent until next May. Before his departure, however, he will devote all the time possible to the enterprise.

"Only the main or central portion of the building will be erected this year, the cost of which will be \$35,000. The entire building is expected to cost \$100,000, but only \$50,000 has been appropriated by the State for the work. This sum is available, and after the expenditure of \$35,000 in erecting the main

portion of the building, \$5000 of the remaining \$15,000 will be used in fitting up the school with desks, furniture, etc., the balance of \$10,000 being used for salaries of teachers. The hope is expressed by the trustees that the school will be ready for pupils by February next.

"The plans for the Normal School building were drawn by Hebbard & Gill of this city, and accepted by the trustees unanimously, although highly creditable plans had been submitted by prominent architects in Los Angeles and other cities. The idea utilized by Hebbard & Gill was obtained from the beautiful art building at the World's Fair, their plans embodying many of the artistic features of that structure, with modifications calculated to suit San Diego's climate and surroundings and the requirements of the Normal School. The plans show a noble and rich edifice, severely classic in design, peculiarly appropriate to the uses for which it is intended.

"The building will face the south, the foundation at the north being ten feet south of the south line of the old foundation at present on the site on University Heights. The very best results in the way of light, ventilation and general effect will be obtained by a south exposure, and this feature will be possessed by all the larger rooms.

"The most striking feature of the exterior will be the main entrance, with a colonnade of Doric columns, the full two stories in height, serving as a portico in front of the two wings on either side of the entrance. These tall columns will give a most impressive effect to the facade, which will be increased by the broad main entrance, surmounted by a dome modeled after that of the building at the World's Fair. The building will be about 400x52 feet, two stories in height.

"The purpose of the colonnade, in addition to its excellent architectural effect, will be to support the cornice and roof, and to shut out broad sunlight from the class rooms. There will be plenty of light and air, but the glare will be subdued. This feature was highly commended by former Superintendent of Schools Cuddeback and other educators, who were consulted by Hebbard & Gill in drawing the plans. Other details for particular benefit for school purposes were incorporated in the plans at the suggestion of these educators.

"When carried out according to the architects' idea, the exterior will have pediments representing historical subjects, the growth of science and learning, etc., as well as pedestals for statuary at the entrances and at the corners of the wings. The whole effect, with an approach of green lawn and semi-tropic shrubbery, will be classic and beautiful to a degree not excelled by any educational building in the country.

"In the interior, the president's offices will be located at the right and left of the entrance. Each wing will be given over to class rooms, so arranged that all will have abundant light and air, fronting the south. Back of the president's offices, in the main portion, will be the library and assembly-room. Stairways will lead on either hand to the second floor, which will contain more class rooms in each wing and an auditorium in the center. At the rear, on the second floor, a hallway will run the length of the building. There will be no dark hallways in the building.

"The material to be used in constructing the building has been a subject of much discussion, the trustees finally deciding that brick, with a cement-plastered surface toned to a light gray in color, would be most desirable, and more in keeping with the style of architecture than anything else. The effect will be massive and beautiful. It is hoped that the shortage of water which has prevailed on University Heights will not interfere with the progress of the work.

## Water Development Near Redlands.

THE Redlands Facts has the following in regard to water development near that place:

"W. B. Benson of Gladysia seems to have solved the water problem, so far as his ten-acre ranch on the Williams tract is concerned. He has a well that is likely to prove a bonanza. It is a ten-inch well, with double case, and is sunk to a depth of 202 feet. In sinking the well he passed through three distinct strata of water, with layers of impervious clay between, each clay bed being from a few feet to thirty feet in thickness. The lowest layer of clay was thirty feet thick, and was very hard; below it the borer struck a fine large stream of water in coarse gravel. The water rose in the well to within about twenty-five feet of the surface.

"A pump with a capacity of twenty inches has been put in, and on Saturday it was run to its full capacity all day, without noticeably lowering the water in the well. The capacity of the well is therefore not known, but

it is thought from the results of the pumping done that it will yield at least thirty inches of water. A pump with a greater capacity is to be put upon the well.

"If good wells can be sunk throughout the region west of Redlands, in which the water will rise to so near the surface, making but a short lift, and with a capacity of twenty to thirty inches, the solution of the water question will lie in securing cheap power to pump it."

## Sulphur.

ACCORDING to the Whittier Register, some sulphur deposits are being developed near Whittier, north-west of town. S. M. Woodbridge, formerly professor of chemistry in the University of the City of New York, is engaged in the development.

The ore, which lies near the surface in a large mass, appears as a light and porous rock, streaked with layers of brimstone. Prof. Woodbridge, by some improvised arrangements, has reduced some of this ore, and finds that it runs nearly 50 per cent. sulphur. He has ordered machinery to work it more effectively, and there may be interesting developments soon in this industry.

## Southern California Mines.

IT IS estimated, based on the reports of the State Mining Bureau of California, and reports from Arizona, that there are, not including mines in Sonora and Lower California, over eleven thousand mines in the southwest, of which one-half are being actively worked. The Los Angeles Mining Review says:

"The number of hands employed cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but it is figured that these mines have a capacity of about 7400 stamps. In addition to the stamp mills there are the cyanide plants, reduction and concentrating plants and hydraulic plants used in placer diggings, where water is obtainable for such purposes.

"The amount of capital invested in mining enterprises in the Great Southwest, not including the amount invested in Mexican properties, situated in Sonora and Lower California, is estimated at \$210,000,000. Large as is the amount, official returns of the output from the mines in this southwestern region show a yield equivalent to a fraction over 9 per cent. on the investment. The gross output includes gold, silver, ores and base bullion, but does not include—It is well again to repeat—the value of those metals from Sonora and Lower California mines; only the product of the mines of Western and Southern Arizona, Southern California and such other mining sections of California as have, in this article, been embodied within the great Southwest."

## Elevated Gold Mines.

REGARDING the placer mines up near the summit of Old Baldy, the San Bernardino Times-Index says: "W. L. Burton and H. B. Morris of Colton arrived in town last night from a trip of several days to the Hockumac hydraulic mines near the summit of Old Baldy. They state that the weather up there at an altitude of 8200 feet seemed to be quite as warm as in the valley below, and for three nights they slept without any covering whatever.

"The hydraulic mines ceased operations several weeks ago, and have remained inactive ever since, owing to the fact that they polluted the streams to such an extent as to be declared a nuisance. Water is extremely scarce in Rock Creek Cañon. These mines being situated right on the divide between this cañon and that of Lytle Creek, affect both streams when they are being worked.

"The celebrated Grable mines, some two miles west of the Hockumac claims, which were bonded a year ago for \$20,000, have been purchased at the price named in the bond, and are now being systematically developed by H. C. Oakley of Ontario, with a force of men. They are running tunnels and showing up a large quantity of rich ore, which is put in sacks as it is taken out. Arrangements are being made to erect a mill there at once, on the completion of which the ore will be treated by the cyanide process. An expert assayer is employed on the ground, who makes daily tests of the ore as the work on the tunnels progresses. The ore is shown to be rich in both gold and silver; the average assays give from \$10 to \$100 to the ton, but occasionally they run as high as \$1200.

"Messrs. Burton and Norris own the Little Bull gold mine, which is situated midway between the Hockumac and the Grable property. During their recent visit they completed the assessment work on it. They are down on the ledge about twenty feet, and the ore shown up appears to be exactly like the rich ore of the Grable mine, just to the westward of it. On their way back to town these gentlemen

found Lytle Creek lined with campers for a distance of eight miles.

## Santa Fe Oil Wells.

ACTIVE development continues at the oil wells of the Southern California Railway Company, near Fullerton. The San Bernardino Sun says:

"F. T. Perria, chief engineer of the Southern California, accompanied by J. B. Frith, went to the company's oil fields near Fullerton to inspect them. The company has there nine wells, while the drills are at work sinking the tenth one. One of the nine is being pushed down deeper, so that eight are flowing, the output being about two hundred barrels per day.

"But even that immense quantity of oil is not enough to supply the demand for the company's own use. Its locomotives and furnaces are using about five hundred barrels of crude petroleum daily, and the purpose is to continue development until the supply shall be fully equal to the quantity needed for the company's use. All the locomotives on the road have been transformed into oil burners, while the same plan is to be adopted on the Santa Fé Pacific, now that the Southern California has demonstrated the feasibility of the new fuel for locomotives.

"The wells are about six miles from Fullerton, four miles from Richfield, and nearly south of Puente. The derricks at the latter place are in plain view from the Fullerton wells.

"The petroleum obtained here is entirely free from water, of a specific gravity varying from 14 to 22 deg., and averaging about 17. It is counted about the cleanest and best oil yet found in Southern California.

"It is for storage from their wells, that the immense steel tank now nearing completion at the Santa Fé yards was constructed, with its capacity of 36,700 barrels."

## Redlands Cannery.

REDLANDS is not only one of the most attractive residence towns of Southern California, and a producer of some of the finest oranges raised in this section, but, also, does an important business in the canning of deciduous fruits. The Redlands Facts says:

"One who has not inquired into the business cannot easily realize the importance to a fruit-growing section and a community such as Redlands of an active and energetic canning and preserving establishment. Some indication of what such may eventually become may be gleaned from what is already being accomplished by the Redlands Preserving Company and a consideration of some statistics respecting the present deciduous fruit production and its future development.

"Yesterday the cannery, as it is commonly called, made out its pay roll for the preceding eleven days work. The pay to laborers aggregated over \$1000; but within the past few days nearly thirty additional workmen have been put upon the rolls, so that the present wage rate is upward of \$2500 a month. This goes exclusively to local families, while the outlay for fruit goes to orchardists in the fruit region in and about Redlands. The employees number 125 to 130, and their earnings are spent almost entirely in this city for the necessities and comforts of living, as are a large portion of the receipts to the ranchers for fruits. The expenditure for sugar and cans, employed in canning, must, of course, go out of the city.

"A little calculation, based upon the actual deciduous fruit production of this region, will convey some idea of how great a matter this may be made to become with a little effort upon the part of the fruit-growers to produce more of a canning grade and less of a lower grade of fruit. To accomplish this it is only necessary to give the matter a little more study, prune the trees better and thin the fruit upon the trees.

"Last year's dried-fruit crop shipped from Redlands aggregated 100 carloads. With a little care 25 per cent. of this could be assorted to canning grade—it ought to be 50 per cent. or more—and might become so much with proper attention to the business. This would give twenty-five carloads of dried, or about two thousand tons of green fruit suited to canning. With double the force of employees at the cannery it would take about seventy-five or eighty-five days to work up the fruit. This would mean the expenditure of about \$25,000 for labor and fully that much more for fruit, nearly all of which would be placed in circulation in Redlands. As canning fruit commands a better price than that fit only for drying, it would appear that deciduous fruit men should be giving their orchards better care and be prepared to reap the benefit of the better prices. No doubt they will do so as soon as their attention is called to the situation and they realize what there is in it for them.

"In addition to the force employed in canning the fruit there is a gang of twelve men engaged in handling the pears that are being ripened in the cannery—These heaps of fruit have to



be gone over each day to remove those ripe enough for canning.

"Netting has been placed around the platform all about the building and the cans of fruit are being piled high on all sides, the different varieties and grades in different piles."

#### A Plank Walk.

THE Southern Pacific Company is building a long plank walk on the beach at Santa Monica, in front of its property. The Santa Monica Outlook says:

"They began the construction of a sixteen-foot plank walk on the beach yesterday and expect to complete the contemplated thousand feet by next Thursday."

"There is a gang of eighteen men at work on it, and they are making the sand by at a great rate."

"The walk is firmly anchored by 6x8 timbers set in the sand two or three feet deep, and about six feet apart, to which vertical pieces are fastened for nailing on the stringers."

"The walk is to extend from the foot of Railroad avenue along the beach to the extent of the Southern Pacific Company's property, which reaches nearly to the Crystal plunge."

"This is what the citizens of Santa Monica and her visitors have been wishing for a long time. As soon as some small complications are fixed up with the property-owners the walk will be extended the full length of the beach. Let the good work go on."

#### Eucalyptus Oil.

CONSIDERING the fact that the eucalyptus grows so rapidly in Southern California, it is somewhat surprising that more effort has not been made to utilize the leaves of the tree in the manufacture of eucalyptus oil, which is in great repute throughout the world, for medicinal purposes. It is used externally for bruises and rheumatism, also as a disinfectant, and is taken internally by some people as a stomachic. Some years ago there was a factory for the manufacture of eucalyptus oil in Los Angeles, but it ceased operations after running a brief time. The manufacture of the oil does not entail much expense. The Anaheim Plain Dealer gives the following description of a small plant at Garden Grove, in Orange county:

"At a small plant at Garden Grove now being operated by S. D. McKelvey, a fractional part, so small as to be entirely insignificant, of the great supply of eucalyptus leaves at command is being utilized and reduced to oil."

"The plant is an old one, and has been operated for a number of years. Recently it came into the possession of Mr. McKelvey. What he secured does not appear at first glance of more importance than any other \$25 pile of old brick, iron and timber, but what it is capable of is another matter. A hay rack full of eucalyptus leaves, or about one ton, dumped into the vat at the top of the heap of brick, gives up in five hours from five to nine pounds of eucalyptus oil. The oil when refined is worth \$1 per pound wholesale. One gallon weighs eight pounds, and is a large supply for any small town drug store to carry. From the vat, beneath which a hot fire is fed with leaves from which the oil has been extracted, and which provides abundant and excellent fuel, the oil boiled from the leaves runs into a condenser, from where it is taken, and if not sold in crude form put through an inexpensive refining process. The cost of leaves is nothing, and they can be gathered anywhere. All the expense incurred in the manufacture of the oil is the small cost of plant, and the time and labor required to gather and handle the leaves. The leaves can be gathered at any time of the year, the greener they are the better. This year a little less oil is thought contained by the leaves than usual. It is believed by Mr. McKelvey because of the drought. The crude oil finds a wider market than the refined. It is now being used by some railroads for the polishing of brass work with success. Its market is growing, and there is no question but what its field of usefulness will extend."

"There is enough material in Southern California to supply the United States with eucalyptus, but it is a fact that though the product of Southern California is the superior article, the imported oil is in control of the market."

#### Sugar Making at Chino.

SUGAR-MAKING at the Chino factory commenced at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. The Chino Champion says:

"The eighth sugar campaign for Chino is now fairly commenced, and about tomorrow evening the first sugar from the crop of beets will be turned out of the centrifugals."

"The beet harvest commenced on Monday, and up to the close of yesterday 763 tons had been delivered from the Chino ranch. Besides this 200 to 300 tons a day are being received from Anaheim and Florence. Later the entire crop of Ventura county will be shipped here, as it has been decided not to operate the new factory at Oxnard this year."

"As fine a lot of sugar beets as we have ever seen are now being dumped into the sheds. They are averaging well, too, in both sugar and purity. The average sugar content so far has been over 16, and the purity has averaged fully 80. The samples are analyzing fairly evenly, few going be-

low 14 or above 18. The delivery has so far been slow and irregular, the farmers just getting fully prepared for the full work of the harvest, hardening their horses to the work, etc. Next week the harvest will be taken up with greater activity."

The following are a few of the analyses made the first of the week:

	Sugar	Purity
C. M. Crow.....	15.6	84.0
L. Wickersham.....	17.0	78.2
C. A. Day.....	16.0	84.1
Mrs. A. Duley.....	17.6	77.6
Thomas Shutt.....	17.1	79.7
W. J. Schaeffer.....	16.0	80.5
E. M. Day.....	15.3	79.7
C. M. Crow.....	16.0	81.8
W. H. Delphy.....	15.5	78.0
G. A. Hillman.....	17.0	81.2
W. B. Stine.....	16.6	84.5
W. H. Delphy.....	14.4	78.6
W. W. Bowler.....	15.5	77.8
George Shafer.....	16.0	83.2
Fred Arvidson.....	16.7	83.3
L. Robertson.....	15.9	83.3
Mrs. Prouty.....	18.4	83.8
C. M. Crow.....	16.7	81.8
Henry Shaffer.....	16.2	84.0
J. E. Moser.....	15.5	82.4
E. Shone.....	17.3	84.4
R. R. Thurman.....	16.2	76.1
Ed Cook.....	15.3	81.8
W. H. Delphy.....	14.6	78.6

"The factory has inaugurated a new pumping system for its water supply. A large compressor is being set up in the northwest corner of the Steffens building, from which pipes convey the air pressure to a system of ten wells which are connected, taking about 4000 feet of pipe. Each of these wells is pumped with an air lift, which will doubtless give the factory an ample supply of water. Steam has been up in the big boilers and some of the machinery running all week."

#### Buena Park Creamery.

ACCORDING to the Fullerton Tribune the Pacific Creamery at Buena Park is now buying 31,000 pounds of milk daily; packs and ships 720 dozen pound cans of sterilized cream every twenty-four hours, and employs forty-one hands. The creamery runs eighteen hours a day and at night is lighted with its own electric lights. This institution recently shipped a large consignment of its condensed milk to England.

#### IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

#### Silk Culture in Fresno.

A. G. SEKLEMIAN, who recently arrived in America from Antioch, Syria, is in Fresno making arrangements to start a silk factory during the coming spring. Mr. Seklemian, who is an experienced man at the business, is desirous of learning the opportunities for such an industry in this country. The Fresno Republican says:

"When Mr. Seklemian arrived in Fresno he called on Maj. Dennett at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and saw on exhibition some cocoons raised by S. N. Mitrovich a few years ago. He was much impressed by the appearance of the cocoons and determined to engage in the business here if possible."

"The facilities offered by Fresno for such a business are great," said Mr. Seklemian. "The number of mulberry trees growing in this country could be utilized for this purpose. These trees could be planted around vineyards or along ditches, and would not occupy much land to the exclusion of other trees and vines. Mulberry orchards might be set out in sandy places where other trees do not thrive."

"When using the mulberry tree for the purpose of feeding silk worms we cut off the branches where the trunk begins to fork out. These branches we strip of their leaves, which we feed to the worms. We also peel off the bark of the branches, and use it to make strings, which we use later on in the process of silk manufacture. The mulberry trees growing in this vicinity are all as good as those of Syria, and there is no reason why we should not be able to maintain a thriving silk industry in this community. The climate here is almost identical with that of Syria, and the latter is the greatest silk-producing region in the world."

"I hope it will be possible to induce your people to let me use these trees next spring in the way of an experiment. It will do the trees no harm, and if the experiment is successful it will mean another industry for Fresno."

"It was Secretary Fitcher of the State Board of Trade who recommended Fresno to Mr. Seklemian as a locality suited to the raising of silk worms. There is at present but one silk factory in California—that at Petaluma, Sonoma county."

"The experiment of silk raising has been tried in Fresno and proven successful. S. N. Mitrovich had a large packing-house leased for the purpose, and produced considerable silk, some of which is now on exhibition in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce."

"Mr. Seklemian thinks there will be no difficulty in producing two crops of silk each year. The mulberry trees can be cut early in the year and allowed to grow again. In August they can be cut again."

"The eggs used by Mr. Seklemian will be brought from Constantinople, where the best quality of silk is produced. A brother of Mr. Seklemian, who lives in Santa Barbara at present, will remove

to Fresno in a short time and enter the business with him."

"The process of silk manufacture, as described by Mr. Seklemian, is as follows: The eggs are placed in a room whose temperature is 75 deg. Great care must be exercised not to allow this temperature to vary too much in either direction."

"When the worms are born they are fed on the first buds of the mulberry tree. After ten days they change skin and color and go through three other such changes before attaining their full growth. When they have passed through all four of these changes they are three or four inches in length and more than half an inch in thickness. This is the period at which they are very greedy and consume a vast amount of mulberry leaves. The greatest danger at this stage of the process is that the worms may not have enough to eat and may die of starvation."

"It is also at the stage just mentioned that the worms begin to weave about themselves a cocoon. The material for building the cocoon is a tiny web drawn from the mouth of the worm and resembling a spider web. When the cocoon is finished the worm must be killed in order to make the best quality of silk. Unless this is done the moth into which the worm metamorphoses, cuts its way through the cocoon, which can be used after this only for the manufacture of second-class silk."

"Mr. Seklemian is very enthusiastic over the prospect so far and hopes to establish a paying industry here before the end of next year."

#### Sheep Shipments.

THE Bakersfield Echo says: "The largest shipment of sheep ever made from Porterville by a firm of individuals was made Sunday and Monday. There were six thousand in all, and it required fifty-seven cars to transport them to their destination, viz: Griswold, Iowa. Twenty-eight of the cars left Sunday evening and twenty-nine Monday."

#### A Profitable Mine.

THE Los Angeles Mining Review gives the following interesting sketch of the Yellow Aster Mining Company's property, at Randsburg, which has been paying good dividends during the past year:

"On the financial page of this paper under the head of Mining Dividends will be seen the announcement of the July dividend declared by the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company of Randsburg, Cal. The amount of this dividend is \$35,000. That makes it \$115,000 paid in dividends by that company during the last nine months, and \$148,789 in all up to the first of the present month."

"These figures are sufficiently large to be interesting, and they become doubly so when it is remembered that they represent an amount paid in dividends from gold taken out of a Randsburg mine. To go further back than two years the man who would have ventured the remark that within that time there would be a mine in that camp that would be putting out from \$60,000 to \$70,000 a month, and have paid out during that period, while working only a part of the time, over \$148,000 in dividends, besides reinvesting out of the gold they took out over \$100,000 in buildings and improved machinery, would have been looked upon as a fit and proper candidate for Agnews Asylum—crazy beyond all hope of recovery."

"Yet, results show that the men who believed such was possible—and there were a few who did—were the wise men and not the fools. They knew that the ore was there; and that it was only a question of handling it to advantage and working it as economically as possible in order to make the mining of it profitable. One of such men was John Singleton, now the president and general manager of the Yellow Aster Mining Company, and one of the discoverers of the mines in Randsburg owned by that company. He realized the possibilities that existed in the immense bodies of ore hidden below the existence of which was made manifest in the surface ledges, and, with his associates, set to work to develop them. It was not all fair sailing from the start. They had their troubles but not with their ore. Their troubles were of a litigious character, and mainly with one who was not only well versed in mining, but was equally well versed in law. But even these difficulties were in time overcome, and for the last eight months they have been turning out right straight: along an average of \$60,000 in gold a month, paying dividends every month, while enlarging their facilities and improving their properties as they go along. Today they are in full possession of their mines, free of any incumbrance whatever."

"These are pleasant facts to note, and are in every way worthy of record. They give evidence of the value of the ore in the Rand district and in that connection they suggest the resurrection of a bit of ancient history concerning these properties which, to quote the immortal Greeley's words: 'Makes mighty interesting reading.'"

"As far back as July 11, 1897, the Los Angeles Times, in a long article descriptive of the various leading properties in the Rand district, said: 'What is known as the Big Rand group (the Yellow Aster Company's properties were then known as the Big Rand), comprises the Olympus, Yellow Aster, Trilby and some other claim-

of lesser note. They were all located by Singleton, Mooers and Burcham. Pat Reddy, the Inyo attorney, owns a one-quarter interest in them, and it is said here (Randsburg) he is striving to get control of them. He has not succeeded in doing so yet, but he has succeeded in throwing the properties into litigation, where they are likely to remain as long as he can keep them there, or until he gets what he wants. For nearly a year he has been trying to shut down the mines in the hope of getting the other shareholders to accept his offers. About six months ago he succeeded in getting three-fourths of them to bond their interests to him for \$150,000. During the pendency of the bond, suit was brought against the present owners by William Langdon of this place, who claimed to be, with others, the original locators of the claims. The result of that was to cloud the title to the properties, and Pat Reddy refused to make good his bond. The other shareholders, representing the three-quarters interest, combined and started in to work the mines. There are at the present time thirty-five men at work in the Olympus, and last month's work is reported to have shown net profits of \$900, which were divided among the owners, Pat Reddy getting his share. Much regret is expressed here at the litigation over these claims, for, as one of the owners remarked: 'We could work 100 men to advantage on these mines.' Great things are expected from the Big Rand when it gets into smooth water, and no litigation to bother it. How well these latter words have been verified the results of the last eight months show."

"In the final settlement made with Reddy last November, a mortgage on the properties was given him for an amount representing the sum to be paid to him as a compromise of any and all rights he claimed in them, but which did not represent repayment of any moneys advanced by Reddy for the development of the mines, for the reason that he never advanced a cent. In return for this mortgage he deeded to the company all interests he had and claimed to have in the properties, and also released the company from any further payment for legal services rendered by him. This mortgage covered three-fourths of the entire group, comprising the Trilby, Olympus, Triangle, Wedge (not the Little Wedge, which is another mine owned by other parties,) Yellow Aster, Rand, Mariposa, Desert View, Johannesburg, Singleton, Tennessee, Mooers, Nancy Hanks, Big Horse, California, Chimmie Fadden, Brooklyn and El Rico, making eighteen in all. Sixteen notes, secured by this mortgage, aggregating \$27,000, were given, the first one due December 1, 1897, and the last one, for \$5000, due March 1, 1899. All of those notes have already been paid, notwithstanding, as will be noted, that the last one was not due until March of next year. The release of the mortgage is dated August 15, 1898; that is to say, last Monday, for on that date the last cent due Mr. Reddy was paid off, and the properties released from all incumbrances. The release of mortgage is signed by P. Reddy, J. C. Campbell and W. H. Metson."

"It may be added, as a conclusion to this very interesting story, that the present and sole owners of the Yellow Aster mines, and stockholders in the company are: John Singleton, C. A. Burcham, Rose L. Burcham, Frederic M. Mooers and his family, all of Randsburg, Cal."

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## WHAT SIX MEN DID IN CUBA. STRIKING PERSONALITIES THAT GAINED PROMINENCE DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

By a Special Contributor.

IN ONE of the large rooms on the second floor of the big hotel at Tampa, there gathered on the night of the 8th of June last, a party of six young men. They were all

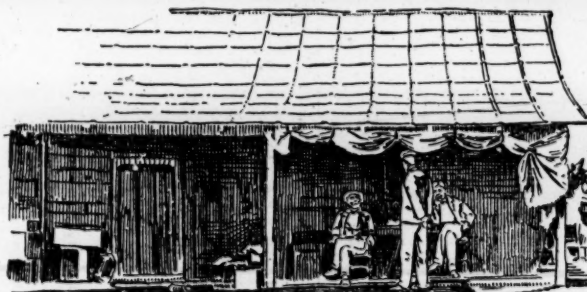
hail fellows well met, full of ambition, eager for the campaign in Cuba to begin. One of them had made a business of fighting for years; it was his hobby. He was not an American, al-

though his sympathies were strongly with the United States forces and he had informally attached himself to one of the regular cavalry regiments. He was a quiet-spoken man, of easy manner, marked by the most polished courtesy. He was no less a personage than an English baronet and an officer in the Queen's service, on leave for six months. Another of the party had also made a business of hunting trouble in the most unheard of, out-of-the-way places. He had circumnavigated the globe; he had explored the darkest regions of Africa, and for four years voluntarily suffered all sorts of privation and hardship, fight-

ing savages at times for weeks at a stretch. He wanted the war to begin, and would have been in Cuba long before the date mentioned, with a small force of men as determined as himself, if the government had permitted him to have his way. Another of the group was a stalwart, square-shouldered, handsome fellow, with a particularly pleasant pronunciation of the English which was evidently not his mother tongue. His swarthy complexion, carefully curled moustache, and the indescribably graceful manner in which he handled a cigarette, pronounced him a high-caste Cuban. His people had suffered from the rule of the Don. Some of them had been ruthlessly murdered, and he, himself, had been thrust into Moro, at Havana, and kept there



CAPT. SIR BRYAN LEIGHTON



FIRST PRESS HEADQUARTERS, SANTIAGO



WILLIAM ASTOR CHANDLER



SEÑOR JUAN GARCIA



EDWARD MARSHALL



GROVER FLINT



HONORÉ LAINE



for a year, a month and three days. When released, his people were scattered, and he was virtually hounded out of his native city, all because he was suspected of having expressed sympathy for the Cuban cause. With a rifle, or revolver he was a dangerous man; but with the machete, when aroused, he was a whirlwind. Such wielding of the native weapon I had never seen—indeed, in Cuba, where I spent some days with a regiment of Guantanamo regulars, I saw none who could approach him. He, too, was anxious for the war to begin and had made all arrangements for an aggressive campaign. There were three individuals in the Spanish army whom he sought. Events have since proved that he found them—but no one will ever know the story. He's that kind of a man. The fourth personage who sat near the window, was a stockily built athlete of perhaps 30. His powerful shoulders and heavy neck and limbs, denoted unusual strength and agility. He had served in the United States regular cavalry, was the son of a colonel, had fought for more than two years on the staff of Gomez in Cuba, just for the fun of the thing, and wanted a little more of the same sort of excitement.

Near him lounged a dark complexioned youth of twenty, silent, unobtrusive and thoroughly well bred. He had an ax to grind, also, and would be ready to begin as soon as the transports sailed. He was the son of the most famous generals of the Cuban army. Young he was to be sure, but I saw many boys in the Cuban ranks who were his juniors, and in Cuba they argue that a boy or a little man, can pull a trigger just as well as a big man or an elderly one.

Last in the group, but by no means least, as he was the nucleus about which the others gathered, was a man of exceptionally bright mind and keen eye. He was a writer of international reputation; he had traveled on both sides of the water, and his experiences had but served to broaden the scope of his literary work. His unfortunate experience later on, has been chronicled throughout the world, and it is not saying too much to state that of all the newspaper men who went to the front, not one deserves greater credit than he, for the fearless manner in which he sought the news, and the nerve and pluck he displayed when almost shot to pieces.

The report had been circulated, emanating from some source, no one appeared to know just what, that we were to sail within forty-eight hours. Similar reports had been going the rounds from time to time, and all had proven unofficial, but, of course, had to be heeded, just the same, for things had reached such a state at the big hotel, that Gen. Shafter, or his aides, couldn't wink, without it being noted and commented upon. Out of all the men who departed four days later, and embarked for Cuba, not another half dozen who were intimately associated before the start, could be found, who had a more thrilling series of experiences than these. They were known as "Marshall's men." Edward Marshall, the unfortunate correspondent who was so terribly wounded at or near Siboney, with the advance of the American column, was the host, and the hospitality he showered upon his friends will never be forgotten.

The first of the party referred to I met at the Southern Hotel in Chattanooga. He was introduced to me by Marshall as "Mr. Leighton." I was informed sub rosa, however, that Mr. Leighton was Sir Bryan Leighton of the British army, holding a commission as captain in the Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry. America thoroughly endorsed him, and he was received by Gen. Miles at his office in the War Department at Washington. He was accorded every courtesy and was told that he could become attached to the staff of any general in the field, whom he might select. But Sir Bryan didn't come over to parade around in dress uniforms. He wanted to see the real thing, and he saw plenty of it, too, before he crossed the ridge of San Juan hill on that memorable second of July. Clad in a uniform of khaki, and wearing an American campaign hat, he passed everywhere as an American, and no particular attention was paid to him. He met Col. Hamilton of the Ninth Cavalry, and the two became fast friends. He gave up the luxurious comforts of the hotel and went into camp with headquarters of that regiment, at Port Tampa, and remained with them until the regiment landed at Montauk, a couple of weeks ago. He was with Col. Hamilton when he fell at El Cane, and was in all of the skirmishes and battles that were fought from the moment the gallant Ninth landed at Daiquiri, until it embarked to return to New York. Few firmer friendships have ever been formed than that which grew between him and Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood of the same regiment, who also fell, seriously wounded at the same fight. Sir Bryan, having fought through a South African campaign, came over to see the American soldiers in battle. He was the only foreign officer who saw them at close range, for he was side by side with the leaders all the time and was fortunate enough to come out of it all unscathed. Did he do any fighting? I can't know. I wouldn't tell if I did, for he was an English officer, and had no right to become a combatant. I don't even know whether he was called upon to fight in defense of his own life, but he was in a great many places where there was ample opportunity to get into trouble and not get out, save through one's personal efforts. Almost any man will shoot

a deer out of season, if the deer tries to bite him. He has sailed back to Bonnie England, however, and I feel safe in saying that there is one officer in a foreign army whose sympathies are heartily with his comrades in blue, who waded through that terrible slaughter pen and shambles at San Juan hill.

The second individual referred to above is William Astor Chanler, as picturesque a character as the nation can produce. When he was born the element of physical fear was left out of his composition. He is a fatalist and believes that he will die when his time comes, if he can't kill the other fellow first. He doesn't believe that a bullet has been cast up to date destined for him, and apparently he argues right. Four years of his life were spent in the wilds of Africa, and the result of his explorations there have added materially to our present knowledge of that country. His story of privation and suffering in the swamps of the interior would make an interesting volume, but, strange as it may appear, all Mr. Chanler seems to care for such a trip is the excitement it affords. He is a very wealthy man, and has abundant means to fit out expeditions whenever and wherever he likes. He thought about the Cuban question a long time—almost a month, he says—and determined, long before war was declared formally, to organize and equip a regiment at his own expense and offer it to the government. He acted with his usual promptness, but was chagrined when the authorities, for reasons which they explained to him at the time, were compelled to decline his offer. When war was declared, however, Mr. Chanler and his brother Winthrop organized a small body of picked men, all insured to roughing it, and all expert shots, to go into Cuba and join forces with Gomez. This body of men is still organized, and although Mr. Chanler is no longer at its head, are in the service of the government. Only a few days before the transports sailed, Mr. Chanler was called to Washington, by a telegram from the War Department and when he returned to Tampa he was in the uniform of a United States army officer, and a pair of new captain's shoulder straps attested his rank. He was immediately attached to the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler as aide, and with that intrepid fighter, went through the entire campaign, fighting every day whether it was a part of his duty or not. Chanler is one of the best revolver shots in the country and can give a great majority of the famous Rough Riders cards and spades at their own game. In the battle of San Juan he was bearing dispatches from Gen. Wheeler to one of the cavalry regiments in his command, when, in order to deliver his orders, it was necessary to cross an open space between the lines. Chanler never gave the matter a thought, but spurred his horse right into the face of the enemy's fire. His six-shooter was cracking at a furious gait, when he pulled up suddenly in front of the regimental adjutant whom he was seeking, and saluting as calmly as if at the general's quarters in Tampa, said: "Gen. Wheeler's compliments, etc., etc. Rather warm, isn't it?" and his white, even teeth gleamed as he smiled pleasantly while inserting cartridges into the chamber of his revolver. Having received an acknowledgement of the receipt of the orders, he wheeled his horse, dashed out of the danger line and disappeared, untouched, into the bushes. His way led past the front of the Ninth Cavalry. There he met his friend, Sir Bryan, who was in the thickest of it, and borrowed enough tobacco or a cigarette, which he calmly rolled whilst the English officer took a pull from his cane and remarked: "I say, what a jolly row they're kicking up." Such a man is William Astor Chanler. I have been asked by not a few whether he were not a "dude," and can only say that if he is, I wish there were more "dudes" in the army. He is the sort of fellow who will go anywhere, at any time, to see a scrap, or take part in it, just for the fun of the thing, and the chances are that he will go through life to a good old age and die peacefully in his bed, when his time comes. Such men are too cool, too alert, too active and too dangerous to be easily killed in a fight.

The third individual mentioned, is Honore Laine, who is known throughout the length and breadth of Cuba. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and a fighter from the drop of the hat. In a brief press dispatch a few days ago I noted that some Spanish prisoners had fallen into his hands, and had not been heard of since. Two of them were two of the three he wanted to meet in Cuba. He met them. If the whole story of his sufferings, of the persecutions that the hated Spanish have heaped upon his head and upon those of his household, could be understood as I understand them, not an American would grieve over the fate of those men. I know Laine too well not to know that if they died, they had an equal chance for their lives. He is not a murderer, nor can he ever be. He is an avenger and has just cause if ever a man had to fight his own battles to the bitter end. Such a man as he, with a sense of justice on his side, would prove a terrible enemy, and I had far rather that he be my friend. I sympathize with him, in all that he has suffered through the rule of the dons in his native land, and if some of them met their just deserts at his hands, they died a nobler death than they would have accorded him. Perhaps after all the press dispatch wasn't true, but I imagine it was, for I knew the determination of this Nemesis, who had some personal matters to attend to, while serving the Cuban cause

as a staff officer with Gen. Garcia's forces. As soon as practicable after landing at Daiquiri, he joined the Cuban general, and with him went also another of the party mentioned above, who was a son of the famous Cuban commander. The young man had been at school in the United States, but arranged to return to Cuba and join his father as soon as a formal declaration of war had been made between the United States and Spain. I did not meet the young man in Cuba at all. I would like to have known him better, for he was a manly fellow, quiet, but evidently made of the stuff that constitutes good soldiers.

The stockily-built athletic man, mentioned in my preface, is as popular throughout Cuba and with the Cuban soldiery, as any American who ever joined forces with them. For almost three years Grover Flint campaigned in the swamps and hills with Gen. Gomez, and was with him in many of his hardest fights with the Spanish. His book, "Campaigning with Gomez," is written in a plain, straightforward style, and is illustrated by himself. Flint is the most abominable artist in the world of art. He knows it, for all his artist friends have told him so. Nevertheless, there is an unique charm in his pen sketches that denominates them as original, as well as painstaking efforts. They illustrate what he describes and do it well, though of course there is no attempt at background, or shading, or any of the dozen and one little artistic touches known to sketch artists to strengthen their pictures. Mr. Flint served at one time in the United States cavalry, and is a thorough soldier. He is a graphic writer as well, and is well known in the newspaper world. He joined William Astor Chanler's detachment at its organization, and remained with it until two days before the transports bearing Shafter's army sailed for Cuba. He didn't resign voluntarily, by any means, but, while riding through the railroad yards at Port Tampa, his pony, a wild cayuse, became frightened at a train and reared backward, falling upon his rider. Flint was carried to the Inn and laid up for a month with a broken leg. I learn since, however, that after a couple of weeks in bed he became tired of it, and had his leg placed in a plaster cast, got a crutch and came and went to Cuba, where he hobbled around as lively and as contented as a clam at high tide. Flint is irrepressible, and as he wanted to see some of the fun in Cuba, he went to see it. He isn't the sort of man to let a little thing like a broken leg annoy or retard him in his purpose.

Poor Marshall was but little better off than Flint, so far as "seeing the fun" was concerned—and that is about the only complaint he made to me when I last saw him. In the cabin of the hospital ship Olivette in Guantanamo Bay, "Do you remember," said he, "how we had planned a little expedition for our 'gang' that was to afford a real good time? Do you remember how we were to go alone into Cuba and accomplish a little undertaking we had planned, before the army got there? Well, old man, I'm sorry we didn't go there. We'd have surprised the enemy, if there had been any there, and we would have got away with that proposition and startled the newspaper world. Don't you think we would?"

That "proposition" was what had originally called together the little band of friends in Tampa. I had been induced to join the party, and we were to have sailed to Matanzas about the end of May, but the boilers in our boat gave out, and the long delay thereby necessitated compelled us to abandon the scheme. "I'd have seen some fun," said Marshall, as he lay in his berth on the ship, "but as it is, I guess I won't see much of this war, will I? Not a word of complaint; not an expression of pain, although a portion of his spine was shot away; not a regret, except that a revolver, upon which were a pair of fine ivory handles I had given him, had been lost. Not a surgeon who saw him, much less attended him, gave the slightest hope for his life. Not one but what said he would be dead in twenty-four hours, when he was carried into the field hospital tent. "But I fooled 'em, old man, didn't I? And I'm going to get well, too!" Such nerve and pluck are not to be found every day. In addition to his wound, he suffered mental agony, worrying about the effect of the news upon his wife and family in New York. Yet he bravely dictated his news every day, wrote special articles, directed the work of his staff of reporters, and devoted himself assiduously to his newspaper work, as a well man in the field could have done.

Such were the adventures of a half-dozen friends, briefly told. They were last together on landing day, at the little Cuban house which Maj. Jacobs afterward used as a commissary headquarters. This house was the first press headquarters on Cuban soil, and I believe the photograph sent herewith is the only one made of it. It was too miserable-looking a shanty to attract the eye of photographers or artists, yet it seems to me, from the memories that attach to it, that it has an important place in stories of the Cuban war. Some of the men I have mentioned are still in the field; others have sailed to distant shores; still others may be heard of again, in other fields, if peace negotiations do not run smoothly to maturity.

W. J. ROUSE.

[Chicago News:] Monopolies are like babies—most men are opposed to them on general principles until they acquire a personal interest therein.

#### Grant and a Kissing Girl.

The Hobson kiss literature is enriched by this contribution to the New York Mail and Express from one of its constant readers:

The kiss which Lieut. Hobson heroically received from a St. Louis lady at Long Beach recalls an incident in which the late Gen. U. S. Grant figured, without, however, sharing the blushing honor. Just after the close of the civil war, Gen. Grant, with his family, went to the Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs. Maj. William W. Leiland, the proprietor of the hotel, had been chief commissary on the general's staff. He gave a banquet to Gen. Grant and his wife. Many officers who were from the Army of the Tennessee were present, as well as several prominent citizens.

During the dinner the guests were somewhat startled to see a Saratoga belle advance, with a gracious Grecian bend, and ask permission of the general to kiss him. There was only one there who received the general's salute. To that high person he now deferred. Turning, he said, "With Mrs. Grant's permission."

Mrs. Grant had, as everyone observed, a drooping lid. She was obliged, therefore, to throw back her head to get a good look at the audacious supplicant, who now had not only the eyes of all the distinguished company on her, but those of the other guests of the hotel as well.

After an embarrassing pause, in which Mrs. Grant had time to consider the offensive charge on her defenseless spouse and fortify herself against the fair enemy, she came to his relief and declined to capitulate. Nothing daunted, however, and to prove to those present that the American girl has nerve as well as mettle, the fair heroine seized the general's hand, and said:

"Well, as you will not kiss me, I will shake your hand," and retired with all the honors of war—vanquished but not subdued.

#### Second Crop Potatoes.

An Arkansas correspondent of Rural New Yorker writes as follows on the subject of second-crop potatoes:

In growing the true second crop we plant the first crop the latter part of February or as soon as the land is in condition to work. They are dug the latter part of June or first of July, then from the middle of July to the middle of August the second crop is planted from the seed of the first, and they are harvested at any time after the frost has killed the vines.

After several years' experimenting, we have at last succeeded in being almost independent of the weather in regard to the second crop, provided the land is properly prepared to start with, which is to plow it thoroughly in the early part of the summer and keep it worked clear of weeds until time to plant the second crop, when we plow again and work the soil as fine as possible with the Cutaway and Acme harrows. Then the land is marked off in three or three and one-half foot rows, and the rows opened with a one-horse plow twice to the row, going as deep as it will turn the soil. Then potatoes cut to two or three eyes and dropped in the furrow and immediately covered with two furrows with the plow which covers the potatoes eight inches or more.

When planting is finished, the field is run over with a roller to press the soil closer to the potatoes, and then the field is gone over with a weeder, and if the work has been well done so far, after the weeds are gone over the field one may well feel proud of it. Every week thereafter the field is gone over with the Planet Jr., followed by the weeder, until the tops are too large for the weeder, but the Planet Jr. is kept going until late in the fall, of course going shallow. Never plant second-crop potatoes unless the ground is damp, and do not use small potatoes for seed, as it takes them a long time to sprout.

Some of our Northern friends have found fault with the so-called "second crop" received from the South, saying the potatoes were not superior to or even as good as those they had, when the truth was that they never had the true second crop, and that is the only kind that we claim is superior to Northern grown seed for first crop.

#### A Difficult Distinction.

"Poetry requires a fine artistic sense," said the girl who had been reading some lines of subtle soulfulness.

"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "to confess the truth, I could never be quite sure that most of it wasn't the fine artistic nonsense."

"Dar ain' no good o' bein' backward in dis life," said Uncle Eben. "De parrot ain't a very smaht bird. But it manages purty comfortable, jes' by gettin' on de perch an' hollerin' de little bit it knows."

#### WE READ BETWEEN THE LINES.

TO R. A. ALGER.

Dear friend, thy name has been assailed by that  
Foul fiend, of all true men a bitter foe.  
The press, that sings so very loud and flat,  
So base and vile, unutterably low,  
So filled with envy, malice, petty spite,  
That e'en the devil hides his head in shame  
To see the wrong done to the noble right.  
When his own name is coupled with your  
name  
In infamy, Rouse! Say you to this thing:  
"Go down to hell, where you have right to  
be!"  
Sneak you into the councils of your king,  
O'erturn his throne, depose His Majesty,  
Sit then on high, where flames shall lick and  
cling,  
And reign in bliss, or blister if you choose;  
Take all your kind, your family as a whole,  
And have your uncle read to you the new  
Read every other line, to soothe your soul!"  
ALFRED L. TOWNSEND.



## AT THE THEATERS.

IN HIS own line, Felix Morris stands at the top of the ladder of fame. That has been said so often during the past few years that it has settled into one of the commonplaces of the theatrical world, a fact that nobody dreams of contesting. In all these years, though, Los Angeles has had no chance to prove the truth of the assertion, for, until this visit, Mr. Morris has not been here since the first days of lethargy that followed the collapse of the boom.

For this reason, the actual experience and enjoyment of his exquisite art has been all the keener delight. Los Angeles people have the name in the theatrical circles of being unusually capricious and difficult to please, but the fact that Los Angeles people can fully appreciate a beautiful thing has been amply demonstrated during the past week by the hundreds who have been nightly turned away from the doors of the overflowing theater.

The past week, too, has been a

Morris's own translations, and has won him warmer friends than all his other famous roles put together. It is the purest pathos, the sorrow of it relieved only by the light of hope that will not be quenched in the heart of the old man. In addition to the beauty of the presentation, the story of the play has a strong and sustained interest. A young French musician loves the daughter of an Italian noble. They are secretly married, but after a few weeks of happiness their secret is discovered and the poor young lover is first imprisoned and then banished. After landing in England, his one thought is to make a home for his wife, as he carries always over his heart her letter telling him to be of good cheer, as she will follow him. So he waits for twenty years, always hoping that tomorrow will bring her. He is too poor to cross the sea and land to seek her, but he believes always that she will come. Unversed as any child in the ways of the world, his beautiful compositions hardly bring him bread. Not knowing their value, he sells them to his avaricious landlord, a music dealer, for a pittance that serves merely to keep body and soul together and a



FELIX MORRIS.

pretty severe test. The multitude always prefers the frankly obvious appeal to its emotions. It likes to laugh or to cry, and thoroughly enjoys a play that will make it do one or the other. The delicate subtleties which flicker over the shadowy borderland that lies between laughter and tears usually leave unmoved all but the few who feel rather than observe, the beauty of every slightest touch.

In the "Game of Cards," the plot is of the slightest. It is merely a little episode, amusing and pathetic. Two petulant old men quarrel over their game; one repents and the other is hoaxed into believing it all a dream. Yet this little episode, in the hands of Felix Morris, has the power to hold entranced, not only the few, but the whole restless audience, gallery and all.

It is difficult to analyze the charm which lies in an art so perfect that it never even glimmers through the delicious simplicity of it all. The piece is like a bit of rare old porcelain. In translating and adapting it Mr. Morris has so exactly preserved the French atmosphere that the English words are forgotten in the vivid Gallic seeming of the little play. It is France of the old régime struggling with proud, pathetic helplessness against new and strange conditions. Under all the quaint humor of it lies a pathos too deep for tears. The laugh never quite rises to the lips; the tears stop back of the eyes. It is such an inexpressibly dainty play of little lights and shadows.

In "The Old Musician," which will be put on this week, a broader brush is used. This play is also one of Mr.

roof over his head. At last even that fails, for he refuses to part with his opera, the great work of his starved life. After a violent scene, the landlord threatens to turn him into the streets. Then, at last, help comes to him. Not the woman he has waited for all his life, but her daughter, commissioned by her dying mother to search the world over until she should find her father. Help comes, but it is too late. The tired brain, confused with grief, reels under the shock of the news, and though he partially realizes the truth, he turns away from his new-found daughter to his old cherished dream of the "tomorrow" when his wife will keep her promise and come to him from across the sea.

Such, in barest outline, is the story of the play. Of its wonderful beauty no conception can be formed from a mere description. A pretty touch of underplot runs through it, relieving the depth of sorrow. The pathos of it does not lie in the sad little story, after all, but in the old musician himself; in his gentleness and patience, his simple pride and never-failing faith, and the beautiful hope that sustains him through all. It is the story of a marvelous life condensed into forty minutes.

There is the best authority for saying that wonders never cease. In dramatic circles, as in others, they abound. While not as the sands of the sea for multitude, they are yet plentiful enough to defy exhaustion. The absorption of divers kings and queens in the world of dramatic art, by vaudeville (remember how it used to sound?)

is the most prolific source of the "wonders" before spoken of.

Mme. Tavary is now a vaudeville person. The "others" are becoming a legion. Tavary sings at the Orpheum tomorrow night. With awe-struck gaze, and fearfulness marked in his every lineament, the usually debonaire manager of that theater, Mr. Rosen-thal, if you mention "Tavary" to him will point to a salary roll that hangs in his inner office, and invite you with him, to bow before the exhibition of eloquent figures. He will, after leaving the sacred place, remark with earnestness that wonders never cease. By listening to this you will get a double view of the original wonder.

First came the miracle involved in the apparent declension of the prima donna of grand opera fame, to the ranks of the vaudeville persons. That was wonder number one. For exhibit No. 2 may be filed the manager's look when it rests upon the figures which represent the singer's salary under the Orpheum's auspices. The figures themselves may be included as a part of the exhibit. They need not be here given. Suffice it that they startle a theatrical manager, trained to be startled by nothing less than a bald head in a rear seat on an occasion of terpsichorean skill exemplified by persons in skirts.

Tavary hesitates not to tell why and how it all occurred.

"I was talked into it, literally talked into it. And as yet, of course, I am not quite sure of my audience or myself. It was like this—all last winter I was singing in Italy, and with great success, and I was very happy. But I like America, and the Americans have been good to me always, from the very first time I came here. I did not feel as if, after all that I had done to make myself known in this country, that I ought to stay away another winter. So, after spending the spring in London, where I have my home—my husband is an Englishman—I decided to come to America again. There is to be very little opera here this winter. Mr. Grau does not come and Mr. Damosch's season is to be short, and I was rather undecided what to do when this offer came to me. It was a good one, and as I said, I was literally talked into it. It seems to me that an artist who does her work conscientiously can, with perfect safety to her art and herself, appear everywhere. I determined to try it.

"My voice is in much better condition than it was the last time I was here. You see, do you not, how much slighter I am than when I was here at the Los Angeles Theater? Oh, very much slighter. I have quite got back the lines of my girlish figure. It is a great advantage to my voice, as well as to my comfort. How did I do it? Why, by taking exercises and eating carefully. No late suppers for me. I assure you that I often go to bed hungry. But I feel the better for it. I think the after-the-opera supper is the worst enemy a singer can have. It explains to me why so many of them get so stout. I cannot tell you the advantage it is to me to have lost so much flesh. It is not only a gain in quality of my voice, but in the freedom with which I can sing. I can do anything today.

"I had an offer to head a company again. But I do not care to take the responsibility. I think a singer, to do herself justice, should have only her own part to think of. I was very successful with my company, but what life did I have? To sing six times a week is terrible, and only a singer can understand why it is, because only a singer knows what she gives to her art and what it takes out of her. No manager can understand that. When I was traveling in America, singing six times a week, what life did I have? I knew nothing of the country where they were good to me, but my bed in the hotel and my dressing-room in the theater, the railway train and my work. My manager used to console me by telling me that I could rest at the end of the season, but I used to reply: I do not know that I will have the strength left to rest then. Oh, no; it is not necessary for me to reduce my life to that."

Not the least important of the changes which are about to take place at the Burbank Theater is that in the orchestra. Harry F. West, under whose able and conscientious guidance that organization has been raised to a very high order of excellence, has accepted a most advantageous offer from Seattle, and will leave the end of this coming week for his future field of work. Mr. West is an American, a native of Cincinnati, in which place, under the best available masters, he received his musical education. His first residence on this Coast was in Seattle, where he played six years. He left the leadership in the orchestra of the Seattle Theater, to go to San Francisco, where he occupied a first violin desk in Gustav Heinrich's Symphony Orchestra for a season, and filled other musical engagements. About a year ago Mr. West came to Los Angeles, and his superior work with the Burbank Orchestra is too well known to need more than a mention. The playing of his men shows them to have been thoroughly and systematically rehearsed, the effects produced have always been artistic, often surprisingly beautiful; the programmes have been invariably made up of high class numbers, and as a consequence a large clientele of people who know good music and will go where it is played, have become regular patrons of the Burbank Theater. Of Mr. West's

performance on his own instrument there can be but one opinion. In his capable hands the violin speaks with a round, full, pure tone, whether it be in the rich lower notes or in the singing treble, his intonation is accurate, his phrasing intelligent, his execution brilliant. In a word, Mr. West has shown himself to be a musicianly artist whose playing is always sincere—one of whom in the future more and better things will be heard.

So many golden stories are told concerning the enormous salaries received by vaudeville stars, that one is inclined to wonder what they do with it all. That the majority do not waste their substance in riotous living is demonstrated by this letter from Lillian Burkhart, which was printed in the San Francisco Examiner:

"At the present time, when vaudeville is creating such a sensation by drawing to itself the very best artists from the legitimate stage (so-called,) and when managers are beginning to show signs of alarm and wondering when the life blood will cease being drained from their theaters to be used in placing vaudevilles at the topmost rung on the ladder of healthy entertainments, a few impressions from one who has been drafted from the legitimate to the vaudeville, and who has found cause to bless the day it occurred, may not be considered amiss.

"What impresses a thoughtful observer most is the strong tendency on the part of vaudeville audiences toward a higher quality of one-act play all the time, and it will only be a short time before playettes of a very high class, as regards both construction and sentiment, will find the place of honor on the vaudeville stage.

"The real reason why so many legitimate people have forsaken their first faith for vaudeville is that the patrons of the high-priced theaters have, either from taste or attracted by popular prices, sought their recreation and amusement in the vaudeville houses, and, catering to this class, the managers have been willing to pay almost any price in order to secure the proper attractions.

"I would venture to say that \$250 per week is about the average price of a good vaudeville act, while there are any number who receive \$500, and individual instances where the amount is even in excess of these figures. When it is known that people earn such exorbitant salaries, the question arises, What do they do with all their money?

"We have heard of players far-sighted enough to provide for the future. We read of W. H. Crane's beautiful home in Massachusetts; of Francis Wilson's in New Rochelle; of George Lederer's at Rye, N. Y.; of Lulu Glaser's of Sewickly, Pa.; of Stuart Robson's and Nat Goodwin's; but these all belong to the legitimate stage. As to read of the humble vaudevillian who had invested in real estate or a beautiful home, it was unheard of until of very recent years. Nevertheless, it is an undisputed fact that at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, a pretty suburb of what is now Greater New York, beautiful homes have been built by Helena Mora, Mr. and Mrs. Sidman, W. H. West, George Fuller Golden, Johnny Ray and others. I have my own home there, and am filling it with bric-a-brac and curios, gathered in my travels.

"Bessie Bonehill has an immense farm not far from St. James, L. I., while Filson and Errol have a farm near Detroit, whither they go when they have no engagements at \$350 per week—the salary they demand. The strawberries and peaches raised on Filson's farm are famed in Detroit.

"Papinta, whose myriad dance is soon to be seen again at the Orpheum, has but recently begun to invest in real estate. On her last engagement here she invested some \$30,000 in a stock ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, which she has placed in charge of a relative.

"Lillie Western, the musical artist, has at least \$60,000 invested in town lots in the suburbs of Brooklyn, N. Y.

"A number of vaudeville people who have played the Orpheum circuit have made Californian investments, and besides Papinta, I can call to mind the Athol brothers, who invested in a ranch near Los Angeles; Fields of Fields and Lewis, who has a lot in Los Angeles; so has Watson of Watson and Dupree, and when Josephine Sable was last here she, too, invested in Los Angeles property.

"Many are improvident, and spend their salaries with no thought of tomorrow, and belong to the class who open on Saturday or Sunday, as the case may be, and on the next morning, or, perhaps, that night, report at the box office with a hard-luck story and a request for a loan; but this class of people is rapidly diminishing.

"Others not only make careful investments, but use a good portion of their money in the pursuit of various fads. Miss Carrie de Mar has a fad for watches; her collection now numbers sixty-two, many of which are of unique design. Tim Murphy's fad is wigs, of which he has several hundred, and James Thornton spends much of his salary on rare and valuable books, while popular Joe Hart owns several large apartment houses in New York, and his pet fad is collecting manuscripts of old plays—and to own his own theater. Bonnie Thornton's fad is diamonds, and she has a valuable collection. Pauline Hall takes pleasure in bicycles, and she owns one of every well-known maker in the country. Mary Norman, the character change artist, has a fad for autographs of notable people, and T. Nelson Downs, the juggler and coin manipulator, as might be supposed, is a collector of old



and rare coins. Felix Morris, who has but recently joined the ranks of the vaudevillians, has long been a collector of old books, while George Thatcher makes it his fad to collect every funny story that appears in print concerning him."

According to all accounts the Macarte sisters, who open at the Orpheum tomorrow night, do a very remarkable act on the high wire. In commenting upon it the Chicago Chronicle says:

"Three pretty girls, wire walkers, who all work on the same wire at the same time are the latest in the acrobatic world. That is what the three Macarte sisters are doing, and they are the only wire walkers in the world who have succeeded in doing this trick. As a finale to their act they dismount from a high wire and two of the sisters mount trapezes, one placed at either end of the stage. After performing several acrobatic feats upon the trapeze each hangs head downward, supporting her weight by the leg thrown over the trapeze, catching it at the knee; then a wire is stretched between the two girls and they take either end of the wire in their mouths and thus form with their bodies human links between the wire and the trapeze. The third sister then mounts the wire and performs acrobatic feats as though either end of the wire was attached to a strong iron staple. While in this unique position musical instruments are handed to the girls and they play a few bars of a popular air on banjos and mandolins. It took five years of hard training, practicing six and seven hours a day, for the Macarte sisters to learn the wire act as they do it every night at the Orpheum. They are not only pretty, but young, their ages ranging from 18 to 21. Their father and trainer accompanies them, and he tells their story as follows:

"We are a family of acrobats—or, as we are termed in England, circus people—and have been so for generations; therefore my children take quite naturally to acrobatic feats. My mother and Mlle. Macarte, and anyone at all versed in European circus matters will tell you that Mlle. Macarte was by far the most famous equestrienne in all Europe. I was trained to the circus, and to do a turn at almost anything from clowning to bareback riding, though my strong card was wire walking. My wife, the mother of the three girls I have with me, was also a wire walker, and an equestrienne as well. I was months and months training the girls before two of them could maintain their balance on the wire for a minute, and then when I brought the third into practice it was more months before the three of them could stand on the wire for one minute. Their act today, as they did it at the Orpheum, is the result of five years' constant practice, and a countless number of tumbles, some of them bad ones. Several times I got discouraged and was about on the point of abandoning the idea. It was two years before the three girls could walk across the wire without falling, but after they once got this down to a fine point the rest of the work seemed easy, for the real secret of the matter is to teach one girl to maintain her balance without moving the wire so as to unbalance the others. At the end of two and a half years they could walk across the wire, turn and go back again, repeating the operation several times without a fall."

James Thornton, whose dessiccated whimsicalities have evoked howls of glee from Orpheum audiences every night during the past week, will take a new text for his sermon this week. Lovely woman, and her many shortcomings will be given a rest, and the stage will come in for its turn at being burlesqued. Speaking of texts, Mr. Thornton comes honestly by his gift for sermonizing. As anybody could tell by one glance at his upper lip, he is an Irishman by nature and inheritance, though the exigencies of fate transplanted him to the austere soil of Boston. In addition to his narrow escape from being a native of County Cork, he came within a hair's breadth of being a catholic priest. All that rescued him from the arduous life of a soul-saver was his distinctly secular smile; his faculty for writing songs that would not look well in a hymnal, and his devotion to things that were spirituous rather than spiritual. He looked upon the wine when it was red until he was obliged to complete the color scheme by combining it with the gold of the Keeley cure.

After this edifying process had been repeated six times or so, he felt qualified to become a temperance lecturer. Unfortunately, he met a friend on the night of his first lecture, and the two celebrated so successfully that—"Well," as Thornton himself would say, "We'll let that drop." Suffice it to say that he decided that the stage was more in his line than the temperance platform, although he still cherishes the belief that his ultimate destiny lies in the latter career of moral usefulness.

Speaking of Lillian Burkhart and her comedy, the Examiner says: "As a pretty little widow who stimulates drunkenness and general dissipation to rid herself of an unwelcome suitor, Miss Lillian Burkhart does some clever acting in her one-act comedy, 'A Passing Fancy.' The deception ends with a truly feminine touch of headache and woeful sickness. The story has to do with the pretty widow and a young army officer, who appears to be very

much in love with her; she in turn finds herself on the point of a similar infatuation for him, when a letter from a college chum gives her the details of a quarrel with her fiancé, who proves to be Lieut. Charles Gray, the widow's new admirer. She decides to renounce him at once and reunite the lovers. As Lieut. Gray has repeatedly expressed his disapproval of women who drink, smoke or play cards, she does all these to disenchant him. Her attempt at slang and the use of poker terms is funny, while she shows knowledge of fancy drinks by mixing a cocktail without the whisky, and when corrected turns the situation to good advantage in a manner to open Lieut. Gray's eyes with wonder. She becomes joyfully tipsy and wants to joke, laugh, sing and dance. She even handles the powder box and brush in a startling way. Lieut. Gray is more than shocked. He asks to be excused from an engagement to take the gay young widow to a ball—a quarrel and the lover departs. Miss Burkhart immediately sobers up, for her little 'jag' is only 'A Passing Fancy,' hence the title of the sketch."

President Meyerfeld of the Walter Orpheum Company paid the local theater a flying visit during the past week. Mr. Meyerfeld is a prominent San Francisco merchant, whose interest in the Orpheum company's fortunes, while comparatively recent, has been markedly beneficial to the corporation's welfare. He left here to visit Sacramento, where the Orpheum Company will in a few days establish and open a theater to be called the Orpheum, and to constitute another of the links in a chain of vaudeville houses, the strongest and most profitable in the land.

cure them, they have with but few exceptions remained locked up. For the first time in seven years "Captain Swift" will see the daylight of a performance. The Bacon company management has arranged to secure this play before any one else, and will now present it at popular prices for the first time anywhere. To all who have seen the performance of this company, it is patent that it is to this style of play that it is most adapted.

"Captain Swift" is a drama, pure and simple, without any strained efforts to reach the climaxes, and it is written upon lines that are within reason and probability. It is a poem in construction and pathos, and carries throughout the whole a hearty interest that never for a moment falters or grows weak. The story is of a man who in Australia leads the life of a bush-ranger. Striving for a more honest life he leaves his past behind him and comes to this country to be a better man. Here he is pursued by the sleuth-hounds of the law, and while he is striving to make a man of himself, they are slowly engulfing him in a net of guilt which finally becomes so strong that, rather than live and bring disgrace upon his mother and sweetheart, he sacrifices his life. The play is full of pathos and deep feeling, and yet does not at any time become mawkish or over sentimental. Mr. Webster and Miss Lemmert carry the principal roles, and the balance of the company is strongly cast. Popular prices will prevail.

The high standard of entertainment reached by the Orpheum during the past week is not to be lowered, but, if possible, advanced, during the next seven days.

The addition of Mme. Tavary, the

and pranks and wanton wiles, singer, satirist and philosopher, is to tarry yet another week. Others held over are Valbon and Anthelmine, the French vocalists and dancers, and O'Brien and Buckley, black-face musicians.

#### PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

In "The Carpetbagger" Comedian Tim Murphy will represent a Chicago auctioneer who becomes Governor of Mississippi.

Anna Held now takes bran baths. No reason is assigned for the change. Confectionery allows of but two theories. Either the milk or the gullible reporter is exhausted.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her advent on the stage August 24. Since the death of Mrs. John Drew Mrs. Yeamans has "tried the boards" longer than any other woman in the profession.

The largest theater in the world is to be built for the Paris Exposition. The architect promises that its seating shall give room for 15,000 persons. There will be five galleries. The stage will be circular, with a diameter of 300 feet, and revolve on a turntable. The theater will be devoted to spectacular performances.

Edward Mackey says of Thomas W. Keene's devotion to Shakespeare: "Shakespeare was to him veritably a king, and the lack of respect accorded the bard caused him considerable sorrow. 'I shall play Shakespeare if I starve at it,' he said to me once. 'I will play Shakespeare next season, and every other season, if I have to do so in a barn.'"

Yvette Guilbert is still lucky. The Parisian singer the American public rejected is to warble her off-colored chansons in Russia, Austria, Germany and Roumania, at the rate of about \$150,000 for the season. Guilbert was a fizzle here because, as an eastern writer says, nobody understood how wicked she was trying to be, and her grimaces and winks were quite thrown away on the virtuous public in consequence.

A Spanish invasion of the United States is threatened by Señorita Consuelo Tortolado, one of the successors of Carmencita. She tells the reporters that she has lost several cousins in the Spanish-American war, one of whom died crying, "Viva España!" The señorita believes that Spaniards have become immensely popular in the United States, and hopes to share the attentions which are bestowed upon the Spanish guests now enjoying American hospitality.

William Furst, musical director of the Empire Theater, is writing the music for "The Christian." Miss Viola Allen, who will play the heroine, Glory Quayle, brought with her from Europe several quaint Marx melodies which Mr. Furst will interpolate into his compositions. Mr. Furst is the first musical director in this country to introduce a musical theme in accompaniment to the dramatic action of a play. The effect is strikingly artistic. Mr. Furst first presented this idea in "Under the Red Robe," and later in "The Little Minister."

There has just died in Paris, at the venerable age of 83, a personage whose curiously appropriate name was known throughout Europe more than half a century ago. Lucien Petipa, for many years master of the ballet at the opera, was almost the last of the male dancers whose pirouettes afforded our grandfathers an innocent, if not an elevated, delight at an epoch when dancing was regarded as scarcely inferior to music among the fine arts. Popular taste, however, changed under the second empire, and Petipa confined himself in his later years to teaching. Among his pupils may be named the ill-fated Prince Imperial.

A meeting of comedians has been called to consider the Guggenheimer law against profanity in public places, says the Spirit of the Times. W. H. Crane will preside, and a large attendance is expected. In the old comedies it is obviously impossible to produce the traditional effects without the use of oaths. In the modern farce comedies the success of a scene often depends upon a "Damn!" or "My God!" If swearing on the stage were abolished there would be no drama. Counselor Hummel will probably end the discussion by pointing out that a theater is not a public place within the meaning of the law, as admittance is by ticket, not transferable and refundable at the will of the manager. So actors will continue to damn, and plays to be damned, as in the glorious past.

"I have never been more impressed than at present by the irony of fate," said Harry Lacy a few days ago. "When I was appearing as the hero in 'The Still Alarm' I was impersonating, of course, a fine, noble fellow, who could neither do nor say anything wrong. So managers fell to the opinion that I was peculiarly fitted to interpret that style of character. But a year or so ago I was cast for Maj. Mostin, the thinly-veiled villain of 'The Sporting Duchess.' The major is about the blackest, most contemptible kind of a man that ever touched a city's pavements. Well, I played him for a year. And what was the result? Managers now send for me and say: 'Here, Lacy, is a new play. One of the individuals in it is simply steeped in vice. He can't say a civil word to man or woman; he hungers for crime and would like to chew iron. Here is the manuscript of the part.' When I reply that I wish to impersonate a sort of grown-up Little Lord Fauntleroy merry laughter fills the room."

"That is why I sometimes ask myself, 'Does the man make the part or the part make the man?'"



LILLIAN BURKHART.

Mr. Meyerfeld brought with him Mr. Meyers of New York, who will succeed Mr. Bock, as treasurer of the local Orpheum. The latter returns to the San Francisco house.

In deference to repeated and urgent requests, Manager Rosenthal of the Orpheum has decided to present at a future matinee reproductions in miniature of the huge pictures that have for a week attracted such attention in the Orpheum lobby. These pictures were alluded to in this department last Sunday. They are pictures of the great audience that swelled the theater to overflowing August 3, when the now famous "Dewey matinee" was given. A flashlight photograph of the audience was taken, and from this was made the mammoth pictures which the theater is preserving as souvenirs of the occasion. There will now be made 1500 reproductions of these, much smaller, of course, but in which can be distinguished the faces of almost all present. These will be given as additional "Dewey souvenirs" at a matinee in the near future. The exact date of this matinee and the presentation of the photographs, has not as yet been determined upon, but will be announced later.

#### THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

The coming week at the Burbank is the last one for the Bacon company, and as a farewell piece it offers one of the strongest plays put on at this theater for many a day, namely "Capt. Swift." At the time that A. M. Palmer in one day dropped from the pinnacle of managerial fame to the depths of bankruptcy, many a beautiful play of his was tied up in legal litigation, and despite the efforts of many to se-

singer, to the programme, with the further gain of Lillian Burkhart, a charming comedienne, to say nothing of the Macarte sisters, and the retention of Felix Morris and his company, James Thornton, and others, promises so sterling an array of varying talent as to quite surpass even the achievements of the past, notable as these have been.

Mme. Tavary is spoken of at length in another column. Miss Burkhart is, in a sense, unfortunate in being obliged to appear with such distinguished companions as Tavary and Morris on the programme. She would, under ordinary circumstances, have the place of honor at the "top of column, next the pure reading matter." But it may be that contact with so great artists will nerve her to even better and more delightful acting than she is now noted for. Her talent is undeniable, and much curiosity is felt and expressed to see the dainty actress whose name has been sounded so repeatedly during the past year, in eastern critiques of vaudeville programmes.

Three very young and attractive maidens, the Macarte sisters, are pledged to thrill and otherwise disturb the internal economy of the Orpheum's clientele during the coming week. The girls are acrobats, performing on the high wire feats not even attempted by others. They have been in San Francisco a month, their work creating an unusual sensation in even that sated metropolis.

Felix Morris is to present next week "The Old Musician." There is just enough suggestiveness in the title to stir the anticipations of those who witnessed his portrayal of the Chevalier, and the anticipations, it need hardly be said, are of the most delightful character.

James Thornton, the man of quips



## OCTAVE THANET AT OMAHA.

## SUMMING UP OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION AND ITS EFFECT.

By a Special Correspondent.

OMAHA, Aug. 26.—Away down in a little hollow on the bluff tract stands a red building with a forest of slender smoke stacks. An unobtrusive placard announces that here dwells and toils the captive genius that works the greatest magic of the century; but the placard merely says: "Power House. Visitors are invited." Yet one may spend a wonderful half hour here amid the dynamos. The electrical display of the Transmississippi Exposition is far beyond any even given in this country, probably in any country. The electrical appliances in the Electricity Building are only a part of the wonder. The lighting of the grounds shows what electricity can do to turn night into day. It is more brilliant than the most brilliant boulevard of Paris; but there is nothing of the harsh dazzle nor the inky shadows of the ordinary electric lighting. At the World's Fair there were no half tones, the exquisite gradation of sunlight, the softened olives and violets of moonlight were lost; one was bathed in light and suddenly one stepped into darkness. Here, the ten thousand incandescent lights preserve the transparency of the shadows, producing a thousand exquisite effects.

## HOW TO SEE THE EXPOSITION.

To try to "do" the exposition in a day is a wearying mockery. One could easily spend a day in the Government, or the Liberal Arts, or the Electricity, or the Mines and Mining buildings. In "doing" in this sense usually means a tramp or ride in a chair, or jinklesha around the lagoon, across the bridge to the plaza, down past the painted grotesqueries of the Midway to the State buildings, a little loitering in the wide lawns and the splendid parterres and the riot of color in plant and flower which surrounds the beautiful Horticultural Building, stateliest palace of them all; then a dip into the Midway on the other side, a return to the lagoon and an excursion into one or two buildings with eyes and brain equally dazed and satiated. The real way to have either pleasure or profit in an exposition is to know what one wishes to see and go to see it. The clamoring attractions on either side are not to be regarded. A leisurely morning spent in one building, a leisurely ride for an afternoon, resting on the settees which are placed at convenient distances (as least in theory, in practice I found them too much like the policemen—always in evidence when not needed and apparently in another world when sorely wanted.) Then a dinner on the roof garden near the plaza, whence floats the sounds of music, and an evening amid the incomparable loveliness of the western summer night and the lagoon—this makes a day that does not greatly weary either mind or body, but leaves its ineffable delight in the memory.

Of all the State buildings, the log cabin of Minnesota is the most original and typical. It is built of hewn logs, very tastefully; and the receiving room has a great stone chimney, wherein almost a forest might blaze, a floor of axe-planed logs and tables, settees and easy chairs framed of tree limbs in an ingenious fashion which surpasses the rustic furniture of parks. The building is lighted with acetylene gas. I observed several farmers inquiring concerning this gas of a ready-tongued young man who stood in a little room with the cylinders, otherwise, I suppose, "the plant." Is acetylene the coming light for the country? Will the candle saturated with water freeze or will it defy a northern winter? Is there the safety from explosion claimed?

## THE ART COLLECTION.

The art exhibit is considered the weak point of the exposition. The building itself is one of the most beautiful and impressive. It is really two buildings connected by an open court. The order of architecture is Corinthian, but Corinthian of the renaissance, not of the classic type. Broad and high flights of steps lift the columned porticos above the water, and the two great domes are nobly proportioned. Above the porticos with their richly sculptured entablatures are winged figures. The central court has a fountain and the statues nowhere have a fairer background than against the velvet lawn and the innumerable vines that breathe the colonnade.

Within are some of the pictures, a very fair collection of the French schools, a rather inadequate exhibit of American art. There are a few statues. It is not a bad show; on the contrary, it is a very good collection. There are Corots and Rousseaus and Daubignys, and I think Ingres, and one or two more Jules Bretons and Detailles and Monets, and others of the later great French artists; there is a very good Carpenter—it is, in fact, most interesting. That the pictures, as a rule, are not the masters' more important examples makes for nothing; they all have distinction and charm. It is merely that comparing the collection—not with the superb riches of the Columbian Exposition, which would be unfair, but with those of a permanent nature in any of our great cities, the dearth of plan apparent and the unbalanced character of the collection, its lack of proportion and desultory character may blind one to its real merit. The Omaha papers have very quietly done a good turn to the art galleries and to the people of the West. They have published steadily articles describing the different paintings and other objects of art. Notably there have appeared a series of letters or essays in the Omaha Bee, signed Edith Davis, which have described artists and pictures with admirable lucidity and picturesqueness, withal, in English, not in the jargon of the studio. Any honest farmer, any clerk or typewriter, any business man or woman (whether she had the smattering of an art club education or the least tincture of learning bestowed on diligent readers of the art periodicals or not) could understand those letters. And after those letters and the kindred articles in other

papers, the art gallery cannot but be a stimulus and inspiration to thousands. Do we, I wonder, quite apprehend how far our huge expositions, at Philadelphia, at New Orleans, at Atlanta, at Nashville, at Chicago, at Omaha, lead the average citizen afield in paths of pleasantness and ways of peace, how much of the sweetness and light they give. Largely because of their influence, an unknown ideal of art is shaping the dreams of every village builder; and names which were unknown a quarter of a century ago, are the property of our common speech; and grouping still, but plain to be seen, is a new sense of beauty among every class. I heard a story the other day which illustrates this pervasiveness of better taste. A very charming Chicago woman was talking about certain engravings. They had been in the house before taste had passed through the fire. "I have been thinking, my dears," said the mistress to her children, "you know these old engravings in the back hall upstairs, you make such fun of them, yet I hate to part with them; you know the new laundry; I think we might put them up in the drying room."

"Why not give them to the Hull House?" said one daughter.

"Hull House?" exclaimed the mother. "Mercy! they are not good enough for Hull House. I should never venture to send them there. They are so particular."

## ODDITIES AMONG THE EXHIBITS.

Modestly at one corner are the Aply and Dairy Buildings, and facing them is the Transportation Building. Why a stray incubator should have sought shelter in this part of the grounds, I know not; any more than I know why the Liberal Arts is the appointed guardian for the main body of artificial chicken mothers. The Transportation Building is interesting, but not to the writer's mind so interesting as some of the other great buildings. In the Dairy Building (which well repays a visit) there is an ingeniously-cooled car where a butter artist models busts of Dewey, Hobson and other popular heroes that are pliable but perishable medium. One of the striking exhibits of the splendid collection of wagons and carriages in the Transportation Building, is the aluminum firm wagon. It is a wagon fit for a prince, and light enough for a fairy; but, alas! only a prince or a millionaire could afford to pay for the light strength, for it cost, I think, some \$2500; this simple farm wagon! There are three exhibits which tower above all others in the Omaha Exposition; they are typical of the transmississippi States, the agricultural, the electrical, and the mining exhibit. I have spoken of the two first, the third in its own way is as stupendous.

Beneath the square Greek towers and the grand dome of the Mining Building is a wonderful display of metals and minerals and mining machinery. The great silver and gold mines of the far West, the great coal mines of Iowa and Illinois, the great stone quarries of the transmississippi States, all have representatives in miniature of machinery and product. There is a mine in operation and a history of mining in object lessons. And there is a prodigious display of minerals from alabaster to coal, from lime to sapphires and rubies. It is as typical of the wealth of the vast land beyond the river as the Agricultural Building, with its many-hued and fantastically fancied display, and as typical of the devouring energy of its soul as the purring monsters in the Electricity Building.

## THE EXPOSITION AS A WORK OF ART.

Yet, when we come to the parting word, of all the beauty, all the marvel which man has wrought, that which will haunt the mind in memories of this latest of our great American expositions, is it not the art? I do not mean the pictures which are hung on the gallery walls, or the statues in its portals; I mean the art embodied in the noble architecture, in the splendid groups that are painted against the vast sunlit spaces of the blue Nebraska dome, in the fair procession of Nature's velvet and jewels in lawn and terrace, in plant and flower and vice, and the subtle blending of all these enchantments into one harmonious, conquering charm. It is our last night at the exposition. We have left painted avenges leaping and yelling around flaming pyres in the dark fields beyond. Almost without warning we are back in the light and are walking by the basin in front of the Horticultural Building, where the tropical lilies flout their crinkled, uncanny leaves. All about us is the glory of tall cannas, yellow and scarlet, "mystic, wonderful." Plants of other lands have emerged from their greenhouses and flaunt in the transient kindness of our flickle northern sun. They lend an air of fairyland to the unreal beauty of the scene. Bathed in this gentle radiance, whatever might suggest hasty work, the unsubstantial material or hint at roll or crudity, vanishes as if it had never been. Before us rise the sculptured walls, the graceful columns, richly carved plinth, entablature and frieze; minarets and domes that seem in this hour as enduring as the hills.

We are quite alone, the hour is late. We seem to have this wonderful world to ourselves, a charm to be counted. So, slowly, almost sadly, we pass from the tranquil fields to the deserted plaza and across the viaduct to the silent lagoon.

It is a city penciled in fire, and the long gem lines of the porticoes and cornices, the stars that point innumerable slender columns fencing the lagoon, the blazing torch that flames above the vast dome to the south, these are multiplied and lengthened in the still waters of the lagoon. It is so light that every dower splashing the terrace, every vine masking the tree trunks or climbing the colonnades, has its every tint of color for the eye. It is so still that we hear the fountains drip on the fiery lilies, stainless and white

the great battlements, with their colossal figures of conquest and peace and winged aspiration, are carved against an infinite, unfathomable violet sky, pierced here and there by stars.

And we are fain to say to the passing moment, "Stay, thou art too fair!" But railways cannot be wheedled like Mephistopheles, and we have the inevitable train in waiting of which Faust knew nothing; wherefore, we turn for one last, backward, wistful look, and go.

But the scene will remain. Whoever has seen it cannot forget it any more than he can forget that other and greater city that we treasure in our hearts.

OCTAVE THANET.

## BRAVE JACK.

## HOW HE HELPED HIS LITTLE FRIENDS BEAR THE STORM.

[BY A STAFF CONTRIBUTOR.]

It was a hot and stifling day in New England. The children sat in the quiet country schoolhouse which stood on the edge of a green and leafy wood, and looked longingly out into its shaded depths, envying the butterflies which flew hither and thither in the shadows, and the birds that sat in the branches, and were glad when a leaf stirred, and a breath of air crept into the hot schoolroom.

It was too hot for study, almost 100 deg. in the shade, and the smaller children lolled idly, leaning on their desks, or sat fanning themselves with the covers of their open books. The older ones busied themselves with their lessons in a listless way, but the morning seemed long, and studying was a task instead of a pleasure.

The old brown schoolhouse, with its high windows, and long, sloping roof, fronted the roadside. It was at least a third of a mile from town, for people in those days, thought it wise to build their schoolhouses in quiet spots, where there would be nothing to distract the attention of the pupils from their studies, and where the sounds and stir of village life could not reach them.

The heat grew more intense, and there was not a sound to be heard out of doors, but the strident note of the cicada, and occasionally the slow rumble of a passing wheel. Everybody welcomed the noon hour. The teacher went slowly home down the tree-lined road to dinner. The older scholars who lived near went with her, and only the smaller children who lived at a distance remained in the schoolroom. They brought out their lunches and prepared for a sort of picnic together.

"I wish we did not have to study such weather as this," said Denny Cole. "The old house is like an oven. See this bit of chicken, don't you?" said Tom Nichols. "Well, ma, cooked it in a frying-pan on our front doorstep before I came to school. Sun was hot enough to give it a good brown."

"That's a story!" said little Hattie Nichols. "For I saw Bridget cook it on the range."

"Well, what I intended to say," added Tom, "was that mother could have fried it there had not Bridget carried it into the kitchen, for it looked as if it were cooked half through when she stripped its feathers off."

Just then an ominous sound was heard, and the children forgot Tom's nonsense and turned to listen. There it was again, a deep, heavy roll of thunder, and then a stillness that could be felt. Not a leaf moved, not a blade of grass stirred, and even the birds had forgotten to sing, and though it was only the noon hour, it grew rapidly dark in the schoolroom, so that the children could hardly more than see the dusky outlines of each other's faces. Then the lightning flashes came fast and blinding, the heavy peals of thunder shook the house, and the terrified children huddled together in little groups under the benches. Soon the rain began to fall in heavy torrents, and the street was shortly one great river, roaring and rushing, beneath the pines that bordered the road. Then came the hail, clattering upon the roof and beating against the windows like shells from some great battleship, while the shattered glass fell all around, and the wind rose, and the forest boughs swirled and tossed in the awful tempest. The little girls cried and buried their faces in their aprons to shut out the blinding glare of the lightning, and the small boys were not ashamed to cry just as the girls did, as they hid trembling in the darkest corners.

But there was one brave little lad there who was just as much of a hero as Hobson, or Finlay, or Dewey, of whom we have read so much during our late war with Spain. He was the minister's son, Jack Adams, and only 10 years old, but as brave as if he were a man, though his face was pale as he heard the awful thunder peals and the glass cracking beneath the heavy hail. His first thought was not of himself, but of the poor little terrified children about him, and how he could best help them. He was a wonderfully sweet singer, and the children were always ready to leave their play to hear Jack sing. I believe that his voice was as sweet as Jenny Lind's, the Swedish nightingale's, and as wonderful as that of Patti's, who later delighted the world.

"Now, don't you cry any more, Lizzie and Hattie, and the rest of you, and I'll sing you the nicest songs I know if you'll come out from under the desks and listen to me," he said.

At this the little girls wiped their eyes, and one of them said, "Thank you Jack, but, Oh! we're so frightened."

"Oh, you never mind, Susie, the shower's most done, I guess, and I

know God can take care of us, no matter how hard it lightens."

Just then came a blinding flash and a roar of thunder that seemed to shake the hills, but when it was over brave little Jack's voice rose full and clear, singing what he called his storm hymn, that his dear mother wrote for him once after a fearful storm.

The children forgot their fears as they listened to him, and when he was done, there came a gleam of sunshine, and as they rushed to the windows they saw a beautiful rainbow shining upon the black cloud, and they knew that the storm was almost over, and were no longer afraid.

Was not Jack a brave little hero to comfort them so? He was the kind of boy that brave men like Hobson, and Findlay are made of, and that the world loves to honor—men whose first thought is of others and of duty. Brave little Jack.

E. A. O.

## SOLD LOVE CHARMS.

"Queen" Clara and Mrs. Fitzgerald May Be the Same.

[New York Press:] Early last spring a traveling gypsy giving her name as Queen Clara opened a "repository of information" in Binghamton. She advertised extensively to reveal the futures of anxious lovers and guaranteed to bring recreant swains to see the error of their ways for a nominal sum. The number of her customers was something remarkable, and the love philters she dealt out at exorbitant rates would have turned the witch of Endor green with envy.

Suddenly, in the height of her prosperity, she disappeared, and soon Chief of Police Meade received a call from two working girls. One of them said she had called on Queen Clara for a remedy that would soften the heart of a lover, and was informed that a jealous brunette had obtained a power which she had thrown over her rival, robbing her of the young man's affections by causing a repellent influence to surround her every time he approached. The only remedy for this would be to renovate the clothing through a secret process, at a cost of \$10. The girl took the dresses, boa, etc., to the queen and received a bag which she was told to sleep on, after which her lover would return to her.

When the queen disappeared she took with her the dresses, valued at \$50. The bag she had given to the young woman was opened and found to be filled with buckwheat flour. The authorities tried to trace Queen Clara, but she had disappeared as though by her own magic.

Now it seems her operations were extended to the country, where she reaped a rich harvest among the rural maidens. A girl 16 years old living at Port Crane called for information regarding a young man who paid attention to her, and after expending \$5 which she had saved from the sale of eggs, received the following receipt:

"In a large iron kettle put one toad, the ears of a rabbit caught in the wane of the moon, the tail of a spotted adder and a hoot owl's gizzard; cover the whole with water from a spring that bubbles near the head of a grave. Brew these over a slow fire from midnight until the first cock crows, when the mixture must be instantly removed and set in a dark place to cool. Two drops of this sprinkled on the lover's clothing will cause his affections to return to their original object."

Of course the maiden was unable to obtain nearly all of the ingredients, and to aid her in her distress Queen Clara said she kept a stock on hand. These she furnished for \$6.50, and the girl succeeded in borrowing the amount from a friend. The mixture was dropped on the recreant swain and three weeks after he married the girl's rival. It has since been learned that Queen Clara raised toads and snakes for the love philter market, and the speculation proved a success.

A farmer living in the town of Vestal, who had fallen in love with a girl some thirty years his senior, called on Queen Clara and paid her \$30 for the heart of a negro murderer who was lynched in Tennessee, and which had the power of "hoodooing" a younger rival for the girl's hand. Subsequently the examination of the organ by a medical man into whose hand it fell, proved it to be that of a sheep.

Several of the victims who have seen newspaper portraits of Mrs. Fitzgerald declare that she resembled the missing Queen Clara, but none of the victims want their money back bad enough to expose themselves to the public ridicule that would follow an effort to obtain it.

The losses, however, are not confined to the country folk. A prominent merchant of this city paid \$150 to find if his wife was faithful to him, and received information that threatens to result in a suit for slander, besides alienating the affections of a faithful wife.

If Queen Clara, alias Mme. Zongari, or Mrs. Fitzgerald, returns to this city next winter she will get a reception that will prove tropical.

Burr McIntosh, actor, athlete, newspaper man, social favorite and all-round good fellow, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the hardships he suffered at the front in Cuba. The doctors have promised that he may leave the hospital by August 20. After a month in the country he will return to the city to rehearse his part in "A War Correspondent," the new play in which he hopes to win fame and fortune as a star. The play is by Lottie Blair Parker, author of one of last year's successes, "Way Down East."



## OUR MORNING SERMON.

THE FAITH OF TRUST.

By Rev. Charles Morris Addison,

Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn.

"And he said unto them, Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?"—[Mark iv, 40.]

JESUS had been preaching a long time, and to escape the crowds which thronged Him He decided to take ship and go to the other side of the Galilean lake to the shore of Gadara. And His disciples took Him into the ship, as Mark says, "even as He was," tired with preaching and healing.

While they were on their way across the lake there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves began to beat into the ship. Jesus was in the hinder part of the ship asleep on a pillow, and they awoke Him and said unto Him: "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" And He arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, "Peace, be still," and the wind ceased and there was a great calm. After it was all over He said unto them: "Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?" How surprised they must have felt to hear Christ say after such signal exhibition of what they would have been sure to call successful faith in prayer. "How is it that ye have no faith?" Let us look into this strange answer.

I shall not speak of the power of prayer nor discuss what we ought to mean by answers to prayer. Doubtless we must see that the apostles' eager prayer was answered, but we are to look now solely at the question of faith which lies behind the special manifestation in the frightened prayer. Christ answered the latter by deed, a gracious and necessary accommodation; but when He comes to speak of it, He reaches back of the plea to its cause and finds there not strong faith, but no faith at all.

Men must pray and God will answer prayer in His all-wise way; so we must pray and pray earnestly, but we must also look beneath both the prayer and its answer and examine ourselves. Whether we be in the faith, whether we really trust God or not, that is the real point. Now, I say, and I am sure that Christ's words bear me out, that the frightened disciples in the little fishing boat on the lake of Galilee showed more faith in prayer and in what they could do by its powers than they showed faith in God, which is what Christ seeks to develop in us.

You have perhaps entrusted your small fortune to the care of some friendly banker, or the life of one you love to your family physician, or perhaps the secret trouble no one else knows to your trusted pastor. How shall we tell whether you trust these men? If you run frantically to them and beg reassurances, if you ask daily for your banker's trial balance, if you call in other physicians, or remind your minister constantly that he must not betray your confidence—then, while they may answer your request, may submit to your ungracious and unnecessary trials, they will surely say: "You have no faith in us; you do not trust us; if you trusted us you would be calm, you would fear nothing; you would say, 'I have laid off my care, my interest, my secret burden upon you. I believe you will bear it, because I trust you.'"

So it is, I am sure, that God speaks to us. He does not tell us not to pray, but He says, "Pray, not because you are uncertain of Me, not because you think I cannot take care of my world and you, but pray because you are sure of Me, because you know I will take care of you." The difficulty and defect in many a prayer, as it was in the case which we are considering, lies just here. If the disciples of old had trusted Christ they would have come to Him in confidence and said, "Master, we know that Thou carest for us, save us if it be possible. Nevertheless, not as we will, but as Thou wilt." Whereas they came to Christ with fear, not with trust. They were not sure that God really meant to save them.

But if they doubted God they had a belief in prayer, feeling that if only they prayed with enough fervor, strongly and earnestly enough, they might change His mind and so be saved, having wrought some change in God. And this is what Christ rebuked; not the praying, not the child's expression of his fear and desire, but the setting of that desire, of the human will before, and as superior to the divine will. The trust was in the prayer rather than in God.

The faith Christ wants is trust in God first, and then the prayer becomes the natural expression of that trust; and so He sometimes questions whether when He comes He will find this kind of faith on earth. He will find plenty of faith in creeds and schemes of salvation, plenty of faith in measures and some in men, but shall He find faith in God, which is what He wants?

He will not find it in you, my friend, who once had a vision of duty calling you to help the world, to set right some wrong, to put your shoulder to some

wheel of oppression and roll it away, and now look at the work to be done and doubt whether it be possible, whether, after all, the best plan is not to let the world take its course. Why is it that you have no faith? Because God has dropped from your calculations. You do not see God as Isaiah did, sitting upon His throne, high and lifted up, ruling this world, and calling this man and that, you especially, to arise and help this great work of God—God is here and interested, and means to do this work. To know this, to feel you can depend on this, is to have faith; it is to have the same faith with those great men of old ages who believed very little about God, but placed most absolute trust in Him, simply relying on Him to do what is best, to fulfill His promises in spite of every outward appearance to the contrary.

Christ would not find this kind of faith in you, my friend, who have prayed so long for that husband or son, and are utterly discouraged because no answer seems to come. You love some one whose days are darkened by some error in thought or degraded by some viciousness of life, and you trust to your own efforts to save him. You trust in your prayers as if you might somehow move God to help him by your importunities. You get your most religious friends to pray with you. Why have you so little faith? Does God need to be entreated to save one of His children? Does He ever despair, as you are tempted to, or abandon the case, as you say you must? Will He not go into the wilderness and seek the soul which is lost? Has He not only the desire but the power to follow and quicken and restore him whom He loves as much as you do? If you had the faith of trust you would believe these things of God, who says, "Can a woman forget her child? Yea, she may forget, yet will I not forget." Do you trust Him as much as this warrants?

Christ will not find this faith in you, my friend, if in your daily life you are distrustful and anxious. Perfect trust, like perfect love, casts out fear, but you live as though there were no God, or if there be, as though He were either utterly indifferent or waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon and destroy you. You start on a journey and you are fearful of some accident; you go to sea and dread shipwreck; a telegram comes to your door and you tremble—was it not David who said of the trustful man, "He will not be afraid of any evil tidings?" And then, as you see trouble really coming, when sorrow or death menaces you, you cannot bear the sight, for you do not see God coming with it. You do not trust Him then when you need Him most.

The prayer of faith is the prayer of trust. It comes from the heart that is satisfied with God's knowledge and power and love. And it is merely the leaning of our weakness upon God's strength, knowing that He does care whether we perish and yet that He desires us to ask Him to save us.

"Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt."

This is the prayer of faith, the true faith, the faith of trust, not of fear.

## HIS FIRST PIECE OF REPORTING.

As a Boy Henry Watterson Developed the Journalistic Instinct.

[Washington Star:] The first reporting work ever done by Henry Watterson, the famous editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was for the Washington Evening Star. Mr. Watterson spent the first twenty years of his life in this city, having been born here while his father was a member of Congress from Tennessee.

When 13 years of age, together with one of his intimate boy friends, George W. Adams, who afterward became one of the proprietors of the Star, and a boy named Phillips, he went down to the river to swim. There was a number of boys in the water, and a cry of "boy drowned," was raised. When there appeared to be no chance of saving the boy they all scampered to the shore, picked out their clothing, and by the clothing remaining unclaimed identified the drowned boy as young Phillips.

Watterson and Adams evidently had the news instinct which was later to make them both successful newspaper men, and on their way home they stopped at the Star office, where Watterson wrote an account of the drowning, his first newspaper work.

## A Fancied Immunity.

"Weren't you afraid of the bullets?" she asked of the soldier.

"Not a bit," he answered.

"You felt as if you had a charmed life?"

"Not exactly. But after I got my system thoroughly lined with hard-tack I was reasonably confident that no bullet was going to penetrate far enough to do much damage."

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

At the Koch Medical Institute—The "Great White Plague" Succumbs to Improved Tuberculin - Whitman.

The "Improved Tuberculin" as prepared and used by Dr. C. H. Whitman at the Koch Medical Institute, is an ozonized, purified tuberculin compound whereby the germicidal properties of tuberculin have been reinforced by the addition of two of the most powerful antiseptic (germ destroying) agents known. Pus germs are present in all cases where there is softening of lung or bronchial tissue, and it is to meet and overcome this condition, as well as to destroy and eliminate the tubercular germ from the human body, that Improved Tuberculin in its present perfected state was produced.

No other preparation of tuberculin or of then umerous serums can compare with this specific in the treatment of tuberculosis, and especially is this true when administered by or under the direction of Dr. C. H. Whitman and combined with the great tissue-building remedy, Ozomoru.

This latter remedy is just as essential, if a cure is to be expected, as the

tuberculin itself, as it supplies a deficiency which nothing else can do. The management of the Koch Medical Institute refers with pardonable pride to the large percentage of cures which they have been able to record during the past two and one-half years. Many of these cases received the treatment over two years ago, and they are still testifying to the complete cures which were wrought in them.

Another source of gratification is the almost universal indorsement now coming to them from physicians of all schools, many of whom had refused at first to believe in the power of any remedy to cure consumption. Still more satisfactory is the fact that they have been able to place this treatment within the reach of all, even the very poor, at the minimum rate of \$10.00 per month.

Herewith are appended extracts from the testimonials of a few who have been cured. It is desired that all who are interested will carefully investigate the claims made by these people, and thereby satisfy themselves as to their absolute correctness.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) June 13, 1898.

DR. C. H. WHITMAN, Koch Medical Institute, City—Dear Doctor: It gives me great pleasure to certify to the complete restoration of my health, and I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to my physicians, who were the medium through which this miraculous cure was effected. Consumption carried away my mother and two brothers, and, being familiar with the early symptoms of this dread disease, I readily recognized its inception in my own case, and lost no time in consulting my family physician, Dr. W. H. Smith of this city. After a careful examination he diagnosed my case lung and bronchial consumption; frankly admitted his inability to cure me, but referred me to you with the assurance that to his personal knowledge you had cured as bad cases as mine. At my request he accompanied me to your office, where I was reexamined by you, and a microscopic examination of my sputum was made in the presence of Dr. Smith and Dr. P. M. Reasner. The tubercular bacilli were found to be present, and the examination of my chest revealed the presence of tubercular deposit in the upper portion of both lungs.

I began at once taking your combined treatment, Improved Tuberculin and Ozomoru, I took no other medicine whatsoever, and in less than four months was a well man, absolutely free from any sign or symptom of my former trouble. It is said that "seeing is believing," and I herewith extend an invitation to everybody who may be interested in knowing the truth to see me. Such grand and glorious victories as YOU are winning in the saving of human life have never been equaled in the realm of science, and my most ardent wish is, that I may be permitted to do my share in this work by encouraging others who are afflicted as I was to accept the opportunity offered by you and get cured.

Yours truly,

H. HARRINGTON,

116 West Francis street.

I herewith certify to the correctness of the above statement, and most heartily and sincerely recommend the treatment of Dr. C. H. Whitman. I know that it is effectual and

absolutely harmless, having seen many cases of consumption cured by its use.

W. H. SMITH, M.D.,

Office corner Third and Main streets. After careful investigating, I found many people who had been cured by the use of your remedies. I decided to place myself under your treatment, and in four months was permanently cured of consumption.

B. W. ANNIN,

234 Marengo Place, Pasadena, Cal.

It would be difficult for me to fully express the gratitude I feel for the complete cure of consumption which has been wrought in me by the use of your Improved Tuberculin.

MRS. G. B. WEST,

Morton avenue, Station 1, Pasadena, Cal.

I continue to enjoy good health and am able to do my usual day of work, all of which to me is occasion of profound thankfulness to God and Whitman's Improved Tuberculin treatment.

M. H. BLUNK,

1064 West Eleventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.

I have been a sufferer from tuberculosis. Boston physicians gave me no hope. You cured me in four months. My health was never better than now.

J. FRANK DANFORTH,

213 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 1, 1896.

It was not believed that I could reach Los Angeles alive. My home physicians in Canada gave me no hope. I was almost helpless when I began your treatment. You cured me in three months.

W. F. STUTT,

216 East Eighth street, Riverside, Cal.

Extract from a letter received from above patient January 4, 1898: "I thank God that through the treatment given me by you I feel almost as well as I ever did. I am able to eat as much as ever, and I weigh within a few pounds of my old weight. I go out and chop wood every morning, and my wife says I never looked better in my life."

W. FRANK STUTT,

Riverside, Cal.

I heartily recommend to all persons suffering from tuberculosis the skill and experience of Dr. C. H. Whitman, who administered the treatment to me.

J. D. VAN WIRT M.D.,

Johnsonville, N. Y.

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## WOMAN AND HOME.

## LACES AND KERCHIEFS.

## MORE PRETTY VARIETIES OF THE EVER-POPULAR SHIRTWAISTS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—This is the time of the year when every new garment a well-dressed woman wears is significant of the future, and September signs are in the air. By next week all the buyers will be crowding home from Paris, telling tales of every fresh enterprise in woollen clothes, coats and hats, etc. Even now there is a revival of custom and interest all along the counters of the big shops, and in the water-color sketches that the buyers always send on before them from Paris, most interesting fortunes in finery can be told. Looking over a dozen of these pretty pictures any one would promptly catch the suggestion that fringes and fichus will be among the most well-defined features of autumnal splendor. Evening and calling gowns and tailor suits all display some phase or an-

the left shoulder, with jeweled pins. Women who possess pretty sloping shoulders love to wear a small, three-cornered bit, drawn rather close and the ends knotted small at the waist line, while one of generous proportions prefers the fichu that floats in front, long and free from the shoulder line.

As a matter of fact, by a discreet use of the fichu a woman can give her figure just what lines and proportions she needs. By drawing it taut or letting it fall full, she can conceal or reveal all she pleases, and for this reason the fichu front is unfailingly noted on nine out of ten of the autumn models in cloth. The fronts of such suits are for a slender woman made full on the shoulder, or under the arm they cross in suave line and fold over the bust, high up or low down, in order to reveal beneath the chin a rounded or pointed vest of some soft contrasting goods. Occasionally one side of this drapery passes down to the left hip and from there lets fall a long and a short sash end upon the skirt.

Equally as pleasing is the tiny cravat fichu that is adopted with the

be overlaid with lace or white satin, be made wholly of embroidered silk, or of the plain cloth itself bordered with a silk fringe. One end carried far down and low under the arm will fasten there with three large fine buttons, and the V-shaped space they leave open under the chin will be ornamented in divers ways.

Once launched on autumn topics, it is essential to give some recognition of the laces, that on vests and the fichus of day gowns, and in the trimming of evening costumes, will be more than ever conspicuous for the next six months. To begin at the beginning, biscuit tint is the choice for the approaching season if new lace is worn. This is a soft, rosy cream tone that harmonizes deliciously with all the latest gas-light colors. There is also old-lace colors, but this so often degenerates into a tone of dirty tea brown that the first-mentioned dye is preferred.

In spite of the charms of the ever lovely point de Venice, a species of pretty cut-out point is guaranteed to achieve a fine place for itself and the waved antique Valenciennes and Valenciennes incrustation is going to predominate on the toilets for debutantes. There is also a new applique lace called ruby point, which in reality is a pale ivory ecru in tone. Ruby point is worked in as heavy pattern as Russian or Renaissance lace, while an attractive but rather startling variety of weave is a coarse black, ecru or biscuit colored net, adorned in a Persian pattern carried out exclusively in dull gold and silver thread. Orient veiling one hears it nominated, and for a while it is sure to maintain a right royal position, for only a little has been imported and that commands a price exclusive to all of moderate means. Orient veiling is easily imitated in cheap net and gilt, and at once it will fall, when vulgarized, from its high estate.

Those who are reading signs and wonders on the new horizon of fashion will not fail to observe a few first millinery indications of a degree of importance. For instance, it does not take great perspicacity to decide that feathers will get a big share of fall patron-

and tufts of golden rod. A green September hat made for one who will go coaching in the Berkshire hills was of a shade of chenille and straw known as hay green. Its crown stood an inch and a fourth high and the two-inch wide brim sloped down from it. All about the crown ran a full girde of Michaelmas daisies with maple leaves, half turned from a dull green into scarlet.

There is a promise that later on, when headgear becomes a really serious consideration with every woman, popular taste will be invited to whet its appetite for novelty on a hat material known as camels' hair felt. The specimens seen so far show a pretty quality of rather rough surfaced felt, in the appropriate dull colors, having a long silvery wool nap springing from it. In Paris, having done long ago with the wide hat and the forward pitch of the brim, they are placing small capotes very far on the back of the head. Whether we will follow this initiative remains to be seen.

For full three weeks yet, in spite of autumn preparations, the light sheath of summer garments will not be shed and still interesting are some of the diversities in white clothes. Duck and serge skirts, for instance, are wearing their pockets anywhere but on the hips and inside the front widths. Two square catchalls, with flaps that button down, are frankly sewed on the front part of the skirt, within handy reach of the wearer's right and left hands, and into these she puts her belongings easily and comfortably. The promise of the tailors is that wool walking skirts for autumn and winter shall be made with the same regard to convenience and that none of these skirts shall have a gather or a pleat the whole waist band round. A novel pattern of easy and graceful shape is promised and thereby a great thanksgiving goes up from the feminine heart.

Another demonstration has been made in the hand wrought shirt waist and a novel pattern has been evolved that we will carry right on into the winter wardrobes. This latest manifestation is tucked perpendicularly from neck band to waist line. In groups of small tucks, especially when the shirt is of silk, and not by a couple of inches, do the fronts of the garment meet. They open to reveal a straight vest piece, of whatever in a contrasting goods or color you may elect to make it. A white silk shirt, or a black one for that matter, will open prettily upon a vest of pale green or turquoise blue silk, or white tuckered lawn. Instead of the shirt fronts lying wide open, of either edge, at intervals of three inches, buttonholes are worked and by new link studs the fronts are held firm but open, at certain points of the vest.

Thus has a new species of shirt waist given rise to a new type of shirt stud, and the makers of such ornaments are turning out, more or less widely linked, studs set with moonstones in silver, opals, cat's eyes, and star sapphires. The cuffs of these shirts are not contrarywise held by link buttons, too, but the sleeves fall in slightly to wrist bands, that are wide, soft, and clasp the wrists closely. By three buttons sewed on to each band and three silken loops the cuffs are made fast. Of course the six buttons required for this purpose are often pretty cabochon jewels with gold shanks.

The three most adaptable types of fichu to gowns that, by a touch, can be brought into line with the prevailing mode, accompany the text this week. One of these kerchief draperies is especially designed for the furnishing up of an evening gown for a young lady. The model from which the drawing was made displayed a close-fitting, low-necked body of blue peau-de-sole, and over the shoulder was flung a handkerchief of the palest lavender Liberty silk, edged with a deep flounce of the same. All about the verge of the flounce ran a thick ruck of blue silk violets, set on in a double row. A soft knot of these blossoms held the fichu in place on the shoulder, and the wearer of the pretty drapery clasped her neck with a dog collar of corals and blue crystal Venetian beads.

The fichu for a stouter woman and for wear indoors is given in another figure. This big kerchief falls over the shoulders of a tea jacket made of white Madeira embroidery over rose color. Of the simplest white Brussels net the fichu itself is made, and frilled with net. Along the frill run three rows of black velvet bebe ribbon, and three rosettes of this ribbon fasten the fichu on either side to the jacket.

A black figured grenadine, made over white silk linings, is the material of the third model. Here the close drawn kerchief is of white Limonsine silk, edged with black lace, and a high black satin collar with lace ear tips completes the pretty demi-season toilet.

MARY DEAN.

## New Los Angeles Line.

[Minneapolis Times:] It is now probable that the Rio Grande Western will build into Los Angeles, Cal., thereby causing competition for Collis P. Huntington and the Southern Pacific. Advances from Salt Lake are to the effect that a contract has been signed there by the officials of the Oregon Short Line and Utah and a Montana syndicate for the construction of a railroad from Milford, Utah, to the Nevada State line near Pioche, which will leave a gap of only 250 miles to build in order to connect Salt Lake and Los Angeles by rail.



SMART FICHUS.

ther of that graceful shoulder drapery that folds kerchief-wise over the bust.

This is a diversion of fashion in which women stout and thin can alike participate and with equal advantage, and the recalling of the fichu to its old-time honorable estate is an excellent means of bringing into evidence fine old laces and embroidered muslin that has been worked by hand in a distant and more artistic day.

On evening dresses the fichu is quite Protean in its variety of shades. It may be a scarf of precious old lace drawn rather close about a corsage cut low; that is, after the court model, on the shoulders and knotting in a soft bow on the bust, or it can be a stretch of Liberty silk, drawn up and fastened on

wonderful and hitherto unseen striped cloths for winter and autumn wear. Fancy, if you can, a wine-red cloth, finely barred in black satin stripes. The waist of this buttons up well over the bust, but springs open on the chest in two small revers. They disclose an inner vest of rucked silk, a high collar of white silk tops off the basque, but to take away from any severity of line, a kerchief of biscuit-colored lace, edging a wisp of similarly colored silk lawn, passes about the neck, under the revers and knots artistically on the bust, letting a couple of lace ends of uneven lengths fall even below the waist line.

On a certain percentage of cloth suits, flat, shaped fichu pieces will fold down from the shoulder. These will

age. Whether complete stuffed fowls are going to be sacrificed again to feminine vanity one dares not yet say, but fans of stiff feathers will adorn the big new toques. This denotes that it is the spreading tail, not the wing of the bird, that is wanted, and plumage, handsomely marked with eyes and spots, is the most desired.

As never before, in point of perfect tint and firm or ragged shape are they making autumn leaves or adorning the first hats of the season, made of straw and chenille. Nothing could be more promising than the indications for the demi-season hat, and the milliners who can gauge their patrons' appetite for pretty surprises are garnishing round brown and red and rusty green mixed hats, with ribbon



# NEWS FROM THE FRONT. HOW TWO WOMEN WERE RECON- CILED AFTER LONG YEARS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

"There ain't anything short of a cyclone could get Judith Talbot and Achsa Hawes within speaking distance, and then they'd have to be blown together face to face!"

"You think they'd speak then, Uncle Purdy? I don't!"

Uncle Purdy wheezed gently in lieu of a laugh. He felt over the arid waste of his head for his spectacles, and, adjusting them, peered through at the two women going by. They were on opposite sides of the street. They carried their heads rigidly erect, and both their lean, tall figures forged ahead with resolute swings of stiff black petticoats.

"Queer how them two women look so much alike," murmured one of the other loungers on the postoffice steps.

"That's all the like-ness there is 'twixt 'em!" chuckled the joker, who never neglected small opportunities for want of greater.

"They're both real good women—real good women," said the little man in the blue jeans, mildly. The remark was well received, for it was known that he claimed relationship to Achsa Hawes through the devious winding ways that blood can run. Naturally it could not be expected of the little blue jeans man to call Achsa's sworn enemy a "real good woman." The loungers all appreciated the magnanimity.

"Oh, yes, they'll both go to heaven," Uncle Purdy said. "There ain't any trouble with Achsa, Hawes's and Ju-

thread of pathway led between the two houses, and little stubbed shoes were continually traversing it. How fond Ivory and little Jerome had been of each other! And now—what were the boys doing now? Dear land, dear land!

In the other house little Jerome's mother rocked beside her window and remembered, too. She was not wistful and sad. She was thinking of the bitter time since the grass had grown over the little meandering path, and she and Achsa had walked on, opposite sides of the street. The old grievance ranked harder than ever in her breast. "I did think," Aunt Purdy had said, when the "boys" marched away in their gallant blue, "that now Achsa Hawes and Judith Talbot would make up—both their boys a-going to the war so. But they haven't, and now I guess they never will."

"Nothing short of a Kansas cyclone," agreed Uncle Purdy, "and even then it's got to be Achsa that starts in. Judith Talbot won't."

"No, oh, no; Judith Talbot won't." One evening the news came that the Twentieth Regiment had been called to the front. The boys from Priestley were in the Twentieth. Achsa Hawes's boy and Judith Talbot's little Jerome had tramped away to the Twentieth drum beat. They had been called to the front. A desperate battle was being waged, and many reinforcements were needed. The men at the post-office talked it over excitedly, and through all the little town ran a thrill of horror. It was so much worse when the Twentieth was called to the front!

"Dear Lord, dear Lord!" sobbed Achsa Hawes on her knees. All night she travelled in the throes that mothers feel when their sons are at the

and I thought it had ought to be a woman. I didn't know but 'twould kill her alone."

"You selected the wrong woman, that's all," the joker remarked. "I calculate you forgot Judith Talbot hadn't spoke to Achsa Hawes since the year 1." The joker's jovial face was drawn out into solemn, unaccustomed length. He fingered his paper nervously.

"Yes," Uncle Purdy groaned, "I forgot it. I jest remembered that Achsa was a woman, then."

Down the quiet street Judith Talbot was hurrying. A great relief and a great pity was struggling in her plain, strong face. She was trying not to be glad that it was Achsa's boy instead of hers. She was trying honestly—but she was glad. How glad she was! There was so little room at first for anything but little Jerome. Then she remembered Achsa. She thought of little Ivory then, and strangely enough the picture in her mind was of the sturdy little fellow walking hand-in-hand with little Jerome. Oh, no! Oh, no! he could not be wounded or—dead! He was so little to be hurt! Ivory was Achsa's baby—poor Achsa!

"Uncle Purdy wanted me to break it to her—he forgot. He thought Achsa'd take it easier with me. I knew that was what he wanted the minute he spoke. He forgot about Achsa and me. Oh, I can't think little Ivory's dead! He has such proud, independent ways, little Ivory had! He and Jerome! O, no! O, poor Achsa!"

An overwhelming sorrow for little Ivory's mother took possession of Judith Talbot. The pain stifled her and made her pant for breath as if she had been running. She clutched the terrible paper in her hand until it tore under her fingers; she had not opened



WHEN IT WAS FRESH, SWEET MORNING IN THE WORLD, AND JUDITH WENT DOWN THE LITTLE UNWORN PATHWAY, ACHSA WENT TOO.

dith Talbot's bringin' up in the right place."

"Only they'll cross over the golden streets when they see each other coming along," the joker murmured, decisively.

The two women were out of sight now, down the sunny street of the little town. They were still abreast, with only the narrow stretch of dusty roadway between them, but there was not the slightest turning of their heads. Boys in blue on parade could hardly have tramped on more inflexibly erect.

"She's got on her best black skirt, too," thought Judith Talbot. "I can see it out of the tail of my eye. I wouldn't be a mite surprised if she's put it on for the identical reason I did mine. Achsa's dreadful fond of ivory. I suppose she takes it real hard."

"Judith's dressed up in black, too," across the street Achsa Hawes was musing; "it's that same black bombazine she wore to Jerome's funeral. That dress always means mourning. Judith thinks a sight of little Jerome."

Both women drifted presently into neat, white houses at the extreme end of the sunny street. The houses were as much alike as the women, but they, too, had the same rigid, uncompromising aspect toward each other.

It was the beginning of the war, and the little town of Priestley had but recently sent away its generous contribution of "boys." Two of them had gone out of the neat white houses at the end of the sunny street.

"I wore this dress to big Jerome's funeral, too," the mother of one of the "boys" was thinking, beside her windowful of gay geraniums. Her thoughts were wistful. It seemed such a dreadful little while—one way. One way it seemed such a dreadful long while since big Jerome across the way died. She remembered just how little Jerome looked. He and Ivory had walked together in the procession, in their little decorous black suits, and Ivory had slyly wiped little Jerome's eyes with his wisp of white handkerchief. Judith had insisted upon Achsa's going with her, she said it was such a comfort.

"Dear land!" murmured Achsa aloud. She sat up straight, looking wistfully back into the time when a worn white

front. Once she pulled aside the curtain and looked across the street. Judith's light was burning, too.

After that the days went slowly in many, many hearts in patriotic little Priestley. In Judith Talbot's heart and Achsa Hawes's how slow—how slow—they were in going! The hands on the clock crept on patiently, but seemed to make so very little progress. Indeed, when the papers came at night both mothers unfolded them with terrible dread, but it was a week before any bad news found its way to Priestley. Then it came to Judith's neat house first. Judith went down street for her paper, and the moment she entered the little postoffice the terrible dread came to meet her and smote her on the threshold. She staggered across the room, bent and trembling under the blow. There was no need of the pity in the men's faces, and the sudden hushing of their excited shrill voices—no need of their turning away from her the big black headlines of their papers. She knew at once. Uncle Purdy came down the dim little room to meet her, but she brushed past him and got her own paper and went away.

"Somebody'd ought to tell her—she hadn't ought to read it all alone," muttered the old man. "She'd ought to read it with somebody. Judith! Judith Talbot!" He went to the door and sent his thin, kind old voice out into the quiet evening. Judith Talbot heard and waited.

"Well?" and her own voice sounded harsh and strange to her. It choked her.

"Well?"

"You goin' up Achsa Hawes' way?" stammered Uncle Purdy, eagerly. "I—I kind of thought maybe you'd stop in an'—an' read the paper to Achsa. There—there's news of the Twentieth in it tonight—Achsa'd want to hear."

Uncle Purdy went back into the post-office with beads of perspiration on his bald forehead. His mild, pleasant face was troubled.

"I don't know but I've put my foot in it," he said gloomily. "I don't know but I have. It's terrible hard work to break things to folks. But I thought she'd ought to read it with somebody,

it at all. It had not occurred to her to do it after the first heart leap of relief that came with Uncle Purdy's words.

"Poor Achsa! Oh, poor Achsa!" murmured Judith Talbot over and over again, in little gasps of horror. The bitterness, the long estrangement—everything was swept away on the tide of her pity. She longed unutterably to go and comfort little dead Ivory's mother.

"I'll go," she said aloud. "Lord in heaven help me comfort Achsa!"

Achsa met her at the door. Bewilderment and joy struggled for precedence in her thin, sweet face.

"Judith, Judith!" she cried softly, holding out her hands. Had it come at last—at last? Judith came to her!

"Dear Lord be thanked!" prayed Achsa's heart.

"I've come, Achsa," Judith said simply. She was holding out the crumpled paper and the pain in her face, and the whiteness of it told the sad story as plainly as words. The joy in the face of Ivory's mother gave away to anguish.

"There's news from the Twentieth, they said. I came to read it with you. Achsa, Ivory—"

"—is dead. My boy is dead!"

"No, no—oh, I don't know! I've come to read it with you—he's only hurt, dear, maybe. We'll read it together—me and you, Achsa. We've borne so many things together. Maybe little Ivory's just wounded." But in her heart she knew it was death she had read in the solemn faces of the men. She knew it was death she had heard in Uncle Purdy's compassionate old voice. Proud, independent little Ivory was dead.

"We'll set down out here in the sunset, Achsa. It's easier to bear things out of doors, under the Lord's sky. Set up here close to me—I'll read it easy as I can. You needn't to look at all—shut your eyes, dear, and you'll be all ready to pray."

The first cool breath of the evening buffeted their faces gently. Above them, between the trees, a dim star glimmered—faintly, as if through tears. Shrill, cheery little insect voices called

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to each other. A calm world shut them in comfortably.

"Now, Judith; I'm ready."

And Judith Talbot opened the paper and read the pitiful news. God pity Judith Talbot! for it was little Jerome who had fallen at the front. Little Jerome in his soldier blue was among the dead. She had misunderstood—dear Lord, the pity in Uncle Purdy's seemed old face had been for her!

All the stars came out clearly. All night they sat there under them together, and the mother of the living son comforted the mother of the dead. And when it was fresh, sweet morning in the world and Judith went down the little, unworn pathway, Achsa went, too. They held each other's hands, as little Jerome and Ivory had done long before.

ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL.

### MOUNT WILSON.

Amid the mighty forest of high peaks,  
From whose grand crests the tall pines pierce  
the sky

Like Titan lances, cleaving the blue asunder,  
Thou lift thy bold front, oh man's h mount,  
Thy vast sides ribbed with cloven cañons,  
Whose deeps seem earth-embowling. Forests  
Hide in them as playthings for the wind, and  
Crystal-footed streams leap amid rocks,  
As answering to the far-off trumpet  
Call of the great sea. Climbing unto thy  
Summit the world lies at our feet. Valleys  
And lower hills, and sea-washed shore, and  
the

Girdling rivers, with shining faces lifted  
To the sun; the man-built cities looking  
Like pigmy toys; the long line of smoke from  
Out the iron throat of the swift-moving  
Engine, like some white banner over the  
Valleys flung. How small I feel! How like a  
Atom dropped into the wide space about  
Me, as I stand upon thy crest and view  
The vast encircling land. Behind thee, scat-  
tered

Lies the wide and mighty wilderness of  
Peaks, rising in solemn grandeur above  
Old Time's gigantic cañons, speaking with  
Sublimest tongues of infinite power.  
The unfettered winds hide thee, and sing in  
Whispering breezes their lullabies unto  
The flowers, or pour their fuller anthems,  
While rocking the mighty pines, as cradling  
Them within their tireless arms. And grand  
the

Oratorios poured by voice of many  
Waters which leap singing from the vast  
heights

With rainbows round their feet and upon their  
Shining foreheads. Oh, thou mount of won-  
ders,

Behind thee broodeth Solitude, old as  
The world, and Nature's face is still un-  
touched

By human fingers. The wilderness is  
There, and Nature wears her crest of rocky  
Pinacles, and the wild beauty of her  
Forest tangles. Man hath not put upon  
Her his strong fetters, nor sought to tame her  
Spirit. But far beneath thy front we see  
Where man hath walked, and dimpled the face  
of

Nature with his works, making the valleys smile  
With their orchard bloom, and gleam brightly  
with

The emerald of their vineyards. Green and  
Fair lie the vast fields of wheat within their  
Season, billowed in shining beauty like

The sea when sweep the wind's wings o'er  
their breast,

And man's world lies cradled, looking up to  
thee,

Great priest of Nature, lift above the clouds,  
And holding nightly commune with the stars,  
ELIZA A. OTIS.

August, 1898.

### Curious Funeral in England.

A curious story is told in the British war office. Some years ago a workman was engaged in casting metal for the manufacture of ordnance at the Woolwich arsenal when he lost his balance and fell into a huge caldron containing twelve tons of molten metal. The metal was at white heat, and, of course, the unfortunate man was utterly consumed in an instant. The war department authorities held a conference and decided not to profane the dead by using the steel in the manufacture of ordnance, and the enormous mass of metal was actually interred and a Church of England clergyman read the burial service over it.



## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

## A BOY'S ROOM.

## SOME SIMPLE FURNITURE THAT ANY BOY CAN MAKE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Every right-minded boy takes an interest in the appearance of a room that is all his own, has very decided views as to how it should be furnished, and many a handy lad would like to knock up his own book shelves, clothes press or divan if he only knew how. With proper directions it is easy enough to do, and the following suggestions are sure to prove helpful:

Among the most available pieces for use would be a bookcase, combination wash stand and writing desk, a utility couch, a small divan, nests of shelves for books, and several small cabinets that may be hung on the wall or stood on the floor.

The large illustration is the view of a corner in a boy's room, and the several pieces of furniture were made by him from boards, boxes and upholstery material. Between the windows and the doorway the space is filled with a divan and a bookcase.

The divan is nothing more than a large box provided with a cover on hinges that may be raised, and in the box there is ample room for clothing or for storage purposes. The divan is provided with a back made of pine boards, over which some curled hair is placed and covered with cretonne or denim. The top of the seat is upholstered in a similar manner, and the front of the box is draped with the same material.

Along the front edge of the box a gimp is fastened with large-headed upholsterer's tacks, and a tack is driven here and there in both seat and back to give it the tufted appearance, characterizing upholstery work.

The bookcase that ends up against the divan is about five feet high and sixteen inches deep, the width depending on the width of the divan.

By making the case sixteen inches deep books may be placed upon the shelves from both sides.

This case can be made from pine boards planed on both sides and with tongued and grooved edges. The woodwork should be stained and varnished, or it can be painted any desirable color. A strip of cornice moulding fastened around the top will improve its appearance and modify the box-like features than it would otherwise have. Curtains of some light material will look well if hung from small brass rods that can be attached at top and middle of the case, as shown in the illustration.

Such a corner as this will not be found in every boy's room, but perhaps some space will be available where a

similar arrangement could be carried out successfully.

## A USEFUL COMBINATION.

Another useful bit of furniture is shown against the wall in the illustration, and while it appears to be a writing desk, it is a combination piece that when the desk cover is raised discloses a complete wash stand.

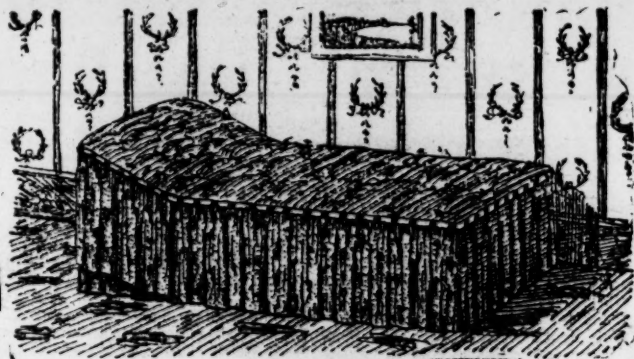
Figure 1 shows the construction in a very clear manner, and it will not be a difficult matter for the amateur carpenter to make one at a slight cost.

As may be seen, it is composed of two end pieces, a back and two shelves. The top one is cut out to receive an ordinary wash bowl, and under it will be found space enough for water pitcher, soap dish and other toilet accessories. The top edges of sides are cut in a slanting manner so the cover when down will have an inclined position. A curtain of some good material and divided at the middle is arranged in place to cover the front of the stand so that when in use as a desk the contents may be concealed. The curtains should be on a rod, so they can be easily drawn or closed at will. This woodwork should be painted or stained and varnished to match other finished wood in the room, and when completed its use will prove its value.

## A UTILITY COUCH.

For the side of a room a utility couch

not more than 18 inches long. Fig. 3 shows the manner in which this rest is built; it is secured to the top of the box by means of two large hinges, and at the middle of it to the under side a standard is attached by a stout hinge. In the standard several holes are made at regular distances apart, and when provided with a wooden pin the headrest can be raised or lowered and held securely in any position. The top of the couch not covered by the headrest is made to raise as shown and affords an opening to the interior of the couch. Here will be found an excellent place for trousers, long coats and odd pieces of clothing. The inside of the sides and one end may be arranged with denim or canvas pockets, as shown, where numbers of pairs of shoes, slippers and



A UTILITY COUCH.

## A PLAN OF HER OWN.

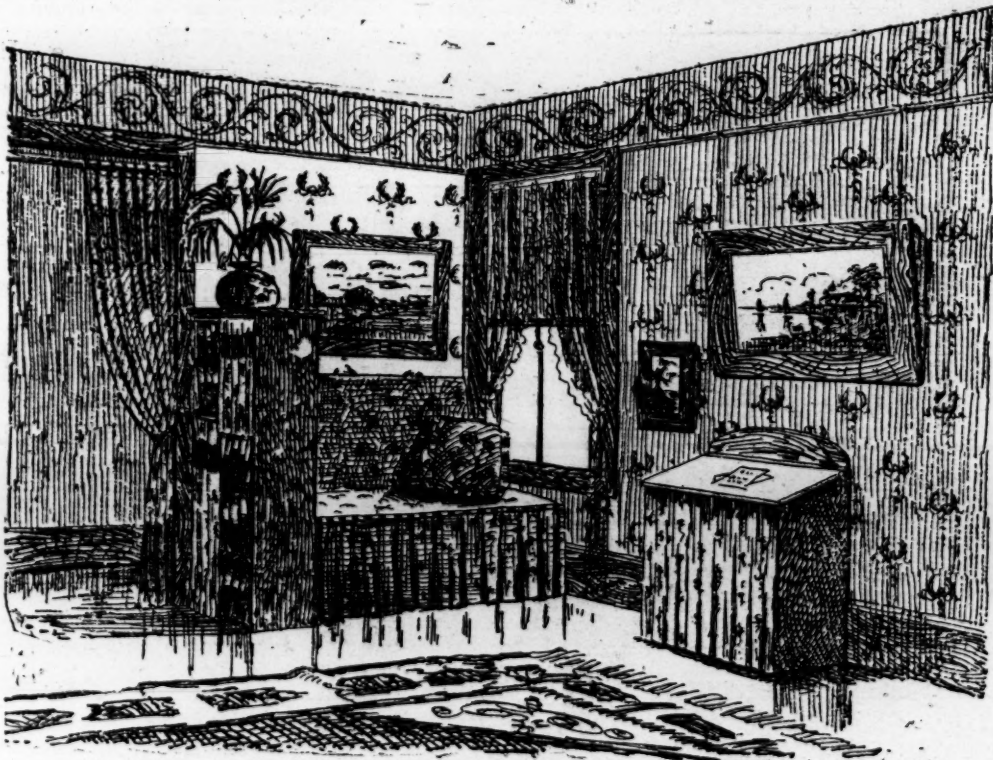
## HOW LIZZIE MADE THE FAMILY LIVING FOR ONE SUMMER.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

I.

"That's what I'm going to do," said Lizzie. She stood in the door and looked off at the distant blue hills and the slightly nearer view. It was as though the fair scene had connection with the thing she meant to do; and it had.

She looked anxiously at her mother, and Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. Arnold was the neighbor living nearest to their new home; but she was so friendly that Lizzie felt no hesitation about telling her



CORNER OF A BOY'S ROOM.

will be found a very valuable and comfortable piece of furniture, and as it may easily be constructed from pine boards, a plan is shown in Fig. 2. A glance at this drawing will show that the body part of the couch is in the shape of a long box, 6 feet in length, 30 inches wide and 16 inches deep. At one end a headrest is arranged in that it can be raised or lowered. This will be the width of the couch, and

rubbers can find a good resting-place. As shown in the drawing, the under side of the couch top is provided with battens to strengthen it and keep the boards together; but the head rest is battened at the end of the boards, as they would prevent the rest lying flat on top of the couch if they were under side. The top to this couch should be made so that it will fit flush with the top of sides and ends. A rail is nailed fast all around the inside of the box an inch down from the top, so that when the cover is closed it will sit down inside of the box. This couch can be upholstered on the seat with hair from an old mattress and covered with some strong and desirable material, or a single bed mattress may be covered with material and laid on the top of the box. Around the sides and ends a valance of cretonne may be gathered and tacked at the upper edge, and to finish it off nicely a gimp may be held in place with large-headed upholstery tacks.

Several other pieces of furniture can be made that will follow these, and with these to begin with, others will suggest themselves as needed.

HARRY J. ADAMS.

[Chicago News:] "Why is it," he asked, "that beautiful women are always the most stupid?" "Sir," she replied, "am I to understand that you desire to cast reflections upon my mental capacity?" "Oh, no," he hurriedly returned; "I have always said that you were one of the brightest girls I ever—" But he didn't finish. Before he could do so he realized that he had said their wrong thing and could never make it right.

While he, the horrid thing, sat back and said: "Me, too—I am The saddest when you sing."

—Chicago News.

her plan. Besides, she wanted her opinion.

"Why, it's the very place for summer boarders," said Lizzie. "Just see what a view from here! And it's so high and healthy; and there's good fishing, with the river only a mile off, and Deering Falls are so near—why, it's splendid!"

"And there are three bedrooms we don't need, and we could fix up that other little room for a bedroom. I just know we could make money out of it; we'd make our living, now while father is sick, and something besides. Don't you think we should, Mrs. Arnold?"

"I shouldn't wonder a mite if you would, if you can get the folks. Seems to me it's a real sensible thing to try," said Mrs. Arnold, rising.

She had to go home and get Mr. Hegeman's dinner; she was Mr. Hegeman's housekeeper. He was a well-off man; he owned 500 fertile acres thereabouts, and railroad stock besides. The house which the Heywards had just rented and moved into was his.

"That little Lizzie Heyward," said Mrs. Arnold, when Mr. Hegeman came in to dinner, "if she ain't a staver! She ain't a day over 15, but she's smart as a steel trap. Here they've moved here from Buxton, her father expecting to be foreman of the wheel factory down to the village; and now he's sick abed with inflammatory rheumatiz, and her mother is so worried and discouraged that she's about ready to give up herself. And here that girl, that ain't out of short dresses, she spears around and cogitates, and she thinks up a scheme for making money and supporting the family now while her father's laid up."

"What's her scheme?" said Mr. Hegeman.

"To get some boarders from the city. She says it's the best place for summer boarders ever was. She's full of it. What's more, I believe she'll put it

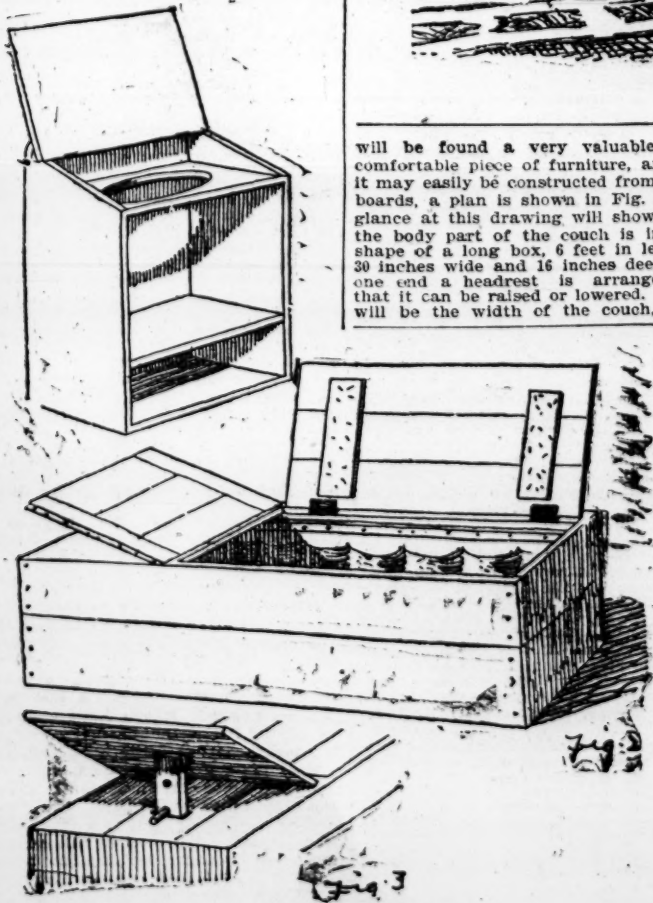


DIAGRAM OF FURNITURE.



through and do it. She's as bright as a button," Mrs. Arnold reiterated.

Mr. Hegeman merely chuckled. It was impossible to predict what Mr. Hegeman would think about anything, for he had ways and notions all his own. He was what his neighbors called a "gen'us."

He chuckled again when, leaning on his fence that afternoon, he saw the young daughter of his new tenant coming up the road.

"Hello!" he hailed her. "I'm going down to the Falls," said Lizzie. "Could I—would you let me have a board seat put up down there, between the trees?"

"Wal, I don't know. For your boarders to sit on?" said Mr. Hegeman. "Heard you're going to take boarders?" "Yes, I want to," said Lizzie. Mr. Hegeman looked sharply from under his white brows at the slim little figure in blue calico, and he chuckled yet again.

"Good idee," said he. The corners of his mouth appeared to twitch, but the keenness of his eyes was disconcerting. He chewed a splinter thoughtfully. "Wal," he remarked, "I don't want to interfere with your plans—mebbe 'twon't—but I've been kind o' thinking, lately, about closing up this road here. Closing it up to the public, I mean to say."

"This road?" said Lizzie, and stared down at it. It was a short road. Mr. Hegeman's two houses were the only houses on it, but it led from one main-

reason, to their taking boarders, and that he meant to lay obstacles in her way and put a stop to it.

Of course he did. He wanted to keep out "other folks"—and other folks meant boarders. If he closed the road, how could they take any boarders? How could she invite nice people from the city to come and spend the summer in a house away back in the lots? A house they would be obliged to reach by tramping through fields and clambering over rail fences! If they used the road, Mr. Hegeman might order them off. Yes, it was that. He was certainly doing it with a purpose.

And why? Lizzie was bewildered. More than that, she was deeply indignant.

But, even face to face with a difficulty such as this, she was not the girl to despair. She would not give it up; her project was too dear to her. She walked fast, frowning and thinking hard.

## II.

The next morning Mr. Hegeman, working in his west lot, saw Lizzie Heyward coming across the field. "Hello!" he called.

"Good morning," said Lizzie. She met him with a serious face. She had an air of determination. "Mr. Hegeman," she said, "I went down to the village yesterday. I went to see Mr. Barden. (Mr. Barden was a lawyer.) I wanted to—find out if you have a

was gone. He would close up the road and boarders would be out of the question. After all her earnest planning—she bit her trembling lips.

What was that? There was a strange sound, coming apparently from somewhere within the maple thicket that bordered the roadside. It was a distant low moan.

Lizzie's heart beat faster, but she turned without hesitation and stepped into the thicket. Listening for the sound and guided by it, she made her way through the trees until the plaintive moan sounded close to her, and she suddenly sprang forward and stooped down. "Tom," she cried, "O, poor old Tom!" It was Mr. Hegeman's shepherd dog, prone on the ground, with his foot in a steel trap. He looked up at her with piteous eyes.

Lizzie loosed the spring, and released his foot tenderly. He tried to lick her hand, and to stand up, but he fell back in weakness. "Poor Tom!" said Lizzie, pityingly. "Wait, Tom. I'll be back." She jumped up and sped. Her own home was nearer than Mr. Hegeman's, and she ran thither and got the wheelbarrow. And in half an hour Tom was lying comfortably on an old shawl spread on the kitchen lounge, with his crushed foot dressed and bandaged, and with a plate emptied of a large quantity of bread and meat. He lay contentedly blinking.

Then Lizzie went down to Mr. Hegeman's. "I've just a great mind not to tell him," she thought. "When he's mean to me why can't I be mean to him?" But she went.

He was still in the west lot. "I've found your dog," said Lizzie, when she was within hearing.

"You've found my Tom?" said Mr. Hegeman, and his face lighted instantly. His joy was unmistakable.

"Away back in the maples," said Lizzie; and she told the story.

"If I had to give up a hundred dollars or Tom," said Mr. Hegeman, slowly, "I'd give the hundred easy. I've been terribly upset, and to think 'twas that

at Mr. Hegeman, to her wondering eyes he was suddenly and wondrously transformed from a hard-hearted ogre to a droll and kindly old man.

"You go at things too hard and earnest. Your mind was screwed down to boarders," said Mr. Hegeman, "and you couldn't see anything else, not rightly. Ain't it so?"

"I guess it is," said Lizzie meekly.

"I like you, though, little gal," said Mr. Hegeman. "I like folks that see their opportunities and take hold of 'em. And for a gal like you to see a good chance and to go to work and scheme it out—Wal!" Mr. Hegeman gave her two sound pats on the shoulder.

And then he fumbled in his pocket and drew forth a folded paper. "See here," said he, "I've been doing some thinking, too. I set down last night and tinkered away and wrote this out. The railroad folks, they get out a book every year full of addresses of hotels and boarding-houses, and circulate 'em around, and it's a splendid way for the folks that want boarders to get 'em. And if I send this right off there'll be time enough to get 'em."

Lizzie read it.

"Heyward cottage, 600 feet above sea level, beautiful scenery, pure air, spring water, good fishing. Deering Falls within walking distance; large shady yard, pleasant rooms, terms on application." Address Miss Lizzie Heyward.

"There!" said Mr. Hegeman. "that'll fetch 'em."

"Oh, Mr. Hegeman," Lizzie cried. And what with her relief and gratitude and gladness, her face was radiant.

One summer morning, when Lizzie was hemming some new napkins on the front porch, Mr. Hegeman came up the walk, with a basket on his arm, and with Tom, whose injured foot was as good as ever, at his heels.

Mr. Hegeman took a comprehensive look around him. He looked at the three hammocks hung among the shady trees, and at the several people scattered through the wide yard. "Doing well, ain't you?" said he.

"Just splendidly," said Lizzie. "With those that came yesterday we have all we've room for now. And it isn't such hard work for mother and me, with Mary Perry helping us. Mother and I have figured it up, and we are making a good living for ourselves and clearing something besides every week. And father is getting better. Oh!" said Lizzie, catching sight of the green peas and young beets which filled Mr. Hegeman's basket to overflowing.

"We'll have tomatoes and corn pretty soon," said Mr. Hegeman, significantly.

"Who is your friend?" inquired the newest boarder, who was cleaning his bicycle beside the porch, when the visitor had gone.

"It is Mr. Hegeman," said Lizzie. "He brings something up every day—berries or vegetables, or butter, or something."

"He likes you, I guess," said the boarder, with pleasant eyes on the bright-faced, happy, busy young girl. Lizzie smiled. "Yes; I do think he does," said she.

EMMA A. OPPER.



MR. HEGEMAN CAME UP THE WALK WITH A BASKET ON HIS ARM.

road to another. "What for?" Lizzie gasped.

"Oh, wal, I don't know. There's considerable hullabaloo through here; folks coming home from parties and what not late in the night, and picnics driving through, tooting their horns, and drovers with cattle kicking up the dust. It would be more peaceable and quiet if there wasn't anybody going by. It's my road, you know. It's my land all round here, and I put this road through myself."

"But if you shut it up," said Lizzie, blandly, "how shall we get in and out?"

"Oh, we that live here will have the free use of it, of course, but I'd aim to keep out other folks."

"And—when shall you close it up?" said Lizzie, her amazed eyes glued to him. But his face was inscrutable.

"Wal, mebbe in a month or so," said Mr. Hegeman. "Seen anything of my dog—my Tom? He ain't been around all day."

"No," Lizzie answered. She knew that Mr. Hegeman valued his handsome shepherd dog most highly, but she had no thoughts for dogs. She forgot that she had started for the Falls; she turned back toward home.

Bewilderment filled her, and profound dismay. There was only one thing that she could see very clearly, and that was that Mr. Hegeman objected, for some

right to close up the road," said Lizzie. Mr. Hegeman stared down at her. He gave a great laugh, and slapped his knee twice, and gave another sounding laugh. "Wal, what did he say?" he inquired.

"He doesn't think you have," said Lizzie. "He said any road that the town had ever spent any money on was a public road, and couldn't be closed up."

"Wal," Mr. Hegeman rejoined, "the town hasn't ever spent a penny on this road. All the work that's ever been done on it I've done myself, or had done."

"But he said," said Lizzie, with the courage of desperation, "that if a road has been used publicly for twenty-one years, it's a public road, and can't be."

"Less see," said Mr. Hegeman, scratching his head: "it's eighteen years since I built this house and made the road through. 'Tain't a day over."

Lizzie turned away. "You haven't seen Tom yet, have you? I haven't seen a sight of him, not all this time," said Mr. Hegeman; and Lizzie discerned the real anxiety in his voice.

"I haven't seen him," she answered. She had to shut her lips tight to keep from crying, as she walked home. She had done all she could, but Mr. Hegeman had beaten her; her hope

trap! I set it for a weasel that's been after my chickens. I hadn't any idee of Tom going over there. Poor fellow! It's been a whole day and a night, and I guess he wouldn't have held out much longer. You've saved his life, little gal!"

"Wait a minute. Where are you going? I want to talk to you." Lizzie turning back, found him looking at her with eyes keenly twinkling.

"See here! When I first begun to talk to you about shutting up the road, I hadn't any more idee you'd believe I meant it than I had that you'd take a jump and fly clean over that popple tree. But you did, didn't you, eh?"

Lizzie nodded. She was too greatly astonished to speak.

"Yes, sir; you did, I swanee! I saw you did, and so I kind o' kept it up. I always did rather like to pester folks. It tickled me, in the first place, to think of your setting up and going ahead and making your plans to take boarders, a slip of a gal like you! It tickled me clear through, and that's what set me to say something pestering to you about shutting up the road. D'ye see?"

"O!" said Lizzie, slowly.

"Why, I couldn't prevent you from having all the folks come in here that you wanted, not if there was 1000 of 'em in a row! I couldn't if I wanted to, and I don't want to. D'ye see?"

"Yes," said Lizzie. And looking up

## YOUNG AS SHE LOOKS

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## EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

FRIDAY was "Gentleman's day" with the "Pass It On Club." Mrs. J. O. Henderson, president. The event was celebrated with a picnic luncheon at Santa Monica. In the afternoon a short programme was given in the parlors of the Arcadia. Mrs. P. A. Joy and Mrs. Dow read short papers on "The Fibration of the Human Soul" and "The Greatest Lesson of Life," respectively. Appropriate selections were read by Mmes. Fields, Maury, Lawrence and Goodwin. The gentlemen arrived later in the afternoon, and a fish dinner was served in the grill rooms of the hotel at 6 o'clock.

J. E. Brada, business manager of the Los Angeles Review, (mining and financial,) leaves this morning for Las Vegas, N. M., in which city he will marry. Tuesday, Miss Frances Belle Waten of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Brada will return to Los Angeles with his wife not later than September 10. The banquet which the Knox Club will give to Prof. George Churchill Monday evening will be preceded in the parlors of the Westminster Hotel by a reception from 7 to 8 p.m., to which friends are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Morrison entertained with progressive whist at their residence, No. 142 North Hancock street. Miss Young and Mr. Bradford won the honors. Miss Maude Hamilton and Miss Edith M. Morrison rendered several musical selections during the evening. Those present were Misses Weston, Nellie Weston, Frances Young, Martha Winens Celia Smith, Edith Cook, Maude Hamilton; Messrs. L. T. Bradford, George Cox, Myers White, Swaby, J. H. Bean, William O'Brien, George Williams.

Mrs. A. W. Barracough and her daughter Grace, entertained informally Thursday evening at their home, No. 640 West Twenty-first street, in honor of the return of Dr. Barracough from a seven-weeks' trip to Honolulu. Music and games were enjoyed. A quartette comprising Messrs. Don, Irving, R. L. Fallis and Will Hancock, rendered several selections. Among those present were Mmes. Wagner, Dunwell, Slosson; Messrs. Jennie Wagner, Ella Wagner, Jean Graham, Arline Slosson, and Margaret Wagner; Messrs. George Smith, W. T. Dunwell, Don Fallis, Robert Wagner, I. H. Fallis, O. A. Schurmer, Will Hancock, George Barracough, Frank Dunwell, Rhodes and R. L. Fallis.

Friday evening the young people of the Eighth Street Christian Church gave a social at the home of Mrs. S. A. Fay, No. 814 Hemlock street. A musical and literary programme was enjoyed. Those present were Mmes. E. M. Millsap, Mrs. Mary Walk; Misses Argenta Thornby, Ethel Berkeley, Nellie Worden, Agnes Cox, Mabel Whitehead, Lulu Werden, Lena Millsap, Sadie Leamed, Annie A. Fay, Flora M. Kirk, Ida Barlow, Allie Barlow; Rev. David Walk; Messrs. George Thornburg, George Wheathead, William O. Lambert, W. J. A. Smith, C. H. Leamed, Earnest Day, Charlie Walk, M. Cox, A. M. Thornburg, N. M. Lang.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cox entertained a few friends Wednesday evening with an informal musicale. Misses Perry, Butterworth, Green and Merriam contributed to the programme. The decorations were of smilax, pink satin ribbon and pink carnations.

Mrs. Salters of No. 1328 Georgia street entertained Tuesday evening. An informal musical and literary programme was presented and enjoyed. Miss Odessa Kline contributed some clever readings; an instrumental solo was rendered by Miss Marie Lee; and Messrs. Dodge and Viera and Salter sang.

A surprise was tendered Miss Robena Munro and Miss Anna Mackintosh Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Leithead, No. 1344 Rich street. Games were enjoyed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Leithead, Misses Munro, Mackintosh, Harris, Stewart, Jordan, Brobst, Crittenden, Messrs. Stewart, Mulholland, Mootie, Cowan, Harris, Chambers, Bidwell.

Last Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hannas were surprised at their residence, No. 1638 Iowa street, in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage. Misses Holly, Watkins and Hannas contributed readings to an informal programme, and games were enjoyed. Those present were Mmes. Clendennon, Wilson, Vickers, Walters, Dresslar, Hixson, Robinson, Watkins, Holly, Misses Powers, Hannas, Holly, Watkins, Vickers, Messrs. Bohannon, Vickers, Briggs, Biddell, Clendennon, Wilson, Vickers, Walters, Dresslar, Master Joe Vickers.

The Phi Delta Fraternity and a few friends were entertained Friday evening by Miss Madge de Camp of Al-

hambra. Dancing was the amusement offered, and enjoyed. Among those present were: Mmes. Robertson and Zalms, Misses Lena Reed, Zaldie Hartwell, Maragret Eastman, Stella Cridland, Veronica Gelich, Martha Robinson, Nettleton, Jeannette Green, Genevieve Shroud, Georgia Jacques, Messrs. Harry Zalms, Clarence Wilkins, Walter Wallace, Howard Wash, Will Reed, Fred Gillette, Sam Moulton, Jack Tobbetts, Will Wilgus, Brent Neil, Elmer Farnsworth, Carl Farnsworth.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Charles R. Grierson, wife of Col. Grierson, U.S.A., who has just returned from Tampa, Fla., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Norton at Hotel Redondo Saturday.

A. C. Desendorf has returned from a three-weeks' trip to Bear Valley.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nancy Davis of St. Joseph, Mo., and Walter G. Barnwell of this city. Miss Davis made many friends during her visit here two years ago, at which time she was the guest of the family of Gen. E. P. Johnson, and she will be cordially welcomed upon her return as Mr. Barnwell's wife.

Mrs. A. de B. Michell of No. 951 Orange street, and her daughter, Mrs. Grace Burnette are at home Tuesday of each week.

The Misses Emily and Annette Fritz have returned from Anaheim and Santa Ana.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Daley and son, and Miss Della Evans of Altadena returned Monday from Wilson's Peak.

J. W. Reed and family, Charles O. McDowell and family, W. H. Hill and family, from Pasadena, Miss Mina Kempin and Mrs. W. E. Beeson and son, of Hanford, have been enjoying an outing among the pines at Wilson's Peak.

Miss Ryland has returned from a visit to friends in the East, and will be at home to friends at No. 399 South Olive street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thayer have gone to the Metropole, Catalina, for a few weeks.

Lee Chamberlain and family of West Twenty-third street, have returned from Terminal Island. Mrs. Chamberlain will be at home the last three Wednesdays each month at No. 2622 Vermont avenue, after September 15.

Mrs. C. Dosch has returned from a two-months' trip to New York and San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Dewey have issued cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Blanche, to G. A. Karpe.

Mrs. H. Prehler, Misses Irene and Auguste Prehler, have gone to Catalina for two weeks.

Byron J. Badham of West Twenty-ninth street returned Wednesday from a visit to Avalon.

Maj. C. B. Moore of Little Rock, Ark., ex-Attorney-General of that State, is making a brief visit and is the guest of his niece, Miss Emma A. Moore, at No. 244 South Hill street.

Miss Miriam Barnes has returned from her vacation at Long Beach.

The Young Women's Christian Association will give a boating fete at Westlake Park Tuesday evening. The boats and boathouse will be gaily decorated with Japanese lanterns and flags, and music will be furnished by the Venetian Lady Mandolin Orchestra.

Mrs. Fruman Reeves and Mrs. H. L. Drew of San Bernardino have been the guests of Mrs. A. H. Randall the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Cover of Riverside were entertained by Mrs. A. H. Randall on Thursday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Phillips have returned from Santa Monica and are located at No. 1024 West Twenty-third street.

Mrs. E. M. Hucks announces the engagement of her daughter Fannie Farrell to Lieut. George Benson Estes, Twentieth United States Infantry, who has just returned from Santiago de Cuba.

Mrs. Dr. W. R. Goodwin of Whittier is rapidly convalescing from her recent illness.

Miss Effie Shafer returned yesterday from a month's stay at Santa Monica.

Mrs. J. Gans and family have returned from Santa Monica.

Mrs. Chester C. Ashley and Mrs. S. E. Bosley have returned from Long Beach and are at home at No. 806 South Hill street.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton E. Hammond of No. 1333 Star street, left Tuesday for San Francisco, where they will visit relatives and friends during the month of September.

Mrs. Myers of Sedalia, Mo., and her granddaughter, Miss Fanny Gibson of St. Louis, have been visiting their relative, Abe Muirs, No. 1025 South Flower street, for a fortnight. Mrs. Myers and Miss Gibson, who have spent two months in different parts of California, leave this morning for the East.

Mrs. Jennie C. Rochester has gone to Terminal for two or three weeks.

Miss Katherine Page of Chicago, who has been spending the summer at the Metropole, Catalina, has returned to Los Angeles.

J. W. O'Dean leaves today for Wil-

liams, Ariz., to fill a position with the Santa Fe Company at that place.

## OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

## Pasadena.

TUESDAY evening Miss Nellie Duncan entertained a number of friends with a lawn fete at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles E. Putnam, on Cypress avenue. Incandescent lights effectively placed through the grounds served to make them almost as light as day. Games were played during the fore part of the evening, after which dancing was enjoyed in the house.

Miss Blanche Salisbury entertained Tuesday evening, at her home on North Raymond avenue. The decorations were of red and green throughout. Games and music were offered in the way of entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Weston have moved into their new home at No. 323 Summit avenue. They will be at home to friends after September 1.

Rev. Allen Hastings and family are at Arch Beach.

Miss Jessie York of this city, daughter of Judge Waldo M. York, has been appointed professor of elocution in Occidental College, Highland Park.

Cashier H. W. Mahan of the Oakland National Bank of Chicago, is here for a few days with his family. They will all soon leave for their home in Chicago.

Prof. and Mrs. T. J. Williams have returned from San Francisco.

Mrs. L. D. Story and daughter will remain at Catalina during the month of September.

Principal J. D. Graham and family are at Long Beach.

Miss Potter of South Orange Grove avenue left Wednesday for San Francisco.

A. S. Thurston of Center street is at Wilson's Peak Park.

Ray Conger, son of Rev. E. L. Conger, will join the Burnham-Blick party for a trip to the Klondike.

Miss Onam Smyth of North Pasadena, entertained a party of little friends Monday afternoon. The tables were spread on the lawn, and out-of-door games were enjoyed.

John Daggett, son of C. D. Daggett, left yesterday for Stanford to resume his studies.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Jones returned Monday from Long Beach.

Dr. A. H. Palmer has returned from Catalina. Mrs. Palmer is still enjoying the sea breezes there.

Capt. P. A. Collins has returned from a month's yachting trip.

Mrs. Julius Jacobs and sister, Miss Ayers, returned yesterday from the San Bernardino Mountains.

Miss Ella Rand of North Lake avenue, entertained Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Neptune of San Diego. Games, followed by dancing, furnished the amusement.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Robert Horace Gaylord of Pasadena and Miss Elizabeth Marion Emery, formerly of Bay City, Mich. The wedding will occur in November.

Miss Winifred Seawright of San Diego returned to her home Friday.

Miss Margaret Fuller is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Godber at Ensenada.

Mrs. Warren Windham entertained a few friends at her home on Henrietta Court Thursday afternoon.

Miss Sadie Hamilton of Sutton avenue, assisted by Misses Hughes and Dutton, entertained Thursday afternoon the young boys who attend her Sunday-school class.

Miss Josephine Stevenson entertained informally at her home on North Moline avenue, Thursday evening.

Miss Merle Sweezy entertained with a musicale at her home on Marengo place on Thursday evening.

## Redondo.

THE "tacky party" held in the ballroom of the hotel last Friday evening was both amusing and enjoyable. The costumes and characters impersonated included Bowery toughs, bar maids, great dames, little girls, milk maids, colored folks, Spanish señoritas, Japs, Chinese and Irish. Prizes were awarded to the best costume and the best sustained characters. Mrs. Fred J. Griffith, as an Irish lady, received the lady's first prize, and W. H. Hallett, as "Paddy from Cork," that for the gentlemen. The second prizes were awarded to the colored couple representing a southern "mammy" and a truly polite colored gentleman, Mrs. Willard D. Stimson and J. M. Reid. Among those present were Mmes. Fred J. Griffith, J. D. Foster, Godfrey Holterhoff, W. H. Holliday, J. M. Reid, Willard D. Stimson, E. R. Kellam, John T. Jones, T. J. Fleming, Victoria Harrell, Moore, Cloud, Granville MacGowan, John O. Wheeler, H. R. Warner, W. H. Hallett, G. Cosmo Morgan, W. G. Kerckhoff, W. S. Porter, H. G. Wells, Childers, Will E. Dunn, John H. Norton, F. O. Johnson, John F. Francis, Winston, Misses Ainsworth, Belle Ainsworth, Merritt Reid, Anna Mullins, Ethel Mullins, Bennett, Fry, Greer, Euston Bishop, Graves; Messrs. Charles Monroe, Frank H. Hereford, E. Condi Jones, H. B. Ainsworth, W. R. Norris, Jack Kelsey, Cloud, Gray, Fred J. Griffith, J. D. Foster, Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., W. H. Holliday, J. M. Reid, Willard D. Stimson, E. R. Kellam, John T. Jones, T. J. Fleming, J. O. Wheeler, H. R. Warner, W. H. Hal-

## Housekeepers

who have been using a cheap alum baking powder cannot imagine how a trial of

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would surprise them. The light, dainty cake and biscuit would warrant the small difference in price.

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lett, G. Cosmo Morgan, W. G. Kerckhoff, W. S. Porter, H. G. Wells, W. E. Dunn, John H. Norton, F. O. Johnson, John F. Francis, Winston.

Several Orpheum parties were formed last Thursday evening to take advantage of the special theater train. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kellam, J. F. Sartori, E. Condi Jones and Arthur Hubbard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Mrs. Will E. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Will E. Bishop and J. E. Cook formed another party.

Col. and Mrs. F. H. Seymour, Miss Seymour and Mrs. Knowles were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Pridham.

Another party chaperoned by Mrs. G. Cosmo Morgan included the Misses Ainsworth, Frank H. Hereford and Mr. Norris.

Tuesday evening Col. and Mrs. F. H. Seymour entertained with a dinner at their cottage on the bluff. The guests were Miss Ainsworth, Miss Belle Ainsworth, Frank H. Hereford and W. R. Norris.

Last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kellam gave a dinner at the California Club. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Foster, Miss Carrie Waddilove and Charlose Monroe. This was followed by an Orpheum party with Charles Monroe as host.

Charles Monroe left last Monday for San Francisco to be gone about ten days, when he will return to Redondo with Mrs. Monroe.

H. B. Ainsworth left on a business trip to San Francisco and Portland last Tuesday to be gone about two weeks.

## Santa Ana.

MISS GRACE SPURGEON gave a bicycle party Wednesday evening in honor of her guests, Miss Francis Spurgeon and Miss Lindlay of Columbus, Ind., returned home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hockox entertained a number of friends at their home on East Fourth street Monday evening in honor of Miss Estelle Conoway of San Bernardino. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Crozier, Mrs. Francis Holden, the Misses Sorrie Cooke, Jessie and Eva Flook, Clara Adams and Ada Borden; Messrs. A. O. Birch, Earl Morris and Ralph Wool.

Mrs. J. L. Dryer left with her daughter, Miss Katherine and her son George Tuesday for Palo Alto, where the two young people will enter Stanford University.

Misses Celia Cotter, Lida Crookshank, Nina Mansur and Jessie Clearer are at Catalina Island for a two-weeks' stay.

Miss Josie Alexander, daughter of Postmaster Alexander, has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Forster of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Utt and children of Tustin have returned from an outing in Bear Valley.

Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Gregory with their nephew, J. B. Goodwin, have returned from Newport Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Smith and Mrs. W. B. Tedford and children have gone to Trabuca Cañon for a two-weeks' camping trip.

Mrs. C. P. Roraback of Pasadena has arrived in Santa Ana to make her home with her uncle, County Auditor J. H. Hall.

Mrs. J. H. Moesser and Mrs. Mary Clyde have gone to San Pedro to visit for a couple of weeks.

Rev. W. B. Burrows and wife are visiting in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blee have returned from Catalina Island.

Mrs. Faine of Los Angeles is the guest of Mrs. John Baker at her home on Pine street.

Mrs. L. Waite and daughters have returned from a visit to Trabuca.

Mrs. T. E. Cone has gone to Kansas City.

Mrs. W. H. Madden and daughter,



Miss Flora, with Mrs. Halsel and Miss Lizzie Turner are at Laguna Beach. Mrs. J. T. Anderson, Mrs. J. Clapp, Miss M. Moore, Ella Clapp, Harlow Weaver and Ben Clapp have gone to Long Beach for a two-weeks' outing. Mrs. A. H. Bibber and Miss Bibber of Orange have returned from Long Beach.

C. F. Durfee and family have returned from Cold Water Cañon. Misses Nettie and Cora McClintock are at Newport Beach.

Mrs. Charles Vanderlip has gone to Kansas City, Mo.

M. M. Connor and family have removed from Santa Ana to Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. J. T. Alexander and daughter, Miss Josie, are at Newport Beach.

Mrs. Susie Townsend has returned to Los Angeles after a visit to her aunt, Mrs. P. R. Reynolds.

Mrs. Schlicher and daughter have returned from Pasadena.

Mrs. W. H. Roach and son Donald are visiting friends in Santa Monica.

Herman Harris took a stag party to Newport Beach Thursday evening. In the party were Nat Tobias, M. Dinkelspiel, Harry Adler, Charley Heinemann and Gus Stern.

John T. Nourse, Jr., has returned to school at Stanford University.

Jesse Chilton has gone to San Francisco, where he will study dentistry.

#### Soldiers' Home.

MAJ. W. H. BONSALL of Los Angeles, local manager of the Pacific branch, visited the home on Wednesday and was entertained at luncheon by Col. and Mrs. A. J. Smith.

Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Burton entertained Mr. Gilmore of San Diego at dinner Monday.

Carl Hasse and Frank P. Upham are at Long Beach.

The young people of the home, with a few friends from Santa Monica, enjoyed their first formal game of lawn tennis in the new court Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Adams of Los Angeles has been for several days the guest of her parents, Prof. and Mrs. F. Elser.

Miss Florence Goodale entertained at luncheon on Monday, Miss Winnie Treadwell of Santa Monica, and as guest during the early part of the week, Miss Ruth Rising of Santa Monica.

Miss Annie Elser has returned, after an absence of two months.

#### Glendora.

MRS. M. A. HILLIARD and her daughter Justine are at Santa Monica.

The Misses Helen and Hilda Wood have returned from Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Easley left for Colorado this week, to be absent some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Clarkson, née Miss Ora Swindle, will reside in Riverside.

#### Azusa.

MRS. AND MRS. C. D. GRIFFITH gave a military dinner and musicale last week in honor of the victorious team of local sharpshooters. The parlors and dining-room were effectively decorated with the national colors, smilax, roses, ferns, potted plants and military equipments. Messrs. Davies, Hibbard, Jeffrey of the Pomotonic, Dr. Ellis, Huber, Casey, Woodward, Rev. W. H. Whelan were the guests. Mrs. Griffith was assisted by Mrs. O. H. Huber and Miss Clara Huber of Sacramento. After dinner the guests enjoyed an informal musicale.

Miss Elvera Victor of Colton is visiting Mrs. O. H. Huber.

V. M. Greever has gone into the mountain district for a protracted stay. Miss Minnie Pierce is about to leave for Los Angeles for a course in the State Normal, and as a farewell entertained her Sunday-school class with games and charades.

The Misses Lura Manning and Bertie Hibbard have returned from Buell's Camp.

G. W. Taylor and family are at Long Beach.

#### Redlands.

A. G. HUBBARD has returned from Santa Monica.

Miss Bertha Anderson left on Friday for Tucson, Ariz.

Miss Jean L. Terrey of St. Paul is the guest of Miss L. E. Foote.

E. H. Spoor is back from Long Beach.

Mrs. A. Rowlands and children have gone to San Francisco.

Mrs. and Miss Holiday are at Catalina.

A. Anchincloss and Dr. Allen are back from Pine Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells left Friday for San Francisco.

Mrs. M. Paulson is visiting in Chino. M. T. Evans arrived from Imperial, Neb., on Sunday.

Miss M. C. Day has returned from the Coast.

Mrs. J. Crain has been visiting her son, Charles Crain, in this city. She returned Friday to her home in San Pedro.

Mrs. C. A. Wise has returned from Santa Barbara. Mr. Wise is taking his vacation.

Herbert Harper is back from a two-week's vacation at San Diego.

Halsey W. Allen has returned from San Francisco.

Dr. P. W. Jewett and wife left on

Tuesday for Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Moore are in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons are at Fredonia Park.

Miss Dora Somerville is visiting Miss Cathleen Huckabee.

Miss Blanche Luther is back from Catalina.

Miss Martha Witter has returned from San Diego.

George Cooper left Tuesday for Long Beach.

Miss Grace Allen has returned from Catalina.

Rev. John Easter has left for Washington, D. C., to be gone two months.

Mrs. F. C. Prescott has returned from San Francisco.

William Axon left Tuesday for Seattle, and from there he will go to Alaska.

Dr. Sanborn returned Monday from Catalina.

Mrs. A. E. Stafford and daughter left Monday for Cairo, Ill.

W. C. Hargraves returned Wednesday from the North.

Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Sterling returned Thursday from Santa Ana.

Mrs. G. E. Ford and son are back from San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Hough are back from the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Boeck left on Friday for St. Louis, Mo.

Frank B. King has returned from the mountains.

Mrs. T. J. C. Webster has gone to Los Angeles and the coast.

Mrs. A. E. Timmens and daughter, Miss Lulu, and Mrs. Harramore, Mrs. Timmon's sister, are at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Breed have gone to San Diego.

Miss Helen Alken has returned from Catalina.

Mrs. Marie Bentner and daughter of Burlington, Ia., are guests at the home of Emil Suess.

Leland Lyon is back from the coast. S. Williams is back from Catalina.

Mrs. H. A. Hargraves is camping at Pakien Park.

Mrs. L. O. Hammund is at Avalon.

#### Anaheim.

THE Fraternal Brotherhood, twenty strong, drove in a tally-ho Saturday evening to Olive, and were entertained by the lodge at that place. After the initiation of Judge Shanley a banquet was served at the hotel.

Court Orange Belt, I.O.F., entertained Court Buena Park at Chadbourn Hall, Fullerton, Tuesday night. A banquet was followed by a special meeting of the Oriental Degree Council.

Miss Mattie Moody entertained Friday at her home at Garden Grove, with a lawn party.

The Dewey Club gave a very successful social Friday evening.

W. H. Young was tendered a very pleasant surprise and birthday dinner Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson at Westminster.

Misses Maud Williams and Maud Young leave next week for Los Angeles, where they will enter the Normal School.

Charles, Frank, Arthur Mallet and O. E. Moore are at San Juan Springs.

Miss Aletha Bailey is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Ingram at Garden Grove.

Judge S. D. McKelvey and family have returned from Long Beach.

Miss Eva Varney of La Habra has returned from San Diego.

Miss Cora Erdman has returned from Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Passmore and their guest, Mrs. Birdella Baker of Arizona, are at Laguna Beach.

Mrs. Cohen and family have returned from Newport Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Miller are at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mills and family are at Anaheim Landing.

John Smythe has returned from Santa Monica.

Mrs. F. A. Bocks and family are home from several weeks' outing at Anaheim Landing.

W. H. Blennerhasset has returned from Catalina.

#### Riverside.

MRS. L. S. FRARY is visiting relatives in Pasadena.

Rev. Father Gay is at Coronado for a two weeks' stay.

Will and Glen Hancock left Thursday for a camping trip at Avalon.

Mrs. W. R. Russell and children and Miss Bessie Knight are at Newport.

Mrs. J. R. Cuttle left Wednesday for a two months' visit to relatives in Toronto and Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Falkner left Wednesday for their home in Anderson, Ind.

S. T. Hall and A. E. Thresher left for Newport Wednesday.

W. A. Smith, Miss Anna Chapman and Miss Celia Wilbur left for the North Saturday by steamer. Mr. Smith goes to Berkeley, and Miss Chapman and Miss Wilbur will enter Stanford.

T. G. Lansden of Washington, D. C., is visiting at the home of Postmaster Streeter.

Mrs. H. J. Baldwin is at Santa Monica.

Homer Collins is back from Long Beach.

Miss Lila Palmer has returned from Los Angeles.

Miss Ida C. Moore is visiting in Santa Ana.

Miss Livendall is at Avalon.

J. S. Castleman and family returned Wednesday evening from a stay of several weeks at Catalina.

Mrs. L. I. Mason and Miss Lulu

Chance returned Wednesday from a trip to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Guffin are at Long Beach.

Mrs. C. I. Perrine and Mrs. Mabel Kilnefelter have returned from Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts are at Long Beach.

M. E. Walters left Thursday for Plymouth, Ind., where he was called by the serious illness of his father.

Miss La Downing of Tulare is visiting Mrs. M. R. Plasted.

Mrs. T. K. Seburn left Saturday for a three months' eastern trip.

#### San Bernardino.

MISS BLANCHE LUTHER has returned from Catalina.

Mrs. S. A. Pease and daughter Bessie, and Mrs. Rosa Reed and daughter Pearl, returned Wednesday from Camp Dewey.

Mrs. R. A. Davis and daughter are at Santa Monica for the balance of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Barton and party have returned from a trip to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gill and child left Tuesday for their eastern home in Murphysboro, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnson, Jr., are back from the mountains.

Collier Zombro has returned from Catalina.

#### Terminal Island.

SENATOR STEPHEN M. WHITE spent part of the week as a guest of J. A. Graves.

Frank Rule gave a cotillon on Wednesday evening.

A picnic party was given Tuesday by Mrs. H. M. Sale to nineteen ladies from Los Angeles. A dip in the surf and some little boating excursions were enjoyed.

Miss Jennie Graham and Miss Birdene Hogaboom were guests of Miss Jessie York part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Elliott are spending a few days here.

Mrs. C. E. Kregelo and Mrs. Mark B. Jones were guests of Mrs. H. M. Sale during the latter half of the week.

Miss Gertrude Gooding is visiting Miss Edith Kirkpatrick.

Misses Carson and Florence Silent are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Rule.

Mrs. E. D. Silent gave an afternoon tea Friday.

Mrs. C. A. Sumner entertained with a luncheon Friday.

#### Avalon.

MRS. J. J. BERGIN entertained a jolly party of young people Friday afternoon at the Ocean Spray Cottage, Avalon, with a pinoche party. The large piazza was decorated with Japanese lanterns and flags, and divans were invitingly placed in the corners. Mandolin and guitar music served as entertainment. The guests were Mmes. L. G. Rhodes, J. W. Bushnell, Albert E. Slaght, Misses Emma Lenz, Ada Shrader, Helen Bushnell, Schilling, Grace Schilling, Lulu Beck, Marie Roesel, Maude Haines; Messrs. Will Stearns, Stewart Cargill, Charles Bergin, Harry Rhodes, L. Bergin, Roscoe Shrader, C. Appleblassa, Will Shrader, Spencer Shafter, W. Scott, Frank Lathrop.

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#### Pomona.

MISS MARGIE SHAW, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Shaw, celebrated her birthday last Saturday by entertaining her little friends with games and refreshments.

Rev. H. H. Rice and family have returned from Dell's Camp.

Elias Fink has returned from New York.

Mrs. J. E. Packard and little daughter are at Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Moon, Miss Grace Moon, Mrs. Schwan and Miss Mattie Schwan are at Long Beach.

T. F. Lyons has been called to Marshfield, Wis., by the illness of his mother.

W. S. Bailey and family have returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Goeppel have removed to Ventura to reside permanently.

Mrs. R. F. House, Misses McKay, Dora and Kate Loney are at Dell's Camp.

Mrs. Bell C. Thomas, Mrs. James Harvey and children, Miss Ford and Mr. Ross are at Catalina.

Mrs. A. B. Young and Charles Young have returned from Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Padgham and Miss Moore returned from Catalina this week.

Mrs. Charles Hampshire and son and Mrs. Harvey Cooper are at Long Beach.

Misses Mattie and Jennie and A. L. Wright are at Avalon.

I. N. Sanborn and daughter Amy are at Long Beach.

Mrs. A. O. Lee is at Long Beach.

H. J. Lavars and family are at Long Beach.

Mrs. E. A. K. Hackett and children have joined Mr. Hackett at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. Garcelon and family are at Avalon.

Mrs. John Webber is at Long Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Avery are at Avalon.

Mrs. D. H. McEwen and children, Mrs. Elliott Hinman and children, G. A. Lathrop and family, and C. D. Burlington are at Catalina.

J. M. Asher is at Catalina.

## Will Remove.

I beg to announce that on the 1st of September I will, for the convenience of my patrons, remove my Ladies' Tailoring Parlors from 220 1/2 S. Spring street to rooms 206, 207, 208 Stimson building, cor. Spring and Third streets. A full line of Fall and Winter styles is at hand; and I will be prepared to fill orders on the above given date.

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Ladies' Tailor. TEL. GREEN 108

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Sun, Vapor, Electric Baths, Etc.

Massage, Swedish Movements, Electric and Hygienic Treatments. Chronic troubles successfully treated. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Popular prices.

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It is clean, odorless, lasting, does not contain an atom of poisonous matter. Baths do not affect it; neither does curling nor crimping. In comparison for the BEARD on account of its cleanliness and durability. Seven colors cover all shades. Price \$1.50 and \$3.00.

Sole Manufacturers and Patented: Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 22 Fifth Ave., N. Y. In Los Angeles: For sale by all Druggists and Hair Dressers.

Mrs. Means, Miss Means and Mrs. Broughton are at Catalina.

Mrs. M. F. Ruff and daughter, Pearl, are at Long Beach.

Cyrus Burdick and wife returned this week from a visit to Long Beach and Terminal Island.

Allie Davenport is on his way to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will attend college the coming year.

#### Santa Barbara.

MRS. AND MRS. BERT SMITH kindled a hospitable campfire at Neal's Grove Wednesday evening and entertained a large number of their friends with music by a string quartette, and refreshments. Stories told around the fire formed an important feature of the evening's enjoyment.

C. R. Diver of this city gave an al fresco luncheon Saturday in a grove near Miramar, in honor of a dozen of his friends, who were visiting here from other cities, principally Los Angeles, Pasadena and Chicago.

E. E. Packard's birthday anniversary was celebrated Thursday evening with an agreeable surprise party, arranged by his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Packard.

The Goleta Dancing Club gave a dancing party at Sexton's Hall Thursday evening, which was attended by a number of guests from this city.

Miss K. Shoolbridge of Pasadena is the guest of Miss Jennie M. Drew.

Mrs. H. J. Butler has returned from Pacific Grove.

Mrs. J. H. Ray left for Catalina Tuesday, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. Clark.

Mrs. A. H. Guild of Los Angeles and Miss Alice Dewing of San Francisco are guests of Mrs. William M. Eddy of Mission street.

Mrs. A. T. Ogilvy of El Montecito left Thursday for Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beckman of Jacksonville, Or., are spending the heated term in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Ladd of Paso Robles are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Parish.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gorman of Buffalo, N. Y., are spending a month here.

Mrs. Francesca Dibblee returned to Dibblee Hill Monday, accompanied by two of the Misses Dibblee.

Mrs. Doyle and daughter, Miss Lena



Doyle, have returned to Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. C. Place have returned from Smith's Canon.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hayne have left for their home in San Francisco.

Mrs. George Sherman of Chapala street left Friday for Santa Cruz.

Clarence Day, son of Judge and Mrs. W. T. Day, has returned to the university.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hadley returned Wednesday from San Francisco.

Miss Pauline de la Guerra, returned from Los Angeles Wednesday.

#### Ontario.

**E**RNEST WENTWORTH THAYER and Miss Grace Margaret Harwood were married Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Harwood.

None but relatives were present. The Rev. A. E. Tracy and Rev. J. H. Harwood officiated. Mary Woodford, the little niece of the bride, carried the wedding ring, and the groom's niece, Miss Grace Elliot, played a wedding march. The bride's gown was of white organdie over satin. Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth will stop at Salt Lake and Colorado Springs en route to their home in Kansas City.

Mrs. Dwight of Pasadena, Messrs. Edwin and Harry Harwood of Escondido, Ed Lester of San Diego, C. H. Harwood, Rev. J. H. Harwood, and the Misses Alice, Helen, Clara and Grace Harwood of Los Angeles, were among the guests who attended the wedding.

Miss Nancy Crail of Los Angeles, who has been visiting Ontario friends, returned to her home Wednesday morning.

Miss Mary S. O'Donoghue of Los Angeles is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Taylor.

#### MEN OF NOTE.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to this country, is an accomplished dancer.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, has been ordered by his physician to abstain from work for two months.

Ex-President Casimir - Perier of France and his wife are making a cycling tour through the midland counties of England.

Rear-Admiral Schley is not noticeably tall, but his legs are wondrously long, and it is said he could run like a deer in his younger days.

Ex-President Harrison will make several speeches, it is announced, during the Indiana campaign, which will be opened by the Republicans September 10.

James Whitcomb Riley was once a sign painter in Anderson, Ind., and was known as "Bill" Riley. There are still many signs in that town that bear the poet's signature.

E. H. R. Green, the son of Hettie Green, is the president of the Tarpon Club, in Texas, the richest club in the world. On the membership rolls are Senator Hanna and President McKinley.

President McKinley has received a letter from the Thirteenth Club, New York, congratulating him on the fact that he signed the peace protocol on Friday, and proclaimed it to the world on the 13th of the month.

The youngest volunteer in the Naval Reserves is Cadet Roland S. Gielow, a bugler on the training ship New Hampshire. He is a friend of Hobson, and is proud of a bugle which was given to him by the hero of the Merrimac.

Mark Twain writes that "it feels so good to be out of debt that I have cancelled a number of lecture engagements in Australia. I have no respect for a man who goes about robbing the public on the platform unless he is in debt."

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, who conducted the peace negotiations for Spain at Washington, comes of a diplomatic family. His brother Paul is now French Ambassador at Constantinople.

Lord Russell of Killowen was once sitting in court, when another barrister, leaning across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," replied Russell.

There lives in Marshall, Mo., Alexander Steele, who was an own cousin of Gladstone. Mr. Steele was born in Scotland in 1816, and as a boy used to be much with his cousin. He came to this country in 1830, and up to a few years ago kept up an intermittent correspondence with Gladstone.

The late Mr. Gladstone had a "double" in South Africa, who died at Stellenbosch, recently, in the Cape Colony, at the age of 81. Mr. Myburgh—the "doppelgänger"—was remarkably like the Grand Old Man, and it was largely due to this fact that whenever he attended a public meeting he was "received with enthusiasm."

Few students of Napoleonic history are aware that Dr. Antomarchi, who attended upon Napoleon I during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba. He had a brother living in that island, and, after the Emperor's death, proceeded thither, and lived at Santiago, exercising his skill as an oculist gratuitously among the poor.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**I**T IS a popular superstition on this coast, a superstition so popular, indeed, that it amounts almost to a creed, that the good old city of Boston and all her works are legitimate game for scornful levity. But in the minds of some people, who know because they have been there, the scorn falls of its purpose in that it is unfounded, and the levity is a hollow mockery too often used as a weapon to conceal ignorance. Be that as it may, in this, the day of widespread municipal extension, her latest move may be regarded with more respectful consideration, for, according to the New York Sun, Boston has now a Municipal Brass Band and a Municipal Choral Society. A few years ago, through the parsimony of the City Council, the band concerts that were given every midsummer Sunday on the Common were discontinued. The people arose in protest, but the appropriation voted by the City Council was so meager that no large and well-equipped band would make a bid. Then came Mayor Quincy with his unprecedented schemes for municipal extension, the last of which included a Municipal Brass Band and a Municipal Choral Society.

The beginning of the musical era in Boston was the appointment by the Mayor of a music commission. The commission organized a department of music, and then went to work to collect a brass band. They found a leader in a conductor of an orchestra in one of the local theaters—a man of experience and good reputation. He found no difficulty in forming the brass band. The first concert took place in Charlestown on Bunker Hill day. It was a distinguished success.

Meantime the commission had resolved upon a still more remarkable departure from the ways of custom. Prof. O'Shea, the vice-president of the commission, said that he would undertake to form a choral society to perform conjointly with the brass band. He talked with the leader of a big choir that was organized last winter, and that, 800 strong, deluged Mechanics' Hall with music a few weeks ago. Then a call was sent out to all the amateurs of city to come down to Faneuil Hall and rehearse for the first concert. The scheme was well attended from the start. And so the commission didn't hesitate to advertise the first combination of a municipal brass band and municipal choral society.

The success of the first band concert and particularly the private success of the chorus, have urged the Mayor to further conquests. He has bought for \$1000 an organ that has lain idle in Mechanics' Hall for years, and will have it put up in the new gymnasium at Commonwealth Park, South Boston. There the municipal chorus will practice, and, by and by, it will give concerts in Faneuil Hall, and, possibly, in the State armories. Meantime, now and then, it will raise its voice on the Common. The purpose of the commission is to entertain the people of Boston with music all the year around. All the concerts will be free, and all sections of the city will be favored by their performance.

The organization of this unparalleled municipal department has astonished the citizens. Mayor Quincy, who is the father of the idea, is commonly reputed to be a slim and gentlemanly ogre. It is a pleasant bit of Boston fiction that attributes to His Honor a native indisposition to laugh. As a matter of fact, he was never known to smile while he served his long apprenticeship in the State Legislature. Old messengers at the State House were accustomed to flee his presence. But the Mayor's bump of music is well defined. His favorite mode of leaving the City Hall is with his hands in his pockets, whistling. His sister is an accomplished singer.

At Immanuel Presbyterian Church this morning, the music will include: "Festival, Te Deum," (Dudley Buck.) "Gloria Patri" (Shuey.) Response, (Shelley.) Offertory solo, "Cheer Us, Oh Father," Mrs. J. S. Owens. Evening: "Hark, Hark My Soul," (Abt.) Offertory solo, "Holy City," Miss Minna Roper. "Contrite Heart" (Lynes.)

Musical Los Angeles will receive an important acquisition by the advent of Mrs. Sara B. Hickman, who comes here from Santa Barbara to open a studio, October 1. Mrs. Hickman's methods with students of the piano have received flattering indorsements from some of the great masters of that instrument, here and abroad. Her instruction extends much further and deeper than technique alone, and aside from the work with her pupils, Mrs. Hickman will give analytical lectures, and arrange for classes to study "How to Listen to and Understand Music." A paper read before the Woman's Parliament here last fall and again in the

early spring at Redlands, roused some of the club women to a realization of Mrs. Hickman's value, and they have persuaded her finally to make Los Angeles her permanent residence and future field of work.

At the First Methodist Episcopal Church today, the following musical selections will be given at the regular Sunday services, William James Chick, musical director:

Organ, "Canticle Nuptiale" (Th. Dubois) W. W. Ellis.

Anthem, "Oh, Turn Ye unto the Lord" (Gounod)—Mrs. Chick and church choir.

Offertory, duet, "Great God, Attend While Zion Sings" (Glover)—Mr. and Mrs. Chick.

Postlude, "Fantasia" (C. H. Weegmann.)

Evening:

Organ, "Andante La Colombe" (Gounod)—Mr. Ellis.

Anthem, "Oh, Lord, How Manifold" (Barnby)—Church choir.

Offertory, quartette, "My Heavenly Home" (Havens)—Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Bender, Mr. Gribble, Mr. Chick.

Postlude (A. Page.)

At Unity Church the music today will be:

Organ prelude, selected.

"Venite"—Choir.

Anthem, "When the Evening Shadows Fall"—C. Whitney Coombs.

Offertory, anthem, "As the Hart Pants" (Mendelssohn.)

Postlude, selected.

**MUSICAL NOTES.**

The Bostonians have just opened their season at Manhattan Beach.

Adele Aus der Ohe, the pianist, has been engaged as soloist at the first New York Philharmonic concert of the coming season, to be given at Carnegie Music Hall.

Lillian Russell will sing in Berlin for six weeks and will then visit St. Petersburg, Vienna, and other continental cities. She expects to return home before Christmas.

Sarasate, the famous violinist, claims that his wonderful command of his instrument is due to the fact that he has averaged in practice six hours a day ever since he was 12 years old.

Emil Sauer, the pianist, is to make his first American appearance at the Metropolitan Operahouse, January 10. He will leave Liverpool for this country December 22.

The golden age is dawning for musicians in London. Concerts are taking the place of dances at the houses of the London aristocracy. The Duchess of Wellington is one of the leaders of the movement.

Edward Lassen, Count Kapellmeister at Weimar, has just finished a pantomime ballet, "La Dea Diane." The libretto is by Heine. The ballet has been accepted by Herr Possart for the Royal Theater at Monaco.

Plunket Greene will go to Germany in October for fresh laurels. He will appear at one of Mr. Nikisch's Gewandhaus concerts in Leipzig, and at an orchestral concert with the Dresden Hofkapelle, among other things.

Mme. Melba is a good oarswoman, and she is fond of rowing on the upper reaches of the Thames. She is well-known by the riverside, both above and below Marlow, and may almost any day be seen skimming the water in her trim-built wherry.

Sims Reeves, the veteran English tenor, will be 80 years old in September. He is to be given a testimonial benefit then, and those promoting it desire to supplement the amount realized with a subscription similar to that raised for Mario.

Victor Herbert ends his concert engagement at Manhattan Beach for the summer on September 12, whereupon he goes immediately to Canada to conduct concerts in Toronto, Ottawa and other cities; thence to Buffalo for a series of concerts; then to Pittsburgh, when his first symphony season in that city begins.

Mme. Albani, who has been making a tour through South Africa, is delighted with that country. When she visited the De Beers compound at Kimberly 3000 Zulus danced and sang for her. Then she sang "God Save the Queen" for them, whereupon they danced with even more enthusiasm, and wildly cheered the Queen and the singer.

Rudolph Aronson has entered into engagements with three of the most celebrated bands and orchestras in Europe to play for a season of four months in New York, beginning next May. They will include the Garde Republicaine of France, Zieher's Orchestral Band of Berlin, and the Imperial Gypsy Orchestra of Vienna.

Max Alvary, the German operatic tenor, is desperate ill, in his home in Thuringia. His physicians have given his family no hope that death will be deferred beyond a few months. He is dying from cancer of the stomach. What makes the sad news doubly painful is the knowledge that unexpected business losses, two years' enforced

idleness and an expensive illness, have swept away completely the fortune that he had gathered, and he is leaving his family in want.

Of Mancinelli's Opera (or "operatorio," as Truth wittily calls it), "Ero e Leandro," which recently had its first performance in London as an opera, the Athenaeum says: "The result was rather disappointing, the music not making the effect that was expected." One impression conveyed was that the composer had imported much Italian warmth into his writing, but that the score displayed more eclectic feeling than originality. Various styles are copied, with ingenuity, and, of course, without the slightest desire for plagiarism, and yet the general result cannot be pronounced very satisfactory."

The "House of Repose for Musicians," founded by Sig. Verdi, is now almost finished. It is nearly three years since the first stone was laid. It is situated in the Piazza Michelangelo Buonarroti, outside Porta Magenta, Milan. No exterior sign shows that the house is Verdi's work, and he ordered the architect, Bolto, to avoid all external pomp, while preserving an elegant simplicity. Inside it is far grander than outside. It is destined to house 100 musicians—sixty men and forty women—during the last years of their lives. There is a central hall for meetings and concerts, two open terraces, an oratory, and an infirmary. Verdi wished that the house should not bear his name, but the Milan people already call it "Casa Verdi."

The Chicago Record says that some time ago a young organist secured permission to practice on the big organ in the auditorium. An elderly man walked in and took a seat a few rows away from the musician. The young organist noticed him, and was encouraged to "show off" and do a few tricks of playing for his audience. He rambled on for an hour, and the elderly man sat there, apparently impressed. The young man tired at last, and was about to lock the organ when the elderly man approached him and said in broken English that he wished to play for a few minutes. "They don't allow any one but an experienced organist to touch the instrument," said the young man, loftily. With a little gesture, suggestive of meekness and humility, the stranger presented his card: "Alexandre Guilmant, Paris." Then it was time for the young organist to swoon. He had missed the chance of his life. For an hour he had been entertaining the great master with home-made drivel.

Emma Eames went to her villa in Italy immediately after the close of the Covent Garden season, and will remain there until October, when she goes to Paris, and sails thence for America and Chicago. Emma Calve is at Aix-les-Bains, and will go to her country home at Auvergne soon, to remain there until it is time for the opening of the Chicago season. Mme. Sembrich is at her villa near Dresden, and will not be heard in opera until September, when she gives a series of performances in Berlin before leaving to keep her engagements in this country. Jeon de Reszke has gone to Mont d'Or, and will remain there until his cure is completed. Then he goes to his home in Poland. Edouard de Reszke and Felia Litvinne are also there. Nellie Melba has been spending the months since her return to England at her cottage on the Thames. Johanna Gadski is to sing in Berlin in September. Victor Maurel recently repeated in London the lecture on singing which he has been giving in Paris.

An experiment from which it seemed fair to expect interesting results has been tried for a week past on the roof garden of the Casino. Two colored men, one the ingenious Paul Dunbar, had written a musical sketch, which was to be illustrative in subject and treatment of the people to whom they belong. Mr. Dunbar's collaborator was a musician who had studied his art in Berlin with Dr. Joachim and in New York with Dr. Dvorak. His was to be the task of supplementing the local color which came from the subject of the piece and the performers, all of whom were blacks, with that native raciness which it has been contended is to be found in the music created by the slaves of ante-bellum days. His training led to the expectation that he would demonstrate that the peculiar elements, rhythmic and melodic, of this type of American folksong could profitably be brought into the service of refined art. Unfortunately, the result was chiefly disappointing. Mr. Dunbar's sketch, from which a bright little comedy might have been expected, was cut down and changed till it became only a fragment of that far more interesting and comprehensive entertainment enjoyed some years back under the name of "Black America," two extremely commonplace "coon songs" of the ordinary music-hall type, were interpolated, and the original music, while extremely creditable in some features of its workmanship, seemed to have drawn its inspiration from the vaudeville stage instead of the cottonfield. Its one characteristic element was the rhythmical snap which negro songs share with Scotch ballads. There is still an open field for the composer who is willing to study the "spirituals" and "reel tunes" of the slaves, as they are preserved in the religious gatherings and secular merry-makings of the black people of the South, and utilize them for higher artistic purposes; and the composer who ought to be able to do this most effectively is a well-equipped, thoroughly trained black composer.

Anthony Hope's new novel, to be published next year, is to be called "Born in the Purple."



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C. C. TEAGUE  
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MARY E. BEALE  
Per R. M. Pogson, her attorney in fact.

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